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Friday, November 5, 1982
Kartika 14, 1904 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Tenth Session

(Seventh Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA

Friday, November 5, 1982/Kartika 14, 1904 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात है, रोजाना जो काम किया जाये, उसकी आदत पड़ जाती है । यह आदत बुरी होती है । घंटी बजवाने की आदत राज की अच्छी नहीं है ।

A man gets addicted to it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Those who are sitting in the Central Hall do not know for whom the Bell tolls!

OBITUARY REFERENCES

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of two of our former colleagues, namely, Shri H. R. Guruva Reddy and Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar.

Shri H. R. Guruva Reddy was a Member of the Constituent Assembly representing the then Mysore State during 1947—50. An academician, Shri Reddy was a Member of the Mysore University Senate. He was also President of Bangalore District Board.

A social reformer, he was associated with movement for the uplift of the backward people in the erstwhile Mysore State. As a Parliamentarian, he took keen interest in the framing of the Constitution of India.

Shri Reddy passed away on 5 October, 1982 at Bangalore.

Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar was a Member of the Second Lok Sabha representing Bhubaneshwar constituency of Orissa during 1957—62. A veteran freedom fighter, he took active part in the freedom struggle and suffered imprisonment several times. A medical practitioner and a social worker, he evinced special interest in the uplift of weaker sections and spread of education. He was associated with several educational institutions and social organisations. He took keen interest in establishing cottage industries in rural areas and in organising students, kisans and labourers.

Dr. N. C. Samantsinhar passed away at Balugaon in Orissa on 18 October, 1982 at the age of 70.

We deeply mourn the loss of these friends and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condelences to the bereaved families.

The House may stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the deceased.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

श्री मनीराम बागडी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यहां आपकी पोजीशन साफ करने के लिए एक बात कहना चाहता हूं । आज के हिन्दुस्तान में एक खबर छपी है कि बिहार में प्रेजाइडिंग आफिसर्स की जो कान्फ्रेंस हो रही है, उसको प्रेस वाले कवर

नहीं करेंगे । प्रस बिल के सम्बन्ध में उन की जो शिकायत है, आप उनकी शिकायत पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं देना चाहते । उनकी शिकायत को खत्म क्यों नहीं करते ।

(व्यवधान)

देखिए, आप पहले मेरी बात पूरी सुन लीजिए, वरना मेरी बात अधूरी रह जाएगी । आप लोग इस सदन के हेड हैं । किसी पार्टी के लोगों से आपका सम्बन्ध नहीं है । इस जनतंत्रीय ढांचे के अन्दर आपको किसी पार्टी या किसी पक्ष का व्यक्ति नहीं बनना चाहिए। जिस दिन आप बन जाओगे, उस दिन से देश में डैमोक्रेसी नहीं चलेगी । यदि अखबार वालों को आपके खिलाफ कोई शिकायत है तो आपको खुलकर उनकी शिकायत को दूर करना चाहिए । आप लोगों के खिलाफ यदि उन्हें कोई शिकायत नहीं है तो आप लोगों की खबर को उन्हें डिसओन नहीं करना चाहिए ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sometimes he speaks the right things.

MR. SPEAKER: I am very happy 'sometimes' you also agree with him!

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: We should elect Mr. Bagri as the Speaker of the House and solve the problem.

(Interruptions)

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : यह आपने गलत बोला है, मैं ऐसा काम नहीं करना चाहता । खालिस्तान वाले मामले से मेरा कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है, मैं उससे सहमत नहीं हूं । (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : : इसके बजाए कि मैं अपनी पोजीशन साफ करता, आपने स्वयं मेरी पोजीशन साफ कर दी है । इसलिए मुझे उसमें कुछ कहने की आवश्यकता ही नहीं है । आपने मेरी और तमाम प्रेजाइडिंग आफिसर्स की पोजीशन साफ कर दी है, हमारा किसी पोलिटिकल पार्टी से कोई ताल्लुक ही नहीं है । We are to run the House according to the procedures and the Rules laid down by you people. And we are trying to do that to the best of our ability and to the best satisfaction of our conscience, we try to do that. *(Interruptions)*

AN HON. MEMBER : Is the Question hour suspended today or what ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : यहां पर और बाहर जो रोज हल्ला हो रहा है, आप उसकी तरफ क्यों नहीं देखते और गवर्नमेंट को क्यों नहीं डायरेक्ट करते . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. SPEAKER: Why should I?.... Why should I? They should understand it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप चेयर पर हैं और संसद् की भावनाओं को, देखते हैं । इसलिए आपको डायरेक्ट करना चाहिए ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय उनके कान भी तो बन्द नहीं हैं .....

It is you who should do it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप सरकार को कहिए कि हमारे अण्डर की बात नहीं है । केन्द्र सरकार के पास मामला अटका हुआ पड़ा है । आप कहिए . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो सिर्फ इतना ही चाहता हूं कि आदमी को अपनी सीमाओं का पता होना चाहिए कि कहीं वह अपनी

सीमाओं का तो नहीं लांघ रहा है । कहीं वह उस लकड़ी को तो नहीं काटना शुरू कर दे जिस टहनी पर वह बैठा हुआ है । अति सर्वत्र वर्जयेत । दैन ह्वाट विल हैप्पन .....

I don't direct anyone—Neither the Government nor the opposition. That is what I do. So, no problem regarding that. Don't stretch the point beyond any comprehension. I do not like that. (*Interruptions*)

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Tourism Research and awareness programme

*373. SHRIMATI MADHURI SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the composition, role and objectives of the Tourism Research and Awareness Programme (TRAP);

(b) whether any evaluation had been made of the work done by the TRAP; and

(c) whether any proposals are under consideration of Government to make the TRAP more effective and result-oriented

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI ASHOK GEHLOT): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

The Tourism Research and Awareness Programme (TRAP) has been drawn up by the Pacific Area Travel Association (PATA) India Chapter, and is being implemented by the Committee constituted by PATA (India) under the Chairmanship of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, M.P. with representatives from the tourism industry, Department of Tourism, a Tourism Expert and an appointed full-time Director to coordinate the activities. The Programme funded by PATA. India is aimed at creating greater awareness amongst all concerned of the importance of tourism, its contribution in the economic, social and cultural spheres, preservation of heritage and culture, national integration and international understanding etc. Regular review of TRAP activities is done by PATA (India).

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगी कि उनकी बताई गई सुविधाओं के बावजूद भी कौन से अन्य कारण हैं जिससे विदेशी पर्यटक अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा हमारे देश में इतनी कम संख्या में भ्रमण करने आते हैं ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपको सुनाई दे रहा है ....

श्री अशोक हलोत : कुछ कुछ सुनाई दे रहा है .....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ का जवाब कुछ होगा । इसलिए आप पूरा सुनिए .. यू बैटर कम निअर दा माइक एण्ड स्पीक लाउडली .....

श्रीमती माधुरी सिंह : मैं माननीय मंत्री से यह जानना चाहती हूं कि उनके द्वारा बताई गई सुविधाओं के बावजूद भी, कौन से अन्य कारण हैं, जिससे विदेशी पर्यटक अन्य देशों की अपेक्षा हमारे देश में इतनी कम संख्या में भ्रमण करने आते हैं । क्या इस विषय पर सरकार द्वारा कोई अध्ययन अथवा रिसर्च की गई है कि देशी और विदेशी पर्यटकों की क्या मूलभूत आवश्कतायें हैं तथा वे क्या चाहते हैं ? एशियाई देशों से पर्यटकों को भारत की ओर आकृष्ट करने के लिए कौन सी विशेष स्कीम बनाई जा रही है ? यह सवाल इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है

कि गत वर्ष 40 लाख जापानी पर्यटकों में से केवल 31 हजार ही हमारे देश में घूमने आए ।

पर्यटन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां) : मान्यवर, यह सवाल तो टूरिज्म रिसर्च एण्ड ऐक्सपेरिमेंट प्रोग्राम के मुताल्लिक है । माननीय सदस्या ने उससे हट कर पूछा है कि हमारे देश में इतने कम पर्यटक, टूरिस्ट, क्यों आते हैं । मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि हमारे देश में टूरिस्टों का जो वृद्धि हुई है, वह ऐसी नहीं है, जो चिन्ताजनक या निराश करने वाली हो । 1952 में हमारे देश में कुल 17,000 टूरिस्ट आए थे, जब कि 1981 में 1.2 मिलियन टूरिस्ट यहां पर आए । यह जरूर है कि जापान से जो टरिस्ट दूसरे देशों में गए, उनमें हमारा हिस्सा अभी भी कम है । लेकिन हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि वहां पर हम ज्यादा प्रचार करें, खास तौर पर उन जगहों का, जो बुद्धिस्ट मजहब से ताल्लुक रखती हैं, ताकि बुद्धिस्ट मजहब का मानने वाले ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोग यहां आएं । उनके लिए हमने डाकुमेंटरीज तैयार की है । हमारे आफिसिज से इस बारे में जापानी, इंडोनेशन और अंग्रेजी जुबानों में लिट्रेचर वहां पर दिया जाता है इसके साथ ही हम यह भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि रेलवे के साथ मिल कर एक खास ट्रेन चलाई जाए, जो बुद्धिस्ट टरिस्ट्स का बुद्धिस्ट पिलग्रिमेज प्लेसिज को ले जाए । वह एक एयर-कण्डीशण्ड गाडी होगी, जहां उन लोगों के लिए प्रेयर वगैरह का भी इन्तजाम होगा ।

श्रीमति माधुरी सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय इस कार्यक्रम को गति देने के लिए संसद्-सदस्यों तथा अन्य सुप्रसिद्ध पर्यटकों का एक संगठन बनाने पर विचार करेंगे, जो विभिन्न पहलुओं पर विचार कर के इस कार्यक्रम को कार्यान्वित कर सके ?

श्री खुर्शीद आलम खां : मान्यवर, हम पूरी कोशिश करते हैं कि इस देश में ज्यादा से ज्यादा टूरिस्ट आएं । हमारी जो सलाहकार समिति है, वह हमें जो सुझाव देती है, हम उन्हें अपने ध्यान में रखते हैं । इसके अलावा ट्रैवल ट्रेड की तरफ से भी जो सुझाव आते है, हम उनपर भी अमल करते हैं । होटल फेडरेशन के सुझावों पर भी गौर किया जाता है । जो संस्थाएं टूरिज्म के साथ डायरेक्टली या इन्डायरेक्टली इनवाल्व्ड हैं, जब उनकी तरफ से सुझाव आते हैं, तो उन पर पूरा ध्यान दिया जाता है और कोशिश की जाती है कि हम उन पर ज्यादा से ज्यादा अमल कर सकें । लेकिन कुछ चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनको शायद हम तत्काल पूरा न कर सकें ।

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Sir, the Hon. Minister was speaking on encouragement of tourism. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister why is it that in Bengal and the North Eastern Region the flow of tourists is not increasing? I would say that the Government have not taken any special care so that the tourists flow is increased paricularly in Darjeeling, Sundarbans etc. Moreover, they have retreated from sitting up an ITDC hotel in Calcutta. Not taking special creased particularly in Darjeeling, this area is hampering the flow of foreign tourists to Darjeeling to a great extent. Therefore, I ask why does not the Government take special care, and measure so that the flow of tourists is increased in this area, particularly in the North-Eastern region.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: I am quite aware of the fact that there is some discouragement to tourists in North Eastern region. But here, I would particularly like to mention that there are places which are restricted and prohibited. I am sorry there is not much that I could do there. It is only the Home Ministry which can.

SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Is Darjeeling a prohibited place?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: There is no restriction about Darjeeling.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Foreign tourists are permitted to go to Srinagar and everywhere, but not to Darjeeling, the only hill station in West Begal. This is hampering tourist flow. It is the only hill station where a permit is necessary for foreigners.

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: This is a matter to be taken up with the Home Ministry. We have already taken it up, and we have already expressed our opinion to the Home Ministry. We said, "Yes; do it." But, then, when it is a matter of security, they have to take the decision.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister inform the House whether PATA have suggested the drawing up of package programmes containing Temples and Monuments of India, Forests and Wild Life of India, Dances and Music of India and several other subjects, to be sold in advance in foreign countries with the aid of various foreign travel agencies which are operating all over the world? What happened to that suggestion made by PATA? Have we gone ahead with it? How much progress has been achieved ?

SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN: We have taken note of the suggestion; and as far as possible, we are trying to provide promotional effort through the media as well as by documentaries and by providing necessary literature. Besides, we also arrange India Evening meetings with the travel agents. And we invite the travel agents to come to India and see, and stay as our guests, on hospitality basis. All these efforts have shown some results; and I am quite confident that with sustained efforts we will be able to attract more tourists to this country. We have worked out a number of package programmes in collaboration with Air India, Indian Airlines and Railways. They are all available and they are being offered to the tourists.

I.T. Raids in Ahmedabad

*374. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) whether Income Tax authorities have made raids and searches of some businessmen, industrialists and business houses on 11 October, 1932 at Ahmedabad and have sealed also some of the offices of the said businessmen, industrialists and business houses;

(b) if so, the reasons for such raids and searches;

(c) the details of incriminating and illegal materials/gold, silver, unaccounted money, documents, movable and immovable property and other things fund there;

(d) what action has been taken against those involved therein and the particulars of the parties, persons and others involved; and

(e) the details of other raids and searches made in Gujarat from 1 June to 15 October, 1982?

THE MINISTER OF SATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE: (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c): Consequent upon the receipt of information, Income-tax authorities searched the residential and office premises of Dr. Prashant S. Shah of Ahmedabad on 11th and 12th October, 1982. No. valuables were seized. The search resulted in the seizure of some papers and documents which are under security. One bank locker was sealed.

(d) Appropriate action under the Income-tax Act and other Direct Taxes Acts will be taken.

(e) During the period from 1-6-82 to 15.10.1982, 37 searches were conducted in Gujarat. Having regard to large number of cases, it is not practicable to give the details of all the searches. However, if the Hon'blt Member desires to have information in a specific case, the same will be furnished.

श्री रामजी भाई मावि‍ण : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने बताया है कि डा० प्रशांत एस० शाह के यहां रेड हुई जिसमें कुछ डाकुमेण्ट्स मिले हैं । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं :

(ए) जो इंफार्मेशन आपको मिलती है उसके सम्बन्ध में रेड करने से पहले आप कोई जानकारी प्राप्त करते हैं या नहीं ?

(बी) जो लाकर्स सील किए गए उनमें कुछ निकला या नहीं ?

(सी) कुछ लोग जो कर चोरी करते हैं उनके यहां रेड की जाती है लेकिन कुछ लोग जो कर चोरी नहीं करते, उनके यहां भी रेड की जाती है इसलिए रेड्स कैसे की जायें --इस बारे में भी क्या सरकार कुछ विचार कर रही है या नहीं ?

SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO: The information received was that a particular gentleman had sold a flat in Bombay, and given a vtry low figure and subsequently the Directors of a Private Company had used in the Gujarat High Court saying that he had sold a particular flat for Rs. 25 lakhs whereas he had shown the price as Rs. 5.75 lakhs. So, in the court itself, they had filed a suit that he had sold it for Rs. 25 lakhs. Actually, our Department has enough information to show that there is plenty of black-money.

श्री रामजी भाई मावि‍ण : अध्य महोदय, प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह बतलाया गया है कि लार्ज-स्केल पर रेड्स की गई हैं, जब कि केवल 37 सर्चेज़ हुई हैं जो लार्ज नम्बर नहीं है । "झोपड़-पट्टी एन्क्रोचमेण्ट्स" की लिस्ट 100–100 आदमियों को देते हैं, जब कि जिन के यहां रेड्स हुई हैं उन की संख्या केवल 37 है, इस के बारे में क्यों नहीं बतलाया जाता है ?

SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO: There are 37 searches which were conducted in Gujarat. If it is in the whole of India, then there are several more. Out of 37 searches, if the hon. member wants to know about a particular case, I can send the information to him. But it is not possible to give information in respect of all the 37 cases. It will take time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that Shri Sanjay Dalmia of the Golden Tobacco Company has violated the Central Excise Act as well as the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act and actually has evaded crores of rupees of the Central Excise Duty of the Golden Tobacco Company. As a result of number of raids conducted by the Central Excise Department and after the raids were conducted, is it a fact that Mr. Sanjay Dalmia contacted the Finance Ministry and tried to pressurise the Ministry to see that further raids and investigations were stopped? Is it true that on 3rd October, in the evening, at six O'clock, the Central Excise Department was contacted and they were given instructions not to carry on the raids and investigations further?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): This question relates to the Central Excise and the question asked was about the direct taxes. The hon. member knows that almost everyy day, some raids take place in some parts of the country and the number goes to thousands. For instance, last year, we conducted more than 4,800 raids. If the hon. member is interested in a particular case, he will have to give a specific notice for that and I will give the information.

But only one point I can clarify. So far as raids, searches and seizures are concerned, the Ministry never interferes, and even if the Ministry interfere, the officers do not listen because these are their statutory powers and they exercise these statutory powers, and once it is set in motion, the law will takge its own course of action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I seek guidance from you. He says, this is a specific case and he will have to enquire into it and give the information. I want to point out to you that under some other rule, I had already sent to you a number of documents regarding Sikand Construction Company, the amount of taxes that they have evaded and the fraud that they have committed. I sent you photostat copies of the documents. but we do not receive any response either from your office or from the Finance Ministry. Then how do we function?

MR. SPEAKER: We immediately take action.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You do it, but what is the response? In the case of Prime Minister, I gave 115, but no reply has come from them.

MR. SPEAKER: Reply will be there Give me the documents. I will look into it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: In the case of Sikand Construction Company, I sent you the documents.

MR. SPFAKER: I will look into it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: The Central Government throughout India are taking sternaction for collecting petty loans from the farmers and petty shopkeepers. The Government do not sympathise for common human beings especially the middle class people or farmers in the rural areas regarding the collection of Government debts, society loans and banks loans, whereas according to the latest reports of the economists of the country. transactions in black money to the tune of Rs. 35,000 crores take place. The black money holders, smugglers and hoaders are running a parallel Government. There are actors and actresses in the country who evade taxes in this country. There is also a Chief Minister from whom about Rs. 28 lakhs are due towards arrears of income tax. and there is also another actor, Hema Malini.... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIM SWAMY: Actress.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Mr. Swamy's close friend.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: She is not my close friend.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: About Rs. 82 lakhs are due from her.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you interested in actors, or actresses, Swamyji?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have never met her.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: She is coming from the same place as Mr. Swamy. That is why he claimed a relationship.

Therefore, I want to know whether the Government will collect all the dues and arrears of income-tax pending for 15 years from M. G. R. and Hema Malini and from other industrialists.... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow this.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: Chief Ministers, smugglers and hoaders, big monopolists owe huge sums of income-tax. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Now, what is the question? Come to the question.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: I want to know to reduce the inflation (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the question? I want you to put the question.

SHRI K. MAYAHEVAR: What are the steps taken to collect the long pending arrears of income-tax from Chief Ministers, actors and others and to reduce inflation?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Since when is Hema Malini inflated to reduce inflation?

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: He is a close friend. He knows better. Therefore, I want to know the steps that are taken by this Government to collect the long pending arrears of income-tax running into crores of rupees from big industrialists in this country who are cheating the Government and the people.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: So far as the realisation of arrears are concerned, we take all steps to recover the arrears.... (*Interruptions*) including from Hema Malini.

MR. SPEAKER: They are much more interested in actresses.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: You mentioned 4,800 searches and seizures. Out of these 4,80 .... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Now an actor from West Bengal....

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Out of these 4,800 searches and seizurse, how many prosecutions were launched? Out of the prosecutions, how many convictions were made?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Then number of raids is 4,282 and the number of prosecutions is 390. On an earlier occasion I explained why the number of prosecutions is less. As far as the number of convictions is concerned, I do not have any figures with me.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: No convictions! (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You can ask Mr. Somnath Chatterjee about the number of convictions.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I do not deal with such cases.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Hiralal Parmar?

श्री हीरा लाल आर० परमार : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले दो साल से गुजरात के उद्योगपतियों और बड़े-बड़े विजनैसमैनों और बिल्डिंग कांट्रेक्टरों के यहां छापे मारे गये हैं और अखबारों में यह बात आई है कि उन के यहां से दो नम्बर की बहुत सी किताबें पकड़ी गई लेकिन एक-दो महीने के बाद वह मामला निपट जाता है । मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इस में कोई सौदेबाजी होती है ?

MR. SPEAKER: This is a wild goose chase.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can give the total figures, about which the hon. Member is mentioning. The action taken is not merely that we prosecute them. One of the major things is to impose the tax, assess the valuation and see what should be the tax-rate and the quantum of tax and then we take action to recover the taxes. These are all part of the action taken programme. If the hon. Member is interested in the total number, I can give. But unless he gives a specific case it is not possible to give details.

MR. SPEAKER: He is just putting a question.

Shri Manmohan Tudu.

Replacement of Vijayanta tank

375. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has a proposal to develop a main bettle tank

(MBT) to replace the ageing Vijayanta tank;

(b) if so, the progress made in this regard; and

(c) by which year Vijayanta tank is expected to be replaced?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d). The General Staff Qualitative Requirement for the Main Battle Tank (MBT) was first issued in August 1972. The project for the development of a futuristic MBT was sanctioned by Government in 1974. The original project envisaged an imported engine and building up of other accessories within the country. With a view, however, to achieve self-reliance it was decided in 1980 to undertake the challenging task of developing the engine also. Meanwhile the General Staff Qualitative Requirement was updated to make the tank contemporary with world class tanks.

Considerable progress has been achieved in the development of various system such as the armament system, the fire control system and a composite armour. However, we are facing some problems, which are quite normal, in the development of a modern high performance engine for the first time in the country. The Research and Development and other agencies are trying to overcome these problems.

The Vijayanta tank is performing well and the question of its replacement will be considered when superior options are available for our armed forces.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: May I know from the hon. Minister as to when the development of an engine through indigenous effort is expected to be completed?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The original GSQR envisaged import of an engine. In order to improve our self-reliance, we decided in 1980 to go in for a sophisticated futuristic engine. We have started work on it. It is possible, with some luck, that by 1983 we may be able to produce the first prototype of the tank.

SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: The General Staff Qualitative Requirement was issued in 1972. Will the hon. Minister tell the House the amount spent so far for the completion of the development of the tank and the amount earmarked for its completion?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The GSQR was issued in 1972. But the project was sanctioned only in 1974 by the Government. The original GSQR envisaged import of an engine, and, therefore, the amount sanctioned at that time was Rs. 15 crores. The present sanction is Rs. 56 crores because we are going to produce an engine of our own. The amount spent so far is Rs. 18.2 crores.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: When it comes to protecting the country, one should not worry too much about where the knowhow comes from. For the sake of the country we should get it. The MBT which he has referred in his statement, is being subjected to some journalistic controversy. I do not know how good the MBT that he has envisaged, is. Of course, I would say that if he wants my assistance, I get him a very superior MBT from Israel. Recently I went there. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether he has seen the remarks made about the MBT project in published in the country and whether he has to say anything on the question of self-reliance and modernity?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as his offer of assistance from Israel is concerned, I have taken note of it. That is all I can say.

So far as various criticisms that have appeared in the newspapers, are

concerned, I am sorry to say that they are both ill-informed and based on half knowledge.

MR. SPEAKER: Not Mr. Swamy himself?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am a member of the Defence Consultative Committee. So, he tells me everything there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: So, he is 1.5 informed.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: I can take the House into confidence to the extent that it will not hit or affect the security of the country. We have made progress in fire power, mobility and developing immunity in the tank. As I said, initially the prototype would be available in 1983. There is a lot of ill-informed criticism. Somebody has said that we have spent Rs. 600 crores. We have spent Rs. 18.2 crores.

MR. SPEAKER: Only a small difference, marginal difference!

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: Then I would like to inform the House that there are some people who want to sell some of their equipment in the country and they go about decrying our R & D effort. One of the ways in which they can sell foreign equipment here, is to first run down your indigenous effort and then go about saying this has failed, that has failed and come forward saying, this is better, that is better.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: That is like Coca Cola and Pure Drinks.

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: The Defence Ministry has to resist all kinds of pressures including pressures from these extraneous people, who want to sell their wares. I only wish to assure the House that our people have done a very good job. There was criticism about the engine. Even there, they were not informed of the subject. We first have a engine and then we have a turbo-charger, which can develop horse power to two-and-half times. For instance, we have developed a horse power of 400. With the turbo-charger it can go upto 1000 HP. And the newspapers write that we have developed an engine of only 400 HP. All this is based on ignorance.

I wish to assure the House that we are making very satisfactory progress. I wish only to add with respect to one point which he has made about the press. You know, if you abuse God, you go to Heaven and if you abuse Venkataraman, you will get a Magsaysay Award. (*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It should be inscribed in golden letters.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: I am sorry, the Defence Minister should not have cast any reflection on the Magsaysay Award. This is not in good taste. This is an internationally recognised Award. Why should that Award to be brought in? I take strong objection to that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He has said it humorously.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Haldar—how are you interested in this? Your legendary weapon is 'hal'. (Interruptions)

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDAR: I am for indigenous production of this tank for our defence and self-reliance also. But still news appear in the papers that the Government of India is trying to get Soviet technology to manufacture a most modern and strong tank for our defence. I want to know whether it is correct or what does he want to say in this regard?

SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: So far as technology is concerned, our policy is to develop indigenous technology. But no country in world develops its own technology by itself. Today, modern technological development is always in cooperation with several other countries. For instance, latest tank development was between the United States and West Germany. There are various countries who are

cooperating with each other in the matter of development of defence technology. So far as India is concerned, wherever we are able to absorb the technology, we will try to get it on the condition that we are the owner of the technology and we are able to use it for ourselves.

Delay by Banks in Making Payment to Pensioners

*377. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that nationalised banks, and particularly the United Bank of India, take a long time in debiting and making payment of pensions as well as the announced increased relief in the pensioners accounts causing great hardship to them;

(b) whether this delay is due to banks not getting the instructions in time from Government;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) what measures Government propose to ensure that such relief is automatically and simultaneously credited to the pensioners' account within one month from the date of such announcement, particularly in the United Bank of India; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). Payment of pensions and relief to approximately 15 lakh pensioners is being made not only through the public sector banks but also through the treasuries and post offices spread all over India. Efforts are continually made to make speedy payment of pensions and relief. The procedure for payment has been streamlined and is reviewed from time to time. As and when any complaint regarding delay in payment is received, action is taken to remove bottlenecks, if any.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: I am speaking today on behalf of the pensioners of this country. I have put a specific question, which had five clauses, (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e). In fact, if you go through it, part (a) reads:

> "whether Government are aware that nationalised banks, and particularly the United Bank of India, take a long time in debiting and making payment of pensions as well as the announced increased relief in the pensioners accounts causing great hardship to them;"

Though I have put a specific question, there is no specific answer, as is required under the rules. The question related to the inordinate delay caused by this bank. I also wanted to know whether there are any specific complaints by the pensioners against this Bank. Now I want to know the nature of the complaints against this Bank and whether this Bank has violated the directions of the Finance Ministry and, if so, the details thereof.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: No specific complaint has come to our notice. However, if the hon. Member brings to our notice any particular complaint, we will go into it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: In view of the answer given by the hon. Minister that the procedure for payment of pension has been streamlined from time to time, I would like to know whether the guidelines have been provided to the United Bank of India. I would also like to know whether they have been directed to make quick disbursement, as per instructions.

SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO: Previously, the payment of pension was made only by the treasury. Then the nationalised banks were also permitted to make the payment of pension, so that a large number of pensioners could draw their pension early. Under the guidelines, a person before retirement has to give six months' notice to the concerned officer that he is retiring on such and such date. In between,

they will prepare the pension papers and send them to the bank from where the payment is to be made.

Amendment of Laws regarding Essential Commodities

*378. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to sate:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Essential Commodities Act, 1981 and Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act did not distinguish between minor and technical offences and those of black-marketing etc. and there is a demand for modification and simplification of the Acts; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Essential Commodities Act deals with the substantive offences while the Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 provides for detention in certain cases for the purpose of prevention of blackmarketing and maintenance of supplies of commodities essential to the community and for matters connected therewith. It is not correct to presume that the Essential Commodities Act, as amended through the Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981, does not distinguish between minor/technical offences on the one hand and more heinous offences on the other. The amended Act continues to provide for varying legal penalties for different types of offences.

The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Act, 1981, has been notified for implementation only recently, with effect from 1-9-1982. The Prevention of Blackmarketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act, 1980, is also of recent origin. The Government, therefore, does not find it necessary to effect any further amendments to these Acts, at this stage.

श्री भीकू राम जैन : अध्यक्ष जी, जो सिविल सप्लाई मिनिस्ट्री है वह बद्धिमान मिनिस्टर श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद के पास है और मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि जितने कानून बनाये हैं यह कानून कन्ज्यमर्स की बेहतरी के लिए हैं। क्या यह सच है और उनकी नालेज में है कि इन कानूनों का लाभ सिर्फ इंस्पेक्टर्स और आफिसर्स को पहुंच रहा है और आये दिन इस प्रकार की शिकायतें होती हैं कि या तो अधिक कीमत पर मिल रही हैं चीजें या नहीं मिल रही हैं? और अगर यह कानून इस बात को अरेस्ट करने में असमर्थ है तो क्या आप सोच रहे हैं कि कोई और रीयलिस्टिक कानून बनाया जाय जिससे कि सामान सप्लाई करने में सुविधा मिले और कंज्यूमर को फ़ायदा पहुंचे?

श्री भागवत झा आज़ाद : अध्यक्ष जी, इस प्रश्न में इस बात का उल्लेख है कि एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज स्पेशल प्रोवीज़न ऐक्ट और प्रीवेंशन आफ ब्लैक मारकेटिंग ऐक्ट जो कानून बनाये गये हैं उनमें बड़ और छोटे अपराध में कोई फर्क नहीं है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मूल एक्ट में सैक्शन 3 (2) (एच) और (आई) में सम्बन्धित दो प्रकार के अपराध हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में कम से कम सजा का निर्धारण नहीं है, मगर मैक्सिमम 1 वर्ष का जेल है। वही बात स्पेशल प्रोवीज़न ऐक्ट में भी है, और सारी ट्रायल का प्रोवीज़न जब 1981 में बना उसमें मैक्सिमम सजा 7 वर्ष से घटा कर 2 वर्ष कर दी गई है पर मिनिमम ऑफ़ेंस के लिए 3 महीने स्थिर रखी गई है।

जहां तक जो प्रश्न इन्होंने पूछा है कि यह कानून वास्तव में उपभोक्ता को बचाने के लिए किया गया है, तो हमको उपभोक्ता ने तो शिकायत नहीं की है, मगर ट्रेडर्स का कहना है कि उनको तकलीफ है। और जहां तक इंस्पेक्टर्स का सवाल है वह तो सुबह से उठिये और शाम तक सैनिटरी इंस्पेक्टर्स से ले कर ड्रग इंस्पेक्टर तक आपको बहुत से इंस्पेक्टर मिलेंगे ... वह तो मुकाबला करना ही पड़ेगा। असल में अपराधों को कैसे रोका जाये, यह प्रश्न है, उसी का प्रावधान हमने इस कानून में किया है।

श्री मोहनराम जैन : मैंने प्रश्न किया था कि जो टेक्नीकल ऑफेन्स पर मिनिमम और मैक्सीमम सजा दी हुई है, यदि इन्सपैक्टर का भाव उससे बढ़ता है, वह उद्देश्य है तो ठीक बात है, लेकिन यदि उपभोक्ता के लाभ के लिए यह किया गया है तो मेरा प्रश्न है कि क्या सरकार के नालेज में यह चीज है कि पिछले 20 वर्षों में एसेंशियल कमोडिटीज एक्ट और अब सोशल प्रावीजन एक्ट के बनाये जाने के बावजूद यह तमाम तकलीफें उपभोक्ताओं को आती हैं, तो क्या इस चीज का प्रश्न पैदा नहीं होता है कि इन तमाम दोनों-तीनों एक्ट में जो उद्देश्य है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है अगर पूर्ति हुई है तो रेट्स के बढ़ाने में, रिश्वत का बाजार ज्यादा गर्म करने में। अगर यह चीज है जैसा माननीय मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि सुबह उठने से शाम के सोते तक इन्सपैक्टर का राज्य चलता है, तो उस राज्य को हटाने के लिए, उपभोक्ता के लाभ के कारण क्या कोई ऐसा काम हो सकता है कि उपभोक्ता तो ठीक हो जाये और जो रिएलिटी है, वह सामने आ जाये, न कि मक्खी पर मक्खी मारते हुए कानून बनाते चले जायें? अगर कानून से ही काम चल रहा है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, पर ब्लैक मार्केटिर्स को तो सजा दी जानी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर कानून ठीक नहीं चल रहा है और उपभोक्ता की रोज-रोज की शिकायतें इस हाउस में, सदन में, अखबारों में और शायद मिनिस्ट्री में भी आती हैं तो फिर क्या साधन अख्तियार करना चाहिए जिससे उपभोक्ता की तकलीफ दूर हो जाये?

श्री भगवत झा आजाद : मैंने इसी प्रश्न का स्पष्ट उत्तर दिया और उसको मैं पुनः दोहराता हूं कि यह कानून ब्लैक मार्किटिंग और होर्डिंग को रोकने, आवश्यक वस्तुओं के उत्पादन और वितरण और उनकी सप्लाई के सम्बन्ध में है। मेरे मंत्रालय में जो शिकायतें अब तक आई हैं, वह ट्रेडर-क्लास की बहुत आई हैं, उपभोक्ताओं की कम आई हैं।

उन्होंने पूछा है कि आने पर क्या करेंगे, तो उपभोक्ता की शिकायत आने पर निश्चय ही हम उसकी जांच करते हैं और यह देखते हैं कि वह कैसे दूर की जाये।

मैंने यह बात नहीं कही कि इन्सपैक्टर का राज्य है, मैंने कहा कि आपको सुबह से शाम तक इन्सपैक्टर की आवश्यकता पड़ जाती है।

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी का पता है कि फेयर प्राइस शाप्स बहुत बड़ा कालाबाजारी के कामों में संलग्न हैं? उनको जो अच्छा माल एफ० सी० आई० से मिलता है, उसको तो ये लोग ट्रेडर्स में बेच देते हैं और जो खराब माल होता है, वह अपनी दुकानों पर बेचते हैं। ऐसी रिपोर्ट अखबारों में भी आई है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि क्या मंत्री जी को उसकी जानकारी है और अगर है, तो यह कालाबाजारी अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत वह क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : इस कानून के अन्तर्गत मैंने कहा कि उत्पादन और वितरण होता है। वितरण फेयर प्राइस शाप्स के द्वारा होता है। वितरण से सम्बन्धित कानून इस बात के लिए है कि जब कोई ऐसी शिकायत आये तो उस शिकायत का रोकने के लिए इस कानून के प्रावीजन सैक्शन 7 में उनको पकड़ते हैं और सजा दिलवाते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसमें से ऐसी ध्वनि निकलती है कि अगर उचित शिकायतें भी व्यापारी की ओर से आयेंगी तो उन्हें सुना नहीं जायेगा। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय का यह आशय नहीं हो सकता है।

व्यापारी भी एक महत्वपूर्ण कार्य कर रहे हैं। अगर वह चोरबाजारी करते हैं तो सजा के हकदार हैं, लेकिन यह जो कानून बना है, इसमें सजा में तो अन्तर किया गया है, लेकिन अपराध के स्वरूप और उसके सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही का विवरण, इसमें कोई अन्तर नहीं है।

मेरे पास अभी एक मामला आया है कि व्यापारी का पूरे माल का हिसाब रखना पड़ता है, लेकिन अगर थोड़ा माल उसने बेच दिया और हिसाब में उसका इन्दराज नहीं कर पाया और इसी बीच में इन्सपैक्टर महोदय पधार गये तो क्या ऐसे व्यापारी को भी कानून के अन्तर्गत उतनी ही कड़ी सजा मिलनी चाहिए, उतनी ही परेशानियों का भागीदार बनाया जाना चाहिए जितना एक ऐसे व्यापारी को जो कि चोरबाजारी का दोषी है ?

मेरा निवेदन है कि जो भी शिकायत आई हैं, उन पर सहानुभूति के साथ विचार कर के, अगर छोटे दुकानदारों को परेशानी से बचाया जा सकता है तो क्या मंत्री महोदय का उसमें कोई गुरेज है ?

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : ध्वनि माननीय सदस्य को सुनाई पड़ी, मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में कोई ध्वनि नहीं थी। उन्होंने कहा था कि क्या आपको उपभोक्ता की शिकायत आई है, मैंने स्पष्ट जवाब दिया, बिना ध्वनि लगाये, उसमें मैंने कहा कि शिकायत आई है ट्रेडर्स की, उपभोक्ता की नहीं आई है। इसलिए ध्वनि मेरे पास नहीं, आपके पास है, आप उसको निकाल दीजिए। फर्क-फर्क करने की जो दूसरी बात आपने कही, यह बात सही है कि, अभी जैसे हमारे आर्डर्स हैं, उदाहरण के लिए मान लीजिए कि दालों के सम्बन्ध में हमारा नियम है कि आप कितनी भी मात्रा में उन्हें रखें। लेकिन यहां पर प्रश्न यह है कि जिस रूप में आप वस्तुएं रखते हैं, सीधे रूप में यदि आप उसको बेचते हैं, फिर यदि इंस्पैक्टर भी आ जाए, वह आपको पकड़ेगा भी तो क्या होगा। इसलिए ऐसा आर्डर निकाला गया है कि जब तक हम दालों या दूसरी वस्तुओं के सम्बन्ध में रखने के बारे में सीमा निर्धारित न करें तब तक हमारे सामने यह कठिनाई आ रही थी। इसीलिए हमने नियम बना कर उसकी सीमा बांध दी कि इस मात्रा से अधिक कोई नहीं रख सकेगा। इंस्पैक्टर घूमता ही है, हमने उसको यह नहीं कहा कि जो सही मोटिव से बेचे, उसको भी आप पकड़ें। यदि कोई कानून के विरुद्ध जा कर काम करेगा तो वह पकड़ा जाएगा। लेकिन जहां तक आपने कहा, फर्क की बात मैं आपको उदाहरण के लिए खण्ड 3 (दो) आई का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं। फिर तीन-(दो) एच में स्टैटिटिक्स और इन्फार्मेशन देने का हवाला दिया गया है। उसके उल्लंघन के लिए सजा बहुत हल्की है, लेकिन यदि कोई आवश्यक वस्तुएं के वितरण में चोर-

बाजारी, सप्लाई रोकने या दूसरे ऐसे ही अपराध करेगा, उसके लिए कड़ी सजा का प्रावधान है । वह तो फक करना पड़ेगा ।

Suspension of Iron Ore import by Japan

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*379. SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Japan has suddenly suspended iron-ore imports from India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps have been taken by Government to restore the export of iron ore to that country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : अध्यक्ष जी, 8 अक्तूबर के समाचार पत्रों में काफी बड़े हैडिंग्स के साथ यह समाचार छपा था कि जापान ने भारत से लौह अयस्क का आयात एकदम रोक दिया है । जितना आयरन ओर वह इण्डिया से लिया करता था, उसको अब उसने लेने से इंकार कर दिया । उसके साथ हमारा पहले जिस प्रकार का एग्रीमेंट था, उसके अनुसार वह हमसे आयरन ओर लेने के लिए आगे तैयार नहीं है । मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि पूरे देश में हम हर वर्ष कितना आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, उसकी मात्रा क्या है, उसमें से कितने मूल्य का आयरन ओर हम जापान को सप्लाई करते हैं, उसका कितना मूल्य बनता है और वह कुल एक्सपोर्ट का कितना प्रतिशत है । कुल मूल्य का वह कितने प्रतिशत है । क्या सरकार ने ऐसे प्रयास किए हैं कि जितना आयरन ओर हम जापान को अब तक एक्सपोर्ट करते आ रहे हैं, वह बरकरार रहे। मैं चाहता हूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी इन प्वाइंट्स को स्पष्ट करें ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको भी तो कहीं ध्वनि संदेह नहीं हो गया है ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : श्रीमन्, जो समाचार उस पत्र में आया था, वह दुरुस्त नहीं था । जिस पत्र की तरफ से यह समाचार दिया गया था, हमने उनका पत्र लिख कर भी मालूम किया है । उन्होंने जो मालूमता दी है, वे दुरुस्त नहीं हैं । जापान ने हमसे आयरन ओर लेना बन्द नहीं किया है । जितना आयरन ओर उन्होंने हमसे गत वर्ष लिया था, उतना ही इस साल भी लिया है । जहां तक आंकड़ों का सम्बन्ध में 1980 में जापान को 7.37 मिलियन टन, 1981 में 7.37 मिलियन टन और 1982 में 7.55 मिलियन टन आयरन ओर गया है ।

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप : मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि जितना आयरन ओर हम दूसरे देशों को बेचते हैं, क्या उसको हम कच्चा-माल बना कर, उससे देश में ही दूसरी तरह से उपयोग में नहीं ला सकते । जिससे हमारी भविष्य की जरूरतें पूरी हो सकें । उससे हम स्टील बना सकते हैं, इस्पात बना सकते है या दूसरे प्रोडक्ट्स बना कर अपने प्रयोग में ला सकते हैं । यदि उसके बाद बचे तो उसको निर्यात भी किया जा सकता है । क्या सरकार इस ओर कोई प्रयास कर रही है कि हम अपने आयरन ओर को स्वयं अपने ही देश में स्टील और इस्पात आदि तैयार करने के लिए उपयोग में लायें,

ताकि हमारे लिए उसकी अधिक उपयोगिता हो सके ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : ओमन्, दूसरे देशों को हम जितना आयरन ओर बेचते हैं, वह पूरे मूल्य पर बेचते है । कम मूल्य पर आयरन ओर हम कभी बाहर के देशों का नहीं बेचते । यहीं पर आयरन ओर इस्तेमाल करने के लिए हम जगह जगह कारखाने लगा रहे हैं ताकि यहीं पर उस आयरन ओर का उपयोग हो सके ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : समाचारपत्रों से पता चलता है कि पहले से 25 लाख टन कम आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट किया गया है । लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने इस बारे में जो फ़िगर्ज दी हैं, मैं उन्हें मान लेता हूं । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट के भाव और हमारे देश के भाव में कितना अन्तर है । मंत्री महोदय ने माननीय सदस्य के इस सवाल का जवाब नहीं दिया है कि जापान को किस भाव पर आयरन ओर बेचा जा रहा है । मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आयरन ओर के लिए कोई और मार्केट खोजने का प्रयास किया गया है ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : 1982-83 में कुल मिला कर 28 मिलियन टन आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करने का सोचा गया है, जिसकी पूरी कीमत 404.30 करोड़ रुपये होती है । हम जो आयरन ओर एक्सपोर्ट करते हैं, वह हर साल वाल्यूम टर्म्स में कम होता जा रहा है और वल्यु टर्म्स में बढ़ता जा रहा है ।

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : मैंने अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट के भाव और इस देश के भाव की बात भी पूछी है, जिसका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है ।

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : हम आयरन ओर को अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट के काम्पीटीशन में बेच रहे हैं । सब से ज्यादा आयरन ओर ब्राजील से एक्सपोर्ट किया जाता है । उसको जो भाव मिलता है, हमें उससे भी ज्यादा मिलता है । लेकिन हम आस्ट्रेलिया और दूसरे छोटे देशों के मुकाबले में किस प्रकार से बेच रहे है, यह पूरी मालूमात तो बाद में लिख कर दी जा सकती है । लेकिन आयरन ओर बेचने वाले बड़े से बड़े देशों के मुकाबले में हमें अच्छी कीमत मिल रही है । हम अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मार्केट में प्राइस के काम्पीटीशन में अच्छी तरह काम कर रहे है ।

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: The hon. Minister has given a reply in general. I want to know what is the quoted rate in international metals bulletin and the London Metals Bulletin in the recent past, both f.o.b. and c.i.f., and what is the rate that the MMTC is getting. What I want to impress upon the hon. Minister is that the MMTC is selling iron ore at a losser rate in comparison to Brasil. Secondly, may I know whether he is aware of the fact or not that Paradip port is being given stepmotherly treatment by the MMTC and Orissa mines and mine-owners are being treated in a stepmotherly manner and, if not, what was the quota of those mine-owners from 1975 to 1980 and from 1981 to 82, whether it has been reduced or increased.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: The iron ore is sold by negotiations to the foreign countries and, when the negotiations take place, we take into account the international price and the price which is offered by the countries which export iron ore on a very large-scale. The hon. Member is wanting what were the prices on particular dates. I do not have those prices on particular dates. But I can supply that information in writing to him.

The second question which has been asked by the hon. Member is whether we are treating the mine-owners and the mines in Orissa in a stepmotherly manner. This is not correct. We are trying to export iron ore from Orissa also. But because of the port difficulties, it has not been possible to export iron ore from Orissa. If the port facilities are provided, it would be possible for us to do it.

श्री योगेन्द्र झा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आयरन ओर का निर्यात एक तरह से हमारे औपनिवेशिक भूतकाल का चाल रहना है । मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि आयरन-ओर को निर्यात करने के बजाए गोवा में या कर्नाटक के पश्चिमी हिस्से में इस्पात कारखाना खोलकर उससे इस्पात तैयार किया जाए । क्या सरकार इस बात पर विचार कर रही है कि हम फिनिश्ड स्टील ही बाहर निर्यात करें या देश के काम में लायें और आयरन-ओर का निर्यात करने की तरफ बढ़ें क्यों कि हमारे कच्चे माल से हमारा इस्पात ज्यादा कीमती होगा । क्या सरकार गोवा में कोई इस्पात कारखाना खोलने पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल : यह तो हमारी सरकार की नीति ही है कि जहां तक सम्भव हो, खनिज-पदार्थों को कम से कम मात्रा में बाहर भेजा जाए । हम उसको फिनिश्ड गुड के रूप में ही बाहर भेजने की कोशिश करते हैं । इसीलिए विजाग तथा दूसरी जगहों पर इस्पात के कारखाने लगाने की कोशिश की जा रही है ताकि आयरन-ओर को दूसरे आयरन्स में बदल कर भेजा जा सके ।

MR. SPEAKER: The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Package tour programme for participants of Asiad

*376. SHRI ERA ANBARASU : Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any package tour programmes have been arranged by the ITDC for the participants of ASIAD, and, if so, the details of the same; and

(b) whether any co-ordinated plan in consultation with the Civil Aviation Department and the Railways has been evolved for the movement of foreign tourists around the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). ITDC has arranged the following special tours named "ASIAD ON A BUDGET" for participants of the ASIAD:—

1. Old Delhi (Half day)
2. New Delhi (Half day)
3. Delhi-Agra (Full day)
4. Delhi-Jaipur (Full day)
5. Delhi-Jaipur (Overnight)
6. Delhi-Agra-Bharatpur-Jaipur-Delhi (3 days)
7. Wildlife Tour-visit to Delhi Zoo/Sultanpur Bird Sanctuary. (Full day)
8. Raj Tour—visit to Secretariat Complex, Polo/Cricket matches and Vintage Trains Museum, Elephant ride, etc. (Full day)
9. Rhythms India Tour in Delhi (Evening).
10. Sound & Light Tour—Red Fort Delhi (Evening).
11. Handicrafts Tour in Delhi (Evening).
12. Arts Tour in Delhi (Half day).

For the movement of foreign tourists around the country, ITDC has evolved plans in collaboration with the Railways, Indian Airlines and Air-India, as under:

1. Promotion of Bodh Yatra Tours named 'The Great Indian Rover' for attracting Buddhist tourists.

2. 'See India' tours to various tourist centres.

3. 'Stop-over India' tours for the main metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

4. 'Optional tours' from Delhi to Agra, Jaipur, Bombay to Aurangabad, Goa, Madras to Mahabalipuram-Kanchipuram, Calcutta to Bhubaneswar etc.

An addition, ITDC is selling tickets for 'Indrail' 'Palace on Wheels' tours.

Special facilities for cent per cent export Units

*380. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any scheme to provide certain special facilities for cent per cent export units;

(b) if so, the details of such facilities; and

(c) the sectors where cent per cent export units are allowed to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The facilities available to Export Oriented units have been spelt out in the Government Resolution No. 8(15)/78-EP dated the 31st December, 1980, a copy of which has already been laid on the Table of the House in reply to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 70, answered on 20th February, 1981. An illustrative list of products in respect of which such facilities can be allowed have also been indicated in the said Resolution.

Deposits secured and credits advanced by Nationalised Banks

*381. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita deposits secured and credits advanced by the nationalised banks during the last one year in the country as a whole are much higher as compared to the position obtaining in this behalf in Bihar; and

(b) the steps being taken to ensure approximate deposit-credit ratio in Bihar?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). The per capita deposits and advances of the Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar amounted to Rs. 277 and Rs. 109, respectively, as at the end of December, 1981 compared to the corresponding all-India averages of Rs. 672 and Rs. 458, respectively.

The volume of aggregate credit in any area, which determines the per capita level of advances, is determined by the level of economic activity, particularly in the organised sectors of medium and large industry and trade and commerce, which in turn is influenced by several factors such as availability of infrastructural facilities like transport and power, proximity to sources of raw material, accessibility to markets, local entrepreneurship etc. which can not be directly influenced by the availability of credit alone.

However, banking services are being extended to underbanked areas in an increasing measure through planned expansion of branch network and the banks are endeavouring to increase the flow of credit to the

smaller borrowers in the priority sectors in a bid to raise the level of economic activity in its decentralised segments. Increasing stress on enlarged credit to priority sectors, simplification of loan sanctioning processes, decentralisation of loan sanctioning powers, increasing recourse to planned credit deployment through specific schemes and more active involement of banks in the implementation of anti-poverty programmes such as the Integrated Rural Development Programme etc., are directed towards this objective.

The State Governments have also been advised to strengthen their development/extension machinery, to ensure proper development of infrastructural services for assured inputs as also marketing of produce of the assisted beneficiaries of the Integrated Rural Development Programme and to ensure timely recovery of bank dues so as to facilitate recycling of funds for larger benefit.

Accommodation at forest lodges and lakes

*382. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has approved three projects for providing suitable accommodation at forest lodges and lakes;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of each of those three projects;

(c) the places where such projects are going to be implemented; and

(d) the progress made in implementing the above proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (d). In the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan, the Ministry has proposals for the construction/expansion of Forest Lodges at the following places:

(1) Betla, Palamau Game Sancturay, Bihar.

(2) Lulung, Simplipal National Park, Orissa.

(3) Ranthambore, Swaimadhopur, Rajasthan (Expansion).

(4) Dudhwa/Corbett national Park, Uttar Pradesh.

The Ministry has finalised the project at Betla at an estimated cost of Rs. 46.70 lakhs. In the case of Ranthambore, the Ministry is likely to incur an expenditure of Rs. 16.52 lakhs as its contribution towards its renovation/expansion. In the case of Forest Lodges at Lulung (Orissa) and Dudhwa/Corbett National Park Uttar Pradesh), the projects have not yet been finalised. It is estimated that the cost of Forest Lodges at these places will be around 50—55 lakhs each. The work on the Ranthambore Forest Lodge has started In the case of Betla, the project is likely to be taken in hand in December, 1982.

Vayudoot Service for Rourkela Bhubaneshwar-Sambalpur

*383. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government are considering a proposal to introduce Vayudoot service in Rourkela-Bhubaneswar-Sambalpur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Board of Directors of Vayudoot

*384. SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) what is the set-up of Board of Directors of Vayudoot;

(b) when it was formed and with how many members;

(c) how many meetings of the said Board have been held since formation;

(d) whether in the absence of Board's meetings any policy decisions have been taken; and

(e) if so, by whom these were taken?

1. Shri K.K. Srivastava, ex-Director General (Tourism) — Director
2. Air Marshal M.S.D. Wollen, PVSM, VM, Air Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Eastern Command — Director
3. Shri C.M. Chaturvedi, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation — Director
4. Miss P. Lal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation — Director
5. Shri Tarun Gogoi, Ex-Member of Parliament — Director
6. Shri M. Berretto, Commercial Director, Air India — Director
7. Capt. K. Chadha, Managing Director, Indian Airlines — Director
8. Shri R. Prasad, Dy. Director (Finance), Indian Airlines — Director

The Board of Directors was formed for the first time on the 4th February, 1981, with 11 Members.

(c) Since the inception of the Vayudoot, four meetings of the Board of Directors have been held.

(d) and (e). No, Sir. Policy decisions are taken by the Board of Directors.

Improvement in Madhurupudi Airstrip near Rajahmundry (A.P.)

*385. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, in view of increased activities in the Godavari Basin by O.N.G.C. during the recent past, Government have realised the need to improve the Madhurupudi Airstrip near Rajahmundry of East Godavary District (Andhra Pradesh); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). As per the Articles of Association of the Vayudoot, the Board of Directors of the Company is appointed by the Boards of Indian Airlines and Air India in consultation with the Central Government. The constitution of the existing Board of Directors is as follows:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Rajahmundry (Madhurupudi) is included in the list of places approved by the Government for the operation of Vayudoot services in the Second Phase of development of its services.

(b) The improvement plan will be formulated at the appropriate time.

Sharing of Vayudoot losses by A.I. I.A.

*386. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI G. NARASIMHA REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that "Vayudoot" is incurring heavy loss in its operation;

(b) if yes, what are the details of the loss, month-wise;

(c) is it a fact that Indian Airlines and Air India are sharing the losses incurred by "Vayudoot"; and

(d) what action is being contemplated to check the loss of Vayudoot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir. Vayudoot has incurred a total loss of about Rs. 98 lakhs upto 31-8-1982.

(b) In the current financial year Vayudoot is incurring a loss of Rs. 6.5 lakhs approximately per month.

(c) Vayudoot is a Company incorporated under the Companies Act. Its losses so far have not been reflected in the accounts of Indian Airlines and Air India.

(d) The following steps are being taken to make Vayudoot service economically viable:

(i) Vayudoot is renegotiating the lease terms of the aircraft taken on lease from Indian Airlines;

(ii) The selection of a safe and economically viable aircraft is under consideration of the Government;

(iii) Greater orientation for air travel in the areas where the service has been recently introduced, will increase the load factor.

Fall in Export of Jute Bags

*387. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether perturbed over the fall in the export of jute bags, the Commerce Ministry has formed a consortium of exporting mills and the State Trading Corporation to make joint bids for securing international tenders;

(b) if so, whether the loss suffered in export deals will be shared between STC and jute mills only in cases of discount bids to meet fierce competition from the neighbouring countries;

(c) what are the efforts made by the Ministry to bag more export orders; and

(d) what are the main reasons for drastic decline in exports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Jute bags exports in 1981-82 was 53.85 per cent higher than the exports in 1980-81 in Metric tonnage. However, in the first four months of 1982-83-i.e., till the end of July, 1982, a tendency of the volume of jute bags exports to fall has been observed.

2. The State Trading Corporation is playing an important role to help the industry in moving sacking/hessian items by way of exports through participating in international trade and global tenders and has formed a consortium with public sector and private sector exporters. As per the arrangement existing between State Trading Corporation and these exporters, losses will be shared between State Trading Corporation and

the Consortium members on a mutually agreed basis in case of discounted sales to meet the fierce competition from neighbouring countries.

3. The main reason for the fall in the India's Jute bag export is the mounting competition from neighbouring countries as well as the increased cost of money as reflected in high interest rates in the consuming countries which is forcing the consumers to limit their purchases to the barest minimum level. Besides these factors, there is also a trend in the developed countries to attain self sufficiency in packaging material by the encouragement of locally produced synthetic substitutes.

4. Government have taken various measures for stepping up export of jute goods which include:—

(i) Continuation of cash compensatory support on almost all exportable items of jute goods and cash subsidy on export of sacking against bulk tenders for sales through STC.

(ii) Greater involvement of the STC to capture markets for traditional items.

(iii) Diversification of product range through research and development efforts.

(iv) International level consultations are held under the auspices of UNCTAD. ESCAP, FAO, etc., aimed at joint action programme to stabilise prices of jute products *vis-a-vis* synthetics. Regional level consultations at Government level amongst Jute Producing Countries to promote a joint marketing strategy is also being pursued at the periodic ESAC sponsored discussions.

(v) Participation in Trade Fairs/Exhibitions abroad and sponsoring of market oriented delegations to selected countries abroad.

Export of Powerloom Fabrics as Handloom Goods

*388. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what steps are being considered by Government to eliminate the problem of unscrupulous exporters who were exporting powerloom fabrics as handloom goods;

(b) what action is being proposed to be taken aganst such exporters; and

(c) how Government propose to take steps to eradicate this image tarnishing by such unscrupulous exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Whenever specific instances of malpractices come to light, appropriate action under the law is taken. Apart from action under the relevant provisions of Import and Export, (Control) Act-1947 and Orders thereunder, (as amended from time to time) such action may also include criminal proceedings depending upon the facts and nature of each case. The Textiles Committee has been instructed to carry out inspection according to rules and regulations laying down objective and verifiable criteria.

(b) Action has already been initiated against certain exporters and officials of the Textiles Committee in specific cases relating to Benelux and U.K.. where non-handloom items had been exported certified as handloom items.

(c) Prompt action under law against delinquent exporters and officials as well as tightening of certification system are expected to minimise recurrence of such malpractices. Preventive vigilance in the Textiles Committee has also been intensified.

Sale of Military Vehicles Through Auction

*389. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that different types of military vehicles are sold to contractors through open auction by various Vehicle Depots;

(b) if so, the types of vehicles sold through open auction and the rate at which they were sold during the last three years;

(c) whether vehicles are sold to M.Ps. at fixed rates; and

(d) if so, what were the said fixed prices for such vehicles during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Different types of discarded military vehicles are sold through open auction conducted by the Director General, Supplies & Disposals as well as by the Depot authorities.

(b) Several types of vehicles were sold through open auction during the last three years. The average auction sale rates as available for some types of vehicles for the last three financial years are given in Appendices I to VI.

(c) Yes, Sir. Jeeps, Jongas, Motor Cycles and Ambassador Cars are sold to Members of Parliament at fixed prices. These prices are fixed on the basis of the average prices fetched by these types of vehicles in the open auction sales conducted by the Director General, Supplies and Disposals/Depot authorities during the preceding half year.

(d) The prices at which the vehicles were sold to Members of Parliament during the last three years are given in Appendices I to VI (vide remarks in foot note below each appendix). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5674/82].

France's help to India in Defence Field

*390. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India and France discussed the need for helping our country in defence field;

(b) if so, whether the Defence Minister of France visited India in October, 1982;

(c) if so, what were the decisions arrived at after discussions; and

(d) whether there was any outcome regarding supply of Mirage aircraft and other equipment?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). A Memorandum of Understanding has been signed with France for co-operation in the field of defence. The Defence Minister of France also visited India from 11th to 13th October, 1982. During discussion with him, it was agreed that France would share with India information and technology in certain specified fields. France has also agreed to provide technical training to Indian Officers in French Institutions. It is not in public interest to disclose further details in this connection.

(d) An agreement for the procurement of Mirage-2000 Aircraft from France was concluded on 15th October, 1982 between the Government of India and the French manufacturers.

Tourism Publicity in South and South East Asian Countries

*391. SHRI NITYA NANDA MISRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that sufficient steps have not been taken to

develop tourism amongst the countries in South and South East Asia where a vast potential lies unexplored;

(b) what is the number of tourists from these countries visiting India; and

(c) the steps taken for tourist promotion in these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Government of India tourist offices at Bangkok and Singapore are already functioning and two more are being opened in Kathmandu and Colombo shortly. These offices undertake publicity and promotion by way of advertising, consumer and trade promotions, liaison with the media and travel trade, dissemination of tourist information, distribution of tourist publicity literature, etc.

Statement

Region/Country	1979	1980	% change	1981	% change
South Asia					
Afghanistan	10,276	10,766	4.8	12,841	19.3
Shri Lanka	61,263	68,402	11.7	75,842	10.9
Iran	19,624	20,921	6.6	12,314	—41.1
Ntpal (by air only)	6,744	7,008	3.9	11,851	69.1
Others	592	828	39.9	936	13.0
Total	98,499	107,925	9.6	113,784	5.4
South East Asia					
Indonesia	1,878	2,085	11.0	2,161	3.7
Malaysia	23,877	26,405	10.6	26,458	0.2
Philippines	2,698	3,474	28.8	3,893	12.1
Singapore	14,222	16,637	17.0	17,950	7.9
Thailand	8,106	10,866	34.0	12,157	11.9
Others	849	1,209	42.4	2,560	111.8
Total	51,630	60,676	17.5	65,179	7.4

Indo-France Agreement for Mirage 2000

*392. SHRI P. M. SAYEED:
SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and France signed an agreement for purchase of 40 Mirage 2000 on 12th October, 1982;

(b) if so, the main feature of the agreement;

(c) how many Mirage will be supplied;

(d) what are the conditions of the agreement; and

(e) in what way France has agreed to help India in the Defence field?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) An Agreement for procurement of 40 Mirage-2000 aircraft, together with associated supplies, has been concluded with the manufacturers of the aircraft on 15th October, 1982.

(b) to (d) The Agreement provides for supply of 40 Mirage-2000 aircraft. in fly-away condition, together with associated supplies, such as spare parts and other equipment. The Agreement contains normal contractual provisions applicable to contracts of this nature. The cost of procurement is substantially covered under a credit arrangement for which satisfactory terms and conditions were settled after discussions with the Government of France and the French Suppliers. It will not be in ublic interest to disclose further details.

(e) A Memorandum of Understanding has been concluded with the Government of France for cooperation in the field of defence supplies. This Memorandum provides a frame-work for discussions between the two countries on supply/transfer of technology pertaining to defence equipment of interest to us.

Deregistration of Garment Exporters

*393. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK:
SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have recently decided to deregister a number of garment exporters for cheating their buyers abroad if so, the number of such exporters and their particulars;

(b) whether officials of The Textile Committee have also been involved in these cases;

(c) if so, the number of such officials and the nature of action taken by Government against them;

(d) whether the above actions were taken on the basis of the complaint received from the foreign Government or on the basis of fraud detected by the Central Government themselves;

(e) whether it is a fact that the deregistered exporters have again been allowed by Government to export garments in spite of their malpractices; and

(f) whether some of these deregistered exporters have been granted 100 per cent export oriented units or advance import licence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a Yes, Sir. Eleven garment exporters have been deregistered for various mal-practices noticed in connection with export of ready-made garments effected by them. In ten cases, the deregistration was done by the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi and in one case by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. A list of these parties is attached.

(b) and (c) According to available informaton, no involvement of the staff of the Textiles Committee has come to light in these cases. However, appropriate action will be taken should such an involement is revealed subsequently.

(d) The irregularities came to notice during the normal process of monitoring of garment exports.

(e) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has stopped allotment of quotas to these deregistered exporters.

(f) No. Sir.

Statement

List of Garment Exporters who have been deregistered.

1.	M/s Himala Embroidiery Mills Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi.	Deregistered
2.	M/s Dadu Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	by
3.	M/s Export Merchants, New Delhi.	Apparels
4.	M/s Handicraft International, Lucknow, U.P.	Export
5.	M/s Bharat International Export Corporation New Delhi,	Promotion
6.	M/s Indian Apparels Industries, New Delhi	Council,
7.	M/s Impex International, Bombay	New
8.	M/s. Shivani Exports Inc., New Delhi.	Delhi.
9.	M/s. Business Associates, New Delhi.	
10.	Hari International New Delhi.	
11.	M/s Sharma Clothers	Deregistered by office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

Hijacking of Planes

*186. SHRI CHITTA MAHTTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the number and details of the planes which were hijacked in the country since January 1980 till-date;

(b) whether Government have examined the causes of the planes hijacking; and

(c) what steps Government propose to check the plane hijacking in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Four aeroplanes were hijacked from the airports of the country since January, 1980. The details are:—

(i) 29-9-1981 : Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 on flight IC-423 Delhi-Srinagar was hijacked by a passenger who boarded the aircraft at Delhi.

(ii) 29-6-1982 : An Alitalia aircraft on flight AZ-1790 Rome-Tokyo via Delhi was hijacked by a passenger who joined the flight at Delhi.

(iii) 4-8-1982 : Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 on flight IC-423 Delhi Srinagar was hijacked by a passenger who boarded the aircraft at Delhi.

(iv) 20-8-1982 : Indian Airlines' Boeing 737 on flight IC-492 Bombay-Udaipur-Jodhpur-Jaipur-Delhi, hijacked by a passenger who boarded the aircraft at Udaipur.

(b) Yes Sir, Hijacking is on of the unfortunate occurrences. It has been found all over the world that many extremists/terrorist groups/political organisations resort to this practice notwithstanding strict vigilance and security, to attract attention to their activities.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to review and sterngthen anti-hijacking security measures at the airports in India with a view to preventing hijacking and other forms of unlawful interference with

civil aviation. Instructions have been reiterated to all concerned to ensure that passengers and their hand baggage are put through pre-embarkation screening thoroughly so that no potential hijacker is able to smuggle weapons, explosive and other lethal objects on board. Towards this end, sophisticated electronic detection eqipment, viz. Hand Held Metal Detectors, Door Frame Metal Detectors and X-Ray Hand Baggage Scanners, are progressively being installed.

Charges against officials in Garment Inspection Staff

4081. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the quality inspection staff of the Textile Committee has made a mockery of the inspection of garments exported from the country;

(b) whether large scale corruption by these officials has been reported to Government;

(c) whether it is also a fact that under Section 23 of the Textile Committee Act, 1963 it has been made clear that the Committee may make regulation with the prior sanction of the Central Government and these have to be notified in the official gazette;

(d) whether it is a fact that in 1977 regulations have not been approved by the Centre;

(e) whether Government have enquired into the charges made against the officials in the garment inspection staff; and

(f) if so, what steps have been taken by Government to remove this reported corruption in the Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Certain cases of wrong certification and allegations regarding corruption among the inspecting staff of the Textiles Committee have come to the notice of the Government.

(c) Yes, Sir. Section 23 of the Textiles Committee Act enables the Committee to make regulation and notify them, with the previous sanction of the Central Government.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Inquiry is done by the competent authorities in specific instances and appropriate action is taken.

(f) Instructions have been issued by the Government to the Textiles Committee that the inspection should be done with reference to Rules and Regulations laying down objective and verifiable criteria so as to minimise the element of subjectivity and discretion on the part of the inspecting staff. The Committee has also been instructed that any complaints against the inspecting staff should be looked into promptly by responsible officers, and firm action taken against the staff found at fault. The Committee has also been told to vigorously follow the guidelines on preventive vigilance.

Amendments to Articles of Association of Apparels Export Promotion Council

4082. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Minutes of the Executive Committee Meeting of Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, held on 5th June, 1982 and the Resolution passed under item 7(iv) regarding amendments to the Articles of Association of the Council; and

(b) what action has been taken by Government Nominees on the Executive Committee in pursuance of their duty to carry out the Directive from the Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government officers nominated to the Executive Committee have impressed upon the Committee the need to suitably amend the Articles of Association to bring them in conformity with the provisions of the Companies' Act. However, the matter is now *sub judice* in the Court of Law.

Appeal by the Enforcement Directorate of FERA against its own order

4083. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has the news item captioned what's in two Zeros for enforce (ment) in Blitz August 21, 1982 regarding a retired person found in posession of 25,000 US dollars, been drawn to the attention of the Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the Directorate to appeal against its own order?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On adjudication by the Director of Enforcement, a total penalty of Rs. 65,000/- besides confiscation of seized Indian Currency of Rs. 24,600/-, was imposed on the party. On receipt of a mercy petition addressed to the President of India, the matter was carefully examined in the Ministry of Finance and as the adjudication order was considered to be harsh, the Enforcement Directorate was advised to move the Foreign Exchange Regulation Appellate Board for review of the order under Sec. 52(4) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973. The Enforcement Directorate accordingly moved the Board in the matter. The Board upheld the order of the adjudicating officer with regard to the contraventions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act and confiscation of Rs.24,600/- but reduced the total amount of penalty from Rs. 65,000/- to Rs. 700/- on the facts and circumstances of the case.

Joint Venture Hotel set-up abroad by Hoteliers in India

4084. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4393 on 6th August, 1982 regarding joint venture hotel set-up abroad by hoteliers in India and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected;

(b) if so, whether he will lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, how long more it will take to do the needful?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) to (c). The requisite information, which has since been collected is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5875/82].

Grant of loan to wives of two executives of Punjab and Sind Bank

4085. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that wives of two senior executives of Punjab and Sind Bank (who happen to be real brothers) have been granted a loan of Rs. 7.50 lakhs for construction of a commercial building in Madras;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that these two executives have already availed of the bank's concessional housing loan facilities individually;

(c) are Government also aware that the huge loan granted to these two ladies carried a concessional rate of interest under the bank's housing loan facility;

(d) whether the purpose of this loan fit into the credit planning exercises of the Reserve Bank of India; and

(e) how many other executives/officers of this bank have benefited from such multi loans and what is the aggregate amount involved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Construction of Yatri Niwas in more Cities

4086. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Yatri Niwas Hotels in cities other than Delhi also; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) The construction of Yatri Niwas Hotels in cities other than Delhi will be considered after the Government have evaluated the operational results of the Yatri Niwas Hotel in Delhi which is a pilot project.

Registration of Rubber Units by Rubber Board

4087. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that there are in Kerala and elsewhere thousands of acres of rubber plantations, much of which already under tapping, which have not been brought in the register of the Rubber Board and so are kept out of all consequent restrictions, production statistics and extension of developmental activities;

(b) whether necessary steps are proposed to be taken immediately to bring these units under registration; and

(c) whether organisational limitations, if any, like inadequacy of staff necesary for the Board are proposed to be met without any further delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government is aware that there are rubber plantation units which have not yet been registered in the books of the Rubber Board. It is not, however, a fact that crop of rubber obtained from mature unregistered areas is not included in production statistics computed. It is also not a fact that unregistered areas are kept out of developmental activities.

(b) Yes, Sir. Rubber Board is taking necessary steps to bring mature unregistered units under registration expeditiously.

(c Government has been considering proposals submitted by Rubber Board from time to time for strengthening its organisational setup for dealing with all items of work including registration of Rubber Estates and giving necessary sanction.

Raids on Bombay based cigarette company

4088. SHRI R. MUTHUKUMARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the news item which appeared recently regarding the Central Excise/ Income Tax raid on a Bombay based cigarette company and if so, the details of the company involved;

(b) whether any evasion of excise duty has been detected and if so, details; thereof;

(c) what action Government propose to take against the Company; and

(d) what is the position of the excise approval of the Company's Price List and what are the outstanding excise liabilities according to the Excise Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member has not specified any particular news-item. However, it may be stated that the Directorate of Anti-Evasion of the Central Excise Department carried out raids on the premises of the Bombay-based Golden Tobacco Company, on 16-9-1982. A number of documents have been seized in the raids and the matter is under investigation. Action as appropriate under the relevant enactment(s) will be taken on the basis of the results of the investigations.

(d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Financial Assistance by I.F.C.I. for setting up Industrial Projects in Less Developed Areas

4089. SHRI GHULAM MOHAMMAD KHAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of less developed districts and areas where the Industrial Finance Corporation of India provided assistance for setting up industrial projects during the last three years;

(b) what are the criteria for assistance to new entrepreneurs in these areas;

(c) the nature of projects selected heretofore for assistance; and

(d) what action is proposed to publicise suitably the role, function and significance of the IFCI for development of backward areas and incentives being extended to young educated and serious minded entrepreneurs?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Details of the notified less developed districts/areas in which industrial projects were sanctioned and disbursed assistance by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India (IFCI) during the last years are given below:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year (July-June)	Sanctions		Disbursements	
	No. of districts/areas	Amount	No. of districts/areas	Amount
1979-80	56	72.77	84	51.92
1980-81	63	103.26	73	52.00
1981-82	74	130.83	94	90.02

(b) The financial and economic viability and technical feasibility of the project and conformity with national priorities are the criteria for sanction of assistance by the IFCI. The share of promoter's contribution required for ensuring continued interest of the promoters in the project is normally fixed at 20 per cent of the project cost. However, in the case of new entrepreneur, technician-entrepreneur and locally based entrepreneur in less developed areas, the promoter's contribution is relaxed to 15 per cent and further to 10 per cent in case of projects located in identified hill areas. IFCI also takes a liberal view in aspects such as debt-equity ratio and under-writing assistance in favour of new entrepreneurs.

(c) As per the provisions of the statute governing the operations of IFCI, only limited companies and Co-operative societies incorporated and registered in India are eligible for assistance from IFCI. Keeping in view the national priorities, viable projects in industries which are eligible for financial assistance in terms of the provisions of the statute are sanctioned assistance by the IFCI.

(d) The IFCI brings out publicity brochures to facilitate the awareness of IFCI's promotional activities amongst the potentional clientele. The State/Zonal/Regional Advisory Committees constituted by the IFCI also act as the fora through which the developmental programmes and promotional activities of the IFCI, including those relating to backward areas, new and technician entrepreneurs, are publicised among members of the Industry.

Indo-USA agreement on 'Development and Management Training Project'

4090. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and United States have recently signed a grant agreement entitled "development and management training project"; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the purpose of the project and what will be the cost of the project?.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A grant agreement for an amount of Rs. 2.3 crores ($2.4 million) was signed with the United States Agency for International Development on 30-9-1982 for a project entitled "Development & Management Training". The purpose of the project is to strengthen the managerial and technical capabilities of public and, where appropriate, private sector manpower in areas of mutual concern to the two sides. The total cost of the project is Rs. 7.8 crores of which the US contribution is expected to be Rs. 5.9 crores approximately, which is likely to be made available in increments.

Take over of textile units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Limited

4091. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the present position of hearing granted to the erstwhile management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Company Ltd., as per order dated January 13, 1981 of the Supreme Court in the matter of take over of six textile units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., under Section 18-AA of the I.D.R. Act; and

(b) whether it is proposed to nationalise the units and the company?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MIISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A hearing was accorded to the erstwhile management of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. in pursuance of the Order dated 13th January 1981 of the Supreme Court of India in the matter to take over of six textile units of Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd. No decision has as yet been taken consequent on the hearing.

(b) Final decision in the matter is yet to be taken.

Supply of Substantial and Gunny Bags to F.C.I, Etc.

4092. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that jute industry is opposed to supply 'A' class gunny bags to Food Corporation of India, Central Warehousing Corporation and other Foodgrains agencies of the standard weight of 1.21 kgs. but against it the gunnay bags of 850 grams to 950 grams weight on are being supplied;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof and action being taken for supply of sub standard gunny bags;

(c) the total number and cost of gunny bags supplied to F.C.I. during the years 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 by jute industries; and

(d) the number of complaints received and action taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The standard weight of B. Twill Bag of six 43/1/2 x 26/1/2 being produced under E.C. Act is 1005 grams per bag with tolerance (mines 75 grams and plus 100 grams per bag) and with 20 per cent moisture regain. It is a fact that in a few cases bags weighing between 850 grams to 950 grams per bag are being supplied.

(b) A bag of 930 grams with 20 per cent moisture regain is technically acceptable by FCI. If moisture is less in dry areas, the actual weight may be lesser and has to be corrected before concluding whether the bag is sub-standard or not. In case of report of supply of sub-standards bags following action are taken.

(1) Full cost and incidentials of substandard goods are withheld from the firm's Bills.

(2) Joint Inspection is conducted by the ISI consignee and the firm concerned.

(3) The Firm is made to replace the supplies by goods of acceptable quality.

(4) ISI has been asked to enforce strict qality control.

(c) The requisite information is given below:—

Year	Quantity purchased (In Bales)	Tot l cost (Rs. in crores)
1978-79	2,32,935	27·99
1979-80	2,82,085	42·19
1980-81	3,68,242	49·55
1981-82	2,19,892	30·09

(d) No complaint was received during the years 1978-79, 1979-80 and 1980-81. During 1981-82 complaints were received against 10,351. bales only. Out of these 1598 bales were accepted in joint inspection, 1191 bales were replaced by the firms concerned. A proposal is under consideration of FCI to accept the remaining 7562 bales with suitable reduction in price.

Setting up of Spinning Mills

4093. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether efforts have been made to increase the setting up of spinning mills in different States;

(b) if so, how many spinning mills have been set up in the State of Orissa during the last two years; and

(c) the programme of Government in 1982-83 in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The setting up of spinning mills upto a capacity of 50,000 spindles has been delicenced. Government of India has no proposal to set up spinning mills of its own in different States.

(b) & (c). During the Sixth Five Year Plan five co-operative spinning mills are expected to be set up in Orissa with assistance from the National Co-

operative Development Corporation. None of these spinning mills has as yet gone into production.

D.A. to Assam Government Employees at Central Rates

4094. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the Assam State Government has any proposal to sanction Central rates of Dearness Allowance;

(b) what is the gap between the D. A. the State employees are getting and the Central rate of D.A. in different categories of employees;

(c) whether the Central Government are thinking of implementing the Central rates of D.A. for the Assam State Government employees when a majority of the States have implemented the same; and

(d) if so, when it will be given effect to?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

पटना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋण

4095. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पटना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) वर्ष 1980–81 और 1981-82 के दौरान इन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की जमा धनराशियों का पृथक्-पृथक् ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) पटना जिले में इन बैंकों में से प्रत्येक बैंक ने कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) जून, 1982 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक बिहार के पटना जिले में सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों की 191 शाखाएं कार्यरत थीं ।

(ख) और (ग). जमाराशियों तथा अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में सभी अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के जिलेवार आंकड़े उपलब्ध हैं । दिसम्बर, 1981 के वास्ते पटना जिले के सम्बन्ध में ताजा आंकड़े तथा दिसम्बर, 1980 के वास्ते समनुरूप आंकड़े नीचे दिये गये हैं :—

निम्नलिखित वर्षों के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक	सूचित करने वाले अधिकारियों की संख्या	जमाराशियां	ऋण
		(करोड़ रुपये)	
दिसम्बर, 1980	177	279.30	139.19
दिसम्बर, 1981	191	372.03	189.15

Facilities to N.C.C. Officers

4096. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that in National Cadet Corps both Army officers and the N.C.C. (permanent commissioned) officers do the same nature of duties;

(b whether it is a fact that the quantum of annual leave entitlement to them is different;

(c) whether it is a fact that the quantum of leave preparatory to retirement is also different in the two cases; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the leave preparatory to retimement is not encashable in the case of N.C.C. officers and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d) While the nature of duties performed by the Army Officers up to the rank of Lt. Colonel and the N.C.C. Permanent Commissioned officers are more or less the same, their overall service liablities are different. Therefore, their terms and conditions of service, including the quantum of annual leave and leave preparatory to retirement/ terminal leave, are also different.

N.C.C. Permanent Commissioned Officers are not entitled to any leave preparatory to retimement, other than their annual leave. However, cash payment in lieu of unavailed annual leave, upto a maximum of 30 days, is permissible in their case, in the year of their retimement.

Removal of Cement without Authority from Awantipur Airfield, Srinagar

4097. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of unauthorised removal of cement without any authority have come to the notice of the Air Force Authorities at Awantipur Airfield, Srinagar from their restricted area to outside by certain MES officials|contractors|others working there during the period from 1978 to so far in 1982;

(b) if so, what are the details of each case noticed by the Air Force authorities at Awantipur airfield;

(c) the quantity of cement removed and the persons involved therein; and

(d) the action taken by Government in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Operation of Duty Free Shops by I.T.D.C.

4098 Shri ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Tourism Development Corporation operates some duty free shops in various parts of the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). India Tourism Development Corporation is operating seven Duty Free Shops at Delhi (two shops), Bombay, Madras, Calcutta Trichy and Trivandrum, The Shops provide shopping facilities to outgoing tourists against payment in foreign exchange. The items for sale include liquors perfumes, cigarettes, cameras, watches electronic goods, etc. During 1981-82, the profit earned was of the order of Rs. 86.63 lakhs.

Gherao of CIT, Delhi

4099. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministry of finance have accepted 'Gherao' as a negotiations means of demands of employees;

(b) whether the Commissioner of Income Tax Delhi-I of Income-tax Deptt., Delhi was gheraoed by the employees of the Deptt. a number of times; and

(c) if the reply to party (a) above be in the negative, what action Government propose to take against the Assoociations/employees who have gheraoed the Commissioned of Income Tax, Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Commissioner of Income-tax, Delhi-I New Delhi was gheraoed by the employees of the Income-tax Department, New Delhi. on 24.9.1932.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर के काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक में लाकरों से चोरी

4100. श्री अनवर अहमद : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में शाहजहांपुर के काशीनाथ सेठ बैंक के लाकरों से कितनी बार चोरी हुई है ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में स्थानीय लोगों तथा शाहजहांपुर थाने के अधिकारियों द्वारा शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गई और यदि हां, तो किस-किस तारीख को शिकायतें दर्ज कराई गई ;

(ग) उन पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की तथा क्या दोषी अधिकारियों के विरुद्ध कोई कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पूजारी) : (क) से (घ) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में स्थिति का पता लगाया जा रहा है और उसे प्राप्त होने पर सदन के पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा ।

Persons paying Income-tax

4101. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of persons paying income-tax in the country for the last ten years with the year-wise break-up;

(b) number of salaried persons amongst them;

(c) whether it is a fact that large number of persons with independent professions like doctors, lawyers, traders, etc. are left out from the net of income-tax; and

(d) whether Government have made any assessment to that effect if so, facts in details and steps taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The number of effective income-tax assessees on the registers of the Department during the last ten years is as under:

Year	*No. of effective assessees*
1972-73	3388259
1973-74	3460843
1974-75	3637434
1975-76	3796258
1976-77	3758753

1977-78		3255244
1978-79		3969965
1979-80		4175615
1980-81		4594425
1981-82	(Provisional)	4660750

(b) The number of salaried assessees is not available.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Renting of Building in New Delhi by AI.

4102. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India, New Delhi has rented a building in M Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi for its Personnel and Purchase Office;

(b) if so, the terms and conditions of the lease and who is responsible for its day-to-day maintenance and annual repairs and the estimated annual expenditure involved under each of these heads;

(c) whether Air India recently renovated this Office at a very high cost; if so, the amount spent and manner in which the contract was given; whether any tenders were invited and the party or parties ultimately given this job; and

(d) whether he proposes to have the matter investigated by some technical experts appointed by his Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The terms of lease are:

(1) Rent to be paid: Rs. 19,623.60 p.m.

(2) Day-to-day maintenance is the responsibility of Air India.

(3) Colour washing once a year and repairs as and when necessary are the responsibility of the landlord;

(4) If colour washing/repairs are not carried out as per the terms, Air India can get them carried out subject to the condition the cost of such works shall not exceed one month's rent.

The annual expenditure on day-to day maintenance is Rs. 21.120/-. No major repairs have been carried out in this building during 1980-81 and 1981-82.

(c) Internal partitioning/Air conditioning/electrical work was got done in 1980 to accommodate the stores and personnel Departments. Sealed quotations were invited and the work was awarded as per details given below on recommendation of a committee of officers from various departments:

Name of the Work	Amount	Awarded to
(i) Partitioning/false ceiling work	Rs. 2,63,494/-	M/s, Ralya Ram Mela Ram
(ii) Air conditioning/Electric work	Rs. 2,41,683/-	M/s, Utility Engineers.
(iii) Architects (Virendra Khanna & Associates) fees . . .	19,389/-	—

पटसन मिलों का बन्द होना

4103. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय बन्द पड़ी पटसन मिलों की कुल संख्या कितनी है और इन मिलों को फिर से चालू करने और लाभकारी मूल्य पर पटसन की वसूली करने हेतु गत एक वर्ष के दौरान क्या कदम उठाए गये :

(ख) भारतीय पटसन निगम द्वारा जनवरी, 1982 से सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के लिए कच्चे जुट के क्या मूल्य निश्चित किये गये; और कितनी मात्रा में पटसन की खरीद की गई ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि पटसन उत्पादकों को अपना पटसन अत्यन्त कम मूल्यों पर बेचना पड़ा था; और

(घ) इन मिलों को फिर से चालू करने और इस अवधि के दौरान पटसन की खरीद करने की समस्या को हल करने के लिए सरकार ने पटसन मजदूरों और केन्द्रीय मजदूर संघों के प्रतिनिधियों के साथ कितनी बार बातचीत की थी ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक जूट मौसम (जुलाई से जून) के लिए कृषि मूल्य आयोग द्वारा की गई सिफारिशों के आधार पर सरकार द्वारा कच्चे जूट की खरीद कीमतें निर्धारित की जाती हैं । जूट वर्ष 1982-83 के लिए श्वेत जूट (आधार : डब्ल्यू 5 एक्स असम) को न्यूनतम सांविधिक कीमतें 175 रु० प्रति क्विंटल की दर से निर्धारित की गई हैं । श्वेत तथा टोसा । देसी जूट के बीच कीमत अन्तर 10.50 रु० प्रति क्विंटल से बढ़ा कर 12.50 रु० प्रति क्विंटल कर दिया गया है । बाजार में नई फसल केवल जुलाई, 1982 से आनी शुरू होती है । भारतीय जूट निगम तथा सहकारी समितियों द्वारा इस मौसम में सितम्बर, 1982 तक कच्ची जूट की 180 कि० ग्रा० वाली कुल 3,34,973 गांठें खरीदी गई थी ।

(ग) सरकार को अभी तक आपात बिक्री के बारे में कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं मिली है ।

(घ) चूंकि श्रमिकों का मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है और इस प्रकार श्रम विभाग के विचार-विमर्श राज्य के द्वारा किये जाते हैं ।

विवरण

19 अक्तूबर, 1982 को 10 मिलें बन्द थीं । उनमें तालाबन्दी थी । प्राइवेट मिलें हैं । इन मिलों को फिर से खोलने के बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये उपायों में जूट माल बाजार में मांग में तेजी लाने और सप्लाई मांग असन्तुलन को सही करने सम्बन्धी उपाय शामिल है ताकि तालाबन्दी वाली मिलों को फिर से चालू करने के लिए जूट उद्योग के लिए अनुकूल आर्थिक वातावरण सृजित किया जा सके । चूंकि श्रमिक सम्बन्धी मामला राज्य सरकारों से सम्बन्धित है तथा इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा प्रत्यक्ष रूप से हस्तक्षेप करना सम्भव नहीं है । 1982-83 के लिए भारतीय जूट निगम की कार्यसंचालन योजना ने इसके लिए बढ़ी हुई भूमिका की व्यवस्था है । स्वीकृत योजना के अनुसार निगम को मात्रा सम्बन्धी लक्ष्य की किसी भी सीमा से बाहर, कीमत समर्थन कार्यों के अधीन सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित न्यूनतम सांविधिक कीमतों पर उत्पादकों द्वारा पेश की गई

कच्चे जूट की किसी भी मात्रा को खरीदना होता है। सरकार ने भारतीय जूट निगम के बाजार सम्बन्धी क्षेत्र में विस्तार करने का निर्णय लिया है और यथानुसार सात अतिरिक्त विभागीय खरीद केन्द्र तथा 14 उप-केन्द्र स्थापित किये गये हैं। ये सभी उपाय ग्राम "हाट" तथा ग्राम में चुनिन्दा संग्रहण केन्द्रों पर उत्पादकों के सीधे जूट खरीदने सम्बन्धी भाग में वृद्धि करने की दृष्टि से खरीद कार्यों में वृद्धि करने के लिए किये गये हैं।

Proposal to regularise ad-hoc employees working in D. T. D. C.

4104. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ad-hoc employees working in Delhi Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) since when they are working on ad-hoc basis;

(c) whether there is any proposal to regularise such ad-hoc employees as have been working there regularly for the last three years and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(d) in case the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) 372

(b) A major portion of the DTDC employees was recruited for running ad-hoc activities like IMFL trade, allocated to this Corporation in the year 1979. As such, the appointments under this scheme were made temporary and ad-hoc since then and there after on need basis from time to time due to enhancement of the activities.

In addition some ad-hoc appointments were also made in Tourism and Transport divisions for temporary activities like Asiad '82' and seasonal tourist trade and also against regular activities of the Corporation pending regular selection as per recruitment procedure.

(c) So long as the IMFL business is not made permanent and remains with Delhi Tourism Development Corporation temporarily on year to year basis, as per excise policy of Delhi Admn. (presently upto 31-3-1983), regular staff under this scheme cannot be appointed. However, the employees other than above required for the regular activities of the Corporation, will be recruited regular activities of the Corporation, will be Corporation, will be recruitted/regularised as per laid down recruitment procedure. Necessary action to this effect is already in hand.

(d) As expalined above.

Production of Aeroplanes for Agricultural purposes

4105. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to produce aeroplanes for agricultural purposes such as for spraying insecticides, fertilizers. etc;

(b) if so. what are the details in this regard; and

(c) if not, would it be advisable to consider aeroplanes for this purpose?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is no requirement for production of aeroplanes for this purpose at present.

Detention under cofeposa by Palam customs

4106. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many persons have been detained under COFEPOSA or other

smuggling offences during the last one year by Palam Customs;

(b) what was the amount involved in such cases; and

(c) in how many cases re-export was allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) (a) to (c). In the Union territory of Delhi, detentions under COFEPOSA for prevention of smuggling are ordered by Delhi Administration and not Palam Customs. During the last one year, orders of such detentions were issued with respect to 22 persons in connection with cases of smuggling detected by Palam Customs. The total value of the goods involved in these cases was about Rupees thirty four lakhs. Re-export of the seized goods was not allowed in any of these cases.

Value of smuggled goods

4107. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the value of smuggled articles seized during the year 1981-82 from various parts of the country, zone-wise; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO) (a) and (b). The total value of smuggled goods seized by the Customs authorities during 1981 and 1982 (upto August) from various parts of the country including the regions of the West Coast, East Coast and the land borders with Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and Burma, and the number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling activities during the same period is given below :—

Year	Approximate value of goods seized (Rs. in crores)	Number of persons arrested.
1981.	39.72	2175
1982 (Upto August)	43.68	1580

Appropriate action under the law has been initiated in respect of the persons arrested.

Demand for Indian Woollen cloth and Woollen Garments

4108. SHRI DAULAT SINH JI JADEJA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great demand of Indian woollen cloth and woollen garments in foreign countries:

(b) if so, the value of woollen cloth exported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 and to which country;

(c) the names of the mills which are exporting woollen cloth and the value of cloth exported by these companies during the said period;

(d whether it is a fact that woollen tops are being imported, if so. the amount involved annually; and

(e) whether any steps are being taken to manufacture woll tops with

in the country, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There is good demand of Indian woollen articles in foreign countries.

(b) and (c). The value of woollen cloth (fabrics) exported during the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 are as follows :—

(Rs. lakhs)

1980-81	309.68	(Provisional)
1981-82	429.71	

Party-wise export statistics are not maintained Countries to which woollen fabrics are exported are :

(1) Canada

(2) Australia

(3) United Kingdom

(4) Denmark

(5) Finland

(6) Middle East Countries & Gulf States

(7) U. S. A.

(8) U. S. S. R. etc.

(d) Import of Wool tops is banned under Import Policy 1982-83. However, for Registered Exporters, import of wool tops is allowed under REP entitlement. Figures for the import of wool tops for the years 1980-81 and 1981-82 as per record available are as follows :

Year	quantity (Rs. lakhs)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1980-81	9.00	432.00
1981-82	15.00	950.00

(e) There are at present about 23 units manufacturing wool tops within the country. The licenced capacity is 71.13 million lbs., but the installed capacity is about 52.25 million lbs.

Textile Industry

4109. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the textile industry is in a critical condition and majority of the textile mills in the country have been closed down;

(b) if so, the number of such mills and what are the main reasons; and

(c) what steps are being taken to save this industry for the benefit of the country and workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) 29 textile mills were closed as on 30th September, 1982, largely on account of the labour problems and financial difficulties.

(c) The steps taken from time to time include the inroduction of the soft loan scheme, relieving the private sector mills of controlled cloth obligation, permitting loom to loom replacement without obtaining fresh licenses, and the setting up of a tripartite committee to go into the problems of the textile industry. In addition, the efforts of Government

have resulted in stable cotton prices in the last cotton year and the same stable trend continues in the current year.

Nationalisation of Ganesh Flour Mills

4110. SHRI CHANDRA PAL SHAILANI:: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise Ganesh Flour Mills on the lines of Amritsar Oil Mills;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) to (c). The question of future set-up of Ganesh Flour Mills Co. Ltd., is under consideration of the Government.

Instalments of Dearness Allowance due to pensioners of State Bank of India

4111. SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many instalments of Dearness Allowance have fallen due to the pensioners of the State Bank of India during the last three years;

(b) how many of them have been paid and how many are due to be released;

(c) the reasons for delay in the release/issue of orders for the grant and payment of Dearness Allowance to pensioners;

(d) by what time all due instalments of D.A. will be released to them and the arrears paid; and

(e) whether the Delhi Branch of the State Bank of India is the last to make payments to pensioners in carrying out the orders of the authorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d) State Bank of India has reported that with effect from 1st December 1978 to 1st April 1982, 17 instalments were due towards dearness allowance to the Bank's pensioners. All these instalments have been released to the pensioners. The Government of India have released another instalment to their pensioners with effect from the 1st June 1982. The Bank is, therefore, in the process of releasing the 18th instalment to its pensioners. The bank has reported that there has not been any delay in the release of instalments due towards dearness allowance to the pensioners and instructions are invariably issued to the bank's offices immediately on receipt of Government's advice.

(e) According to the bank, it does not have any complaint on record relating to any of the branches in Delhi delaying the release of dearness allowance to the bank's pensioners.

U.S. attitude in respect of Foreign Aid to India

4112. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) has there been a change of perception in the U.S. Aid Policy towards India after our Prime Minister's recent visit to U.S., and

(b) if so, how it affect India's various economic programmes and what steps are being taken by Government of India to meet the aid gap?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) India's views about flow of concessional assistance were conveyed to the U.S. authorities during the Prime Minister's visit to the United States in July-August last. While appreciating our concern, particularly in respect of certain developmental projects, the U.S. Government referred to their own budgetary constraints.

Inclusion of Bareilly in Vayudoot Service

4113. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include Bareilly town in Uttar Pradesh in the Vayudoot Service; and

(b) if so, by when and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Vayudoot service is being extended in the country in a phased manner hence it is not possible to cover all the stations immediately. Bareilly does not figure in the current phase of the expansion programme which is being implemented at present.

पूर्वी क्षेत्र को कपड़ा मिलें

4114. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान उस रिपोर्ट की ओर दिलाया गया है जिसमें कहा गया है कि पूर्वी भारत के कपड़ा मिलों की हालत ठीक नहीं है और अधिकांश मिलें, 8.33 प्रतिशत बोनस देने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार की इस पर क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) सरकार पूर्वी क्षेत्र में कपड़ा मिलों तक सीमित किसी विशिष्ट प्रस्ताव पर विचार नहीं कर रही है । रुई की कीमतों में स्थिरता से आशा है कि उन मिलों के सामने, जो कार्यात्मक दृष्टि से कुशल हैं, अनुचित कठिनाई नहीं होनी चाहिए ।

Export Houses

4115. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that export houses enjoy certain facilities under the Import Policy, 1982-83;

(b) whether an export house referred to above will cease to enjoy the above benefit on obtaining 100 per cent export oriented unit licence even in respect to its existing exports made outside the 100 per cent export oriented unit; and

(c) if the answer to part (b) above be in the negative, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of products manufactured by an approved 100 per cent export-oriented unit also qualify for benefits available under the Export Houses scheme.

(c) Does not arise.

Holding of test by Central Bank of India for transfer of Safai Karamchari into Peon's cadre

4116. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bank of India held any test for the transfer of Safai Karamcharis into Peon's cadre; if so, the minimum eligibility criteria of service experience and educational qualifications;

(b) whether the results of the said tests have been declared; if so, the region-wise number of successful Safai Karamcharis;

(c) the total number of Safai Karamcharis appeared in the test held for transfer into Peon's cadre, region-wise;

(d) the total number of Safai Karamcharis transferred into Peon's cadre on the basis of said test, Region-wise; and

(e) whether the minimum eligibility criteria of service experience and educational qualification have been applied as directed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Deptt. of Personnel and Administrative Reforms O.M. No. 42015|1|76-Estt. (C), dated 2nd February, 1977; if not, the reasons threof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (e). Central Bank of India has reported that tests for transfer of Safai Karamcharis to Peon's Cadre were held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Hyderabad, Lucknow, Calcutta and Pune Regions of the Bank. In Madras, Chandigarh Bhopal and Patna Regions of the Bank, no test was held as there were no eligible candidates. In Delhi Region of the Bank, the test was not held for transfer of Safai Karamcharis into Peon's Cadre. This Region has been advised by the Bank to hold the test at the earliest if there are candidates fulfilling the prescribed eligibility norms.

In order to be eligible for the test, an employee of the Bank should have a minimum of 5 years' service as Safai Karamchari/Farash/Hamal and should possess elementary literacy so as to be able to read Hindi or English or Regional Language. The eligibility norms prescribed by the bank are in conformity with the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms Office Memoranda No. 42015/3/75 Estt.(C), dated the 16th January, 1976 and No. 42015/1/76-Estt(C), dated the 2nd February 1977.

(b) to (d). Central Bank of India has reported that the results of the said tests, wherever held, were declared. Region-wise number of candidates who appeared in the test and the number of successful candidates are as under:—

Region	No. of Candidates who appeared in the test	No. of successful candidates
Ahmedabad	2	2
Bombay	19	19
Hyderabad	2	2
Lucknow	3	2
Calcutta	48	34
Pune	3	1

All the sixty successful candidates have been transferred into peon's cadre.

Permanent Employees of Defence Ministry transferred to Public Undertakings

4117. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many permanent Government servants in his Ministry have been tarnsferred to Public Undertakings during the last five years; and

(b) whether pro rata pensionary benefits were given to such persons and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Two.

(b) While in one case, the pro rata pensionary benefits have already been sanctioned, the second case for grant of similar benefits is under process.

Racket in Export Garment in Bombay

4118. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item appearing in the 'Times of India' dated 5th August 1982 regarding the racket in export-garment in Bombay;

(b) whether it is a fact that powerloom and mills-made fabrics are in reality easing out handlooms;

(c) whether any suggestion has been put forth by the garment exporters to review the inspection system of quality control; and

(d the steps taken by Government so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Exports of various types of textiles depend on various factors like consumer preference, market demand priee factor, economic conditions in the importing countries etc. from time to time. The demand for certain types of handloom textiles in some importing countries is reported to have slackened recently.

(c) Yes, Sir. Suggestions have been received on behalf of the garment exporters that the prevailing inspection system in respect of garments may be modified in view of the increase in export of readymade garments over the years and increased quality consciousness among exporters themselves.

(d) Government has intructed the Textiles Committee that inspection should be done with reference to Rules and Regulations laying down objective and verifiable criteria.

उद्योगपतियों के परिसरों पर सीमा शुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क वालों के छापे

4119. श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा :

डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सीमाशुल्क और उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग ने सितम्बर, 1982 में 4 बड़े शहरों के कुछ उद्योगपतियों के घरों में छापे मारे थे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन उद्योगपतियों का ब्यौरा क्या है और इन छापों में पकड़े गए सामान का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही करने का है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (घ) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और लोक सभा के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Letters written by M.Ps. to the Minister of Civil Supplies, Secretary, Commissioner etc.

4120. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that letters written by Members of Parliament to the Commissioner of Food and Supplies, Delhi are neither acknowledged nor replied to expeditiously as per instructions issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs;

(b) if so, what are the reasons thereof;

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken to ensure the expeditious disposal of letters of Members of Parliament; and

(d) how many letters were received by the Minister of Civil Supplies, Secretary, Ministry of Civil Supplies, Commissioner of Food and Supplies; Delhi Administration etc. etc. during the course of the last one year together with their details?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) During the period from 1-10-1981 to 30-9-1982 the Commissioner of Food & Supplies, Delhi, received 1046 letters and the Minister of Civil Supplies received 119 letters from Members of Parliament. No letters were received from Members of Parliament by the Secretary, Ministry of Civil Supplies during the last one year.

Majority of the letters received by the Commissioner of Food and Supplies do not ask for reply. Where reply was asked for or was called for, it was given promptly. The letters received by the Minister of Civil Supplies from Members of Parliament were acknowledged invariably. Replies to 89 letters out of a total of 119 have already been sent.

बैंक ऋण प्रतिबन्धों का औद्योगिक उत्पादन पर प्रभाव

4121. श्री मूल चन्द डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बैंक ऋणों पर लगाए गए प्रतिबन्धों के कारण केमिकल्स स्टील, कागज आदि जैसे अनेक उद्योग अपनी पूरी क्षमता का उपयोग कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं और उनका उत्पादन घट गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष किस उद्योग ने अपना उत्पादन घटा दिया है और वह कितने प्रतिशत घटाया है; और

(ग) सरकार का विचार इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी) : (क) से (ग). 1982 के पहले सात महीनों में औद्योगिक उत्पादन के सामान्य सूचक अंक में 5.4 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि दर्ज हुई है। कतिपय उद्योगों जैसे कि सूती वस्त्र उद्योग, जूट वस्त्र उद्योग, इस्पात, और कृषि के काम आने वाले ट्रैक्टरों आदि के उत्पादन में कमी देखी गई है। लेकिन अलग-अलग उद्योग के सम्बन्ध में इसके अलग-अलग कारण हैं अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं की लगातार समीक्षा की जाती है और उनकी ऋण सम्बन्धी उचित आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की सुनिश्चित व्यवस्था करने के लिए कार्रवाई की जाती है। 1982-83 के व्यस्त मौसम में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा 25 अक्तूबर, 1982 को घोषित ऋण नीति में विशिष्ट समस्याओं का हल करने और इस ऋण सम्बन्धी उचित आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने लिए विभिन्न कदम उठाए गए हैं।

घड़ियों का आयात

4122. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उनके मंत्रालय से पिछले तीन वर्षों में घड़ियों का आयात करने के कितने लोगों ने लाइसेंस लिये हैं और तत्सम्बन्धी ब्योरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : आयात नीति में कलाई घड़ियों के संघटकों के आयात लाइसेंस देने की व्यवस्था है, पूरी कलाई घड़ियों के नहीं । तथापि, किये जाने वाले सभी आयात लाइसेंसों का विवरण आयात-निति के मुख्य नियन्त्रक द्वारा जारी लाइसेंसिंग, एक्सपोर्ट लाइसेंसिज एण्ड इण्डस्ट्रियल लाइसेंसिज़ के साप्ताहिक बुलेटिनों में प्रकाशित किया जाता है, जिनकी प्रतियां संसद् पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है ।

Truck carrying wheat from F.C.I. Godowns for Sale in Black Market

4123. SHRI JAGPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a truck carrying 81 quaintals of rationed wheat from FCI godown was being taken for sale in black market in Rui Mandi when it was intercepted by West Delhi Police beyond Kirti Nagar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Delhi Police arrested the driver and the cleaner of the truck, beyond Kirti Nagar Industrial Area after giving a chase. The truck was stated to be carrying wheat from the Food Corporation of India Godown, on behalf of certain unscrupulous traders. A case under Sections 7/10/55 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 had been registered and is under investigation. The bags of wheat and the truck had been seized.

I.T. rebates to Hindustan Lever in respect of agricultural development activities

4124. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE:
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received by Government regarding payment of huge amounts to Hindustan Lever Ltd. by way of Income-Tax rebates in respect of agricultural development activities from 1955 onwards till date; and

(b) if so, the year-wise details, the amount involved and the progress of investigations in the matter of complaints received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b).Enquiries made into the allegations of wrong claims u/s 35-C of the Income-tax Act, 1961, made by M|s. Hindustan Lever Limited revealed that the company had discontinued its activity of canning and dehydration of peas in 1972 and has not made any claim u/s 35-C of the Act in respect of the same from 1973 onwards. However, it has claimed weighted deduction u/s 35-C of the Act in respect of expenditure incurred by it either directly or through duly approved associations in the provisions of goods, services and facilities to cultivators, growers or producers of such products which are used by it as raw material in the manufacture or processing of its finished products. The claim u/s

35-C of the Act made by it on this accounts in respect of assessment years 1972-73 to 1982-83 is as under:—

Assessment year	Claim u/s 35-C of the Income-tax act. (Rupees)
1972-73	4,14,948
1973-74	3,34,386
1974-75	1,80 608
1975-76	2,14,513
1976-77	6,09,889
1977-78	13,49,630
1978-79	13,44,157
1979-80	16,37,103
1980-81	15,55,954
1981-82	16,78,475
1982-83	15,69,169

As per the information presently available, the assessment upto assessment year 1981-82 have been finalised after due verification of the claim.

Special Airforce Plane for M.Ps for his trip from New Delhi to Nagpur

4125. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE:

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a special Airforce plane was provided to a Member of Parliament for his trip from New Delhi to Nagpur and back in the 2nd week of September, 1982;

(b) whether this plane was ordered by the Congress (I) for its member to attend the Congress (I) youth camp at Nagpur; and

(c) whether the payment for this use of special plane has been received?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (c). No special plane was provided to any Member of Parliament for his trip from New Delhi to Nagpur and back during 2nd week of September, 1982. However, UP Raksha Mantri travelled to Nagpur in an I.A.F. aircraft on 15th September, 1982 on official work. Three Members of Parliament also travelled with him on the same aircraft. Amount payable in respect thereof has been received.

Money given by All India Handicraft Board to A.V.A.R.D.

4126. SHRI SUBHASH YADAV:

SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handicraft Board has given Rs. 8.60 lakhs and Rs. 10.53 lakhs to Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development (AVARD) an institution, during 1978-79 and 1979-80, respectively;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this money was been given by the guarantee to other institutions in violation of Government of India decision No. 8GRF149(2);

(c) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(d) what action Government have taken or propose to be taken in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) In the Audit Inspection Report dated 29-9-1982, it has been observed that AVARD has passed on the grant to its member agencies. The question of violation of Govt. of India

decision, if any, will be examined after receipt of audited statements of accounts from AVARD. AVARD has been asked to submit their audited statement of accounts immediately.

Paid up Capital Hindustan Lever

4127. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever was started in the year 1933 with a paid-up capital of just Rs. 1 lakh and today the paid-up capital of the company is more than Rs. 2196 lakhs;

(b) whether Rs. 1486.36 lakhs of the paid-up capital which has mostly come through capitalisation of profit by issuing bonus shares is held by Uni-lever;

(c) whether paid-up capital i.e. Rs. 1036.33 lakhs of Uni-lever consists of the bonus shares accrued to it and this is about 72 per cent of the paid-up capital;

(d) whether this made up entirely by the bonus shares issued to the parent company by a subsidiary in India M/s. Hindustan Lever; and

(e) whether bonus shares have already been issued about 20 times and even now Government are under pressure from the company to capitalise its profits through the issue of bonus shares; if so, the decision?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (e). M/s. Lever Brothers (India) Private Limited, was incorporated in India in 1933. The capital of this company in 1933/34 was Rs. 28 lakhs. As on 31st December, 1981 the total paid up share capital of M/s. Hindustan Lever Limited is Rs. 2916.39 lakhs of which Rs. 1487.36 lakhs is held by M/s. Unilever PLC. U.K. It is not correct that the paid up share capital of Unilever is made up entirely by the bonus shares issued because out of total share capital of Rs. 2916.39 lakhs, Rs. 2086.25 lakhs is by way of capitalisation of accumulated profits and share premium. Of the Rs. 1487.36 lakhs held by Unilever Rs. 1214.92 lakhs consists of bonus shares accrued to it which is about 41.66 per cent of the total paid up capital of the Indian company. The company has issued bonus shares 5 times after becoming a public limited company on 27-10-1956 and also issued bonus shares 12 times before conversion into a public company.

No application for further issue of bonus shares is at present under consideration of Government.

बंदूक, रिवाल्वर, पिस्तौल और राइफलों कारतूसों का आयात

4128. श्री नरसिंह मकवाना : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेशों से बंदूक, रिवाल्वर पिस्तौल और राइफलों के कारतूस आयात करने के लिए अनुमति देने में सरकार का क्या आशय है ;

(ख) गत वर्ष देश में कुल कितनी मात्रा में तथा कितने मूल्य की ऐसी सामग्री आयात की गई; और

(ग) क्या सरकार के ध्यान में यह बात आई है कि ऐसी आयातित सामग्री समाज विरोधी तत्वों के हाथों पड़ जाती है और यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इसको रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने के लिए उल्लिखित गोला-बारूद के आयात की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(ख) 1981–82 के आयात आंकड़ अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

(ग) सरकार को कोई जानकारी नहीं है ।

News-item captioned "IAF MIG crashed at Mohali in Punjab"

4129. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an I.A.F. MIG crashed at Mohali in Punjab, as reported in the "Indian Express" dated 5-9-82;

(b) whether a court of enquiry has been set up for finding out the causes of the crash, it so, when the report of the committee is expected to be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the name of the country from where this MIG was purchased, when it was purchased, when its certificate of aviation was due, whether it was on regular flight even after the expiry of its aviation certificate, if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) There was a crash of one IAF aircraft on 3-9-82 in Punjab.

(b) A Court Inquiry has been ordered. The Report of the Court of Inquiry is not proposed to be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) The crashed aircraft was manufactured in India and had a valid airworthiness certificate

News-item regarding interception of 6 Chinese nationals in Sikkim

4130. SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to news report regarding 6 Chinese nationals being intercepted in Sikkim appearing in the Amrita Bazar Patrika on the 1st September 1982 and if so, the full details thereof; and

(b) how many such incidents have taken place during the last year on Indo-China borders and on Indo-Pak borders, with full details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government have seen the press report. Two unarmed Tibetan graziers had crossed over to our side of the border in Sikkim in the third week of July 1982, in search of their missing yaks. Two other Tibetan graziers crossed the border the next day, possibly in search of the earlier two. All the four graziers were subsequently handed over to Chinese authorities.

(b) There have been some other incidents of people crossing to our side on the Sino-Indian and Indo-Pak borders during the last year. It will not be desirable to disclose details.

रक्षा व्यय में वृद्धि

4131. **श्री वद्धि चन्द्र जैन**

श्री बालासाहिब विखे पाटिल :

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विश्व में प्रति व्यक्ति न्यूनतम तथा अधिकतम रक्षा व्यय में वृद्धि करने वाले विकसित तथा विकासशील देशों के नाम क्या हैं ;

(ख) पाकिस्तान तथा चीन का प्रति व्यक्ति रक्षा व्यय क्या है ;

(ग) क्या विकसित देशों के रक्षा व्यय में लगातार वृद्धि की दृष्टि से भारत का रक्षा व्यय में वृद्धि करने का विचार है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब से इसमें वृद्धि की जाएगी तथा किस प्रकार की वृद्धि की जायेगी ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री आर० वेंकटरामन) : (क) और (ख). कुछ देशों के बारे में "सन्य तुल-पत्र 1981–82" में दी गई सूचना के अनुसार सम्बन्धित सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है ।

(ग) और (घ). आपातिक स्थिति से निपटने के लिए वार्षिक बजट के माध्यम से पर्याप्त स्रोतों की व्यवस्था करने की हमारी नीति है ।

विवरण

क्रम सं०	देश	प्रतिव्यक्ति 1975	1980	1981
1	2	3	4	5
1	अर्जेन्टिना	41	123	उपलब्ध नहीं है
2	आष्ट्रेलिया	184	272	उपलब्ध नहीं है
3	ब्रिटेन	198	437	512
4	बलगारिया	52	128	151
5	कनाडा	130	177	205
6	चीन	उपलब्ध नहीं है	56	उपलब्ध नहीं है
7	चेक्योस्लोवाकिया	116	229	उपलब्ध नहीं है
8	पूर्वी जर्मनी	148	285	415
9	फ्रांस	264	374	483
10	जर्मनी	259	410	405
11	इजराईल	1045	1333	1835
12	जापान	42	75	98
13	मलेशिया	31	108	157
14	मेक्सिको	10	12	17
15	पाकिस्तान	10	उपलब्ध नहीं है	17
16	सउदी अरब	1153	2510	2664
17	सोवियत संघ	490	उपलब्ध नहीं है	उपलब्ध नहीं है
18	स्वीडन	303	432	455
19	थाईलण्ड	13	23	26
20	यू० एस० ए०	417	644	759

Replacement of iron bridge over Tista River

4132. SHRI P. M. SUBBA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to replace the iron bridge over Tista River by a suitable R.C.C. bridge;

(b) whether the present bridge is not enough for military movement in emergency; and

(c) the reason why Government are not well maintaining these main roads leading to important passes like Nathu La, Gelep La, Congsi La, etc. which are very very important from defence point of view?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir. The replacement of the existing bailey bridge over the river Tista at Km 29 on National Highway 31 by a permanent bridge is under consideration.

(b) The present bridge is adequate for military movement during emergency.

(c) All the roads leading to these Passes are being maintained as per defence requirements.

Taking over of M|s. Kalinga Tubes by Indian Metals and Ferro Alloy Ltd., Orissa

4133. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited Orissa showed by loss to the Income Tax Department in 1980-81 to 81-82 or in any year for its taking over of the management of M/s. Kalinga Tubes as its subsidiary amalgamation; and

(b) if so, what loss it had shown on M/s. Kalinga Tubes Limited of Chowduar in Orissa to Income Tax Department when it applied for its amalgamation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The Orissa High Court in its order dated 11-12-1981 has directed that the business of M|s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd. has been merged with M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited and that the business of the amalgamating company is deemed to be carried out by the amalgamated company with effect from 1-1-1979. Prior to the said order of the High Court, M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited had shown the following profits for the assessment years 1980-81 & 1981-82.

Assessment Year	*Profit shown*
	Rs.
1980-81	1,01,51,620
1981-82	2,47,60,760

As a result of the order of the Orissa High Court, M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited is claiming the prior losses of Rs. 6,35,05,310 of M|s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., relating to the latter's assessment years 1976-77 to 1979-80. M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited has made an application under the provisions of section 72A of the Income-tax Act, 1961 before the specified authority for the set-off of loss of M/s. Kalinga Tubes Ltd., against its own profits, but the specified authority has so far not passed any orders on this application

Formation/Recognition of SC/ST employees association

4134. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the 'Commissioner for Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes' is continuously recommending since 1973-74 for the recognition of at least one service Association of SC/ST employees in each Organisation/Government Departments etc. for the purpose of redres-

sing the grievances of SC/ST employees;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the Association/Unions of SC/ST employees functioning in different banks are repeatedly approaching their respective Managements (banks) for their early recognition; but Indian Bankers' Association has advised its member banks not to recognise these Associations and also not to reply to their letters; and

(c) If so, the reasons thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government, as a matter of policy, do not recognise association of Government employees based on caste, creed, tribe, religion etc. for any purpose. It is felt that once in service, the service interests of all the employees are common and they should ventilate their grievances through the common service unions.

The Government apart from issuing orders for providing reservation for SC/ST, have prescribed institutional and procedural safe-guards. In compliance with Government guidlines the Banks have appointed Liaison Officers for dealing with matters relating to reservation for SC/ST in services.

The representations received from the employees associations are looked into by the banks and remedial action is taken wherever considered necessary. There has, however, been no practice of entering into correspondence with employees' associations.

Separate counters to issue bank drafts

4135. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that banks have not made provision of separate counters to issue bank drafts and the customers have to waste a lot of time in getting the same issued; and

(b) if so, details of steps taken to reduce the waiting period at a bank?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Banks have provided separate counter(s) for issuing drafts wherever the quantum of work so requires. Banks which have introduced 'Teller system' are examining the question of entrusting work relating to issue of drafts upto certain specified amounts to the Tellers with a view to curtailing waiting time.

High buildings without sufficient space for roads in Pune Cantonment

4136. SHRI B. R. BHOLE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pune Cantonment Board in Maharashtra is permitting high buildings with hardly any place for normal roads in between in the camp area;

(b) whether there is not even 20 feet road in between the new 7-8 floor buildings on St. Vincent Road, Convent road and the roads in the Camp area Bazar; and

(c) whether Government are aware that such permission violates all norms of development in Cantonment area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The width of the St. Vincent Road and Convent Road in the Cantonment area is more than 30 feet and the Board has not permitted any buildings with seven or eight floors on these roads.

(c) Does not arise.

ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाओं को खोलने के नियम

4137. श्री मोतीभाई आर० चौधरी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अन्य राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक भी ऐसे जिले में अपनी शाखाएं खोलते हैं जहां ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा खोली गई है तथा इसके परिणामस्वरूप समूचे जिले के लोगों को ग्रामीण बैंकों के लाभ नहीं मिलते हैं तथा क्या उन पर रोक लगाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा जिन नियमों के अधीन खोली जाती है उनका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष किसी जिले में कितनी शाखाएं खोली जाती हैं और क्या शाखाएं कम दूरी पर खोली जायेंगी ताकि अधिक गांव इस सुविधा का लाभ उठा सकें ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) : भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की, 1982–83 की अवधि की व्याप्त करने वाली, शाखा खोलने के लिए लाइसेंस देने की वर्तमान नीति में, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों से व्याप्त अथवा प्रस्तावित रूप से व्याप्त जिलों में, शाखा खोलने के लिए निर्दिष्ट बैंक रहित ग्रामीण और शहरी केन्द्र आरंभिक रूप में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों के लिए ही आरक्षित रखे जाते हैं। उन्हें ही आवंटित किये जाते हैं, जब तक कि उस स्थान पर उपलब्ध कारोबार के स्वरूप के बारे में निर्धारण यह न हो कि वह क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की शाखा द्वारा संभाला नहीं जा सकेगा। कुछ शाखा विस्तार की अनुमति क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक के प्रायोजक बैंक को भी दी जाती है ताकि वे अपने प्रायोजित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की शाखाओं को समुचित संबल प्रदान कर सकें। जिन जिलों में क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना का प्रस्ताव तो हो, मगर जहां अभी वे स्थापित नहीं हुए हों, प्रायोजक बैंकों को, सीमित शाखा विस्तार की अनुमति दे दी जाती है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो सके कि, क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंक की स्थापन तक ये क्षेत्र बैंकिंग सुविधाओं से पूर्णतः वंचित ही न रह जायें। इस प्रकार के मामलों में बैंकों से अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे प्रस्तावित क्षेत्रीय ग्रामीण बैंकों की स्थापना तक, अपने सामान्य अधिकार क्षेत्र से परे, उप-कार्यालयों या चल कार्यालयों का परिचालन करेंगे।

शाखा लाइसेंसिंग नीति का उद्देश्य यह है कि ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी इलाकों में बैंकिंग व्याप्ति का स्तर सुधर कर औसतन प्रति सत्रह हजार व्यक्तियों पर एक शाखा के स्तर पर पहुंच जाय। शाखा खोलने के लिए स्थान निर्धारित करने के बारे में राज्य सरकारों से यह कहा गया है कि वे शाखाओं के स्थानगत वितरण को ध्यान में रखें, ताकि ग्रामीण और अर्ध शहरी इलाकों में बैंकिंग सुविधाएं लोगों के ज्यादा-से ज्यादा नजदीक पहुंच सकें।

Transfer of Officers in Bank of Baroda

4138. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Bank of Baroda has taken a decision to transfer all those officers who have been serving at one station to other areas;

(b) whether only SC/ST officers have been transferred under the above scheme;

(c) whether scheme has now been shelved;

(d) if so, the reasons for shelving the scheme as also for this treatment to SC/ST Officers, and

(e) whether Government propose to advise the Bank to transfer the SC/ST officers back to their previous stations of posting?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a): Bank of Baroda has reported that it had the practice of transferring officers from one place to another as a part of job rotation scheme. This scheme has been systematised in terms of Government guidelines issued to all the Nationalised Banks.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No Sir.

(d) and (e). The Bank has reported that SC/ST employees are not discriminated against in matters of transfer/posting.

Supply of Newsprint at Cheap and Competitive Rates

4139. SHRI SURAJ BHAN:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that while the Soviet newsprint (48.8 grammage) supply is priced at Rs. 5150/- per tonne (CIF), the State Trading Corporation has fixed the price for the same newsprint at Rs. 6000/- per tonne for the period July—September;

(b) is it also a fact that Bangladesh had offered 25.000 tonnes of newsprint per year for 5 years at Rs. 4,870/- per tonne, but this offer was rejected;

(c) reasons for compelling the newspapers to purchase new-print at high prices resulting in higher price of newspapers; and

(d) steps being taken to eliminate middleman's profiteering and to arrange newsprint at cheaper and competitive rates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The sale price of newsprint imported from USSR was fixed at Rs. 5950 per Metric Tonne for Bombay, Cochin and Madras and Rs. 5885 per Metric Tonne for Calcutta. Beside this, consignees have to bear stevedoring charges etc. which bring the sale price to about Rs. 6000 per Metric Tonne which is equal to the pool price of newsprint from other sources.

(b) Bangladesh has offered 25000 Metric Tonnes of newsprint linked with New York delivered price. STC has not yet considered the offer as it has already covered the requirements of imported newsprint indicated by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting by long term contracts.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) To eliminate the middle-man's profit the import of newsprint has canalised through STC.

Opium Export

4140. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of main countries to which opium is exported together with the quantity exported and foreign exchange earned, separately during 1981-82;

(b) the acreage under opium cultivation in different States in India;

(c) whether opium policy for 1982-83 incorporates some changes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a): The

names of the main countries to which opium was exported during 1981-82, the quantity that was exported, and the rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange earned from these exports, are as follows:—

Name of the country	Quantity (in tonnes)	Rupee equivalent of the foreign exchange earned (provisional rounded in lakhs)	
U.S.S.R.	200	489	(excluding sale proceeds of 75 tonnes received during 1982-83)
U.S.A.	166.7	566	
France	79.5	245	
U.K.	69	205	
Japan	40	160	

(b) The area under opium poppy cultivation in different States in India during the crop year 1981-82 as under:—

Name of State	Area licensed (in hectares)	Area harvested
Madhya Pradesh	16430	14977
Rajasthan	10433	10043
Uttar Pradesh	8540	6938
	35403	31958

(c) and (d). There is no major change in the opium poppy cultivation policy for the crop year 1982-83. The over supply of opiate raw materials in the world, decline in our exports, and accumulation of large stocks have necessitated reduction in the area for such cultivation. However no reduction is being made in the case of farmers having small holdings upto 20 Acres a 10% cut is being made only in the case of farmers having bigger holdings.

IDBI Report of Development of Banking in India

4141. SHRI NIREN GHOSH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the well developed States attracted a large chunk of financial aid whereas less developed State were stanctioned less which is revealed from the IDBI'S annual report on development banking in India for 1981-82; and

(b) what are the reasons for the distinction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) (a) and (b). The all India term lending Financial Institutions, including the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), do not make State-wise allocation of funds for assistance to industrial units. Flow of assistance from the financial institutions to any particular State is essentially determined by the number of application for assistance received from the State which in turn depends on the level of entrepreneurial activity in different States, and locational decision of the entrepreneurs. The locational decision of the entrepreneurs is determined by factors such as availability of raw material, skilled labour, power supply, basic infra-structural facilities and proximity to market. The financial institutions extend assistance in accordance with national priorities, to projects which are found economically and financially viable and technically feasible Incidentally, the latest IDBI Report on Development Banking in India relates to the year 1980-81.

News Re: North-East India Gently Moving Eastward

4142. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY:

SHRI T. S. NEGI:

SHRI BHIM SINGH:

SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have been the press reports appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 4th October, 1982 in which it has been stated that North-East India is gently moving eastward and is dipping under Burma, according to an analysis of the data of earthquakes that had taken place in the region during the last 75 years;

(b) whether it has also been stated that India plateau is dipping to 200 kilometers gently beneath the Burmese plateau at an angle of 25 to 40 degree; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The geological movement of the Indian plateau has been taking place over a long time. This has been associated with earthquakes in northeast India. Precautions for mitigating earthquake risk in the region have been intiated through Ministry of Home Affairs/Northeast Council, Shillong in the last few years. Publicity material has been brought out by the Director of Civil Defence and Commandant General, Home Guards, Gevernment of Assam to educate the public on measures to be taken in the event of an earth-quake. Brochures on this subject have been distributed to State Agencies.

Modernisation of Jute Mills

4143. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the jute mills modernisation programme has been started in some jute mills;

(b) if so, the number and the name of the jute mills where such modernisation programme has been started; and

(c) the progress made in modernising those jute mills?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Modernisation of Jute Industry started as far back in early fifties by way of replacing old rove spinning spindles by silver spinning spindles. Out of 72 jute mills units, 67 units have replaced their rove spindles by silver

spinning spindles. The replacement is confined mostly to the preparatory sections and drawing and spinning sections in the mills. In the weaving and the finishing sections the progress of modernisation in Jute industry is negligible.

The nationalised units of NJMC have taken up a modernisation programme of replacement/renovation and also installation of D. G. sets to re-coup losses caused by power failure. Several private mills, also have imported and installed new technology machines for diversification in the areas of manufacture of decorative fabrics and high grade yarn..

In the context of the socio-economic structure prevailing in India, modernisation of Jute industry have been confined to replacement of old/delapped machinery by the new machines of existing technology and renovation of installed machinery of existing technology only. Modernisation in the sense of capital-intensive, superior technology and of labour-saving nature has not taken place in jute industry, nor is it possible to introduce such new technology machines which would result in reduction in employment.

बम्बई बंदरगाह में सीमाशुल्क अपवंचन

4144. श्री दलीप सिंह भूरिया : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1981-82 के दौरान बम्बई समुद्र बंदरगाह में सीमाशुल्क अपवंचन के कितने मामले हुए हैं और कुल कितनी मात्रा में माल जब्त किया गया है ;

(ख) इन मामलों में अन्तर्ग्रस्त कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या इन मामलों में समुद्र पत्तन अधिकारियों की भी सांठ-गांठ है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Loss Incurring Public Sector Units

4145. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the new public sector units which have shown loss during 1981-82; and

(b) the remedial steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to those enterprises which have been either newly incorporated or taken over by the Government or have otherwise become Government companies and which have come into existence and have become operational in the recent past.

The detailed assessment of profitability of the Central public sector enterprises during the year 1981-82 based on the audited accounts in the "Public Enterprises Survey for 1981-82" will be placed before the Parliament in the ensuing Budget Session. However, as per a quick assessment on provisional data, it is seen that new public sector enterprises incorporated or taken over by the Government during the last 3

years, taken together, have made an overall net profit. Of these who are likely to incur losses in 1981-82, the following could be mentioned:

(1) Bengal Chemicals & Pharmaceuticals Ltd.

(2) Bharat Process & Mechanical Engineers Ltd.

(3) Cycle Corporation of India Ltd.

(4) National Bicycle Corporation of India Ltd.

(5) National Jute Manufacturing Corporation Ltd.

(b) The following remedial steps have been taken towards improving the operational efficiency of these enterprises:

(i) All the enterprises have been asked to prepare their action plan to increase production and improve the profitability in 1982-83;

(ii) detailed performance review is undertaken by the respective ministries at periodic intervals covering the various aspects of production, capacity utilisation, operational paramaters, etc. Steps are taken to improve the performance based on the outcome of such performance reviews.

Number of Colour T.V. sets imported as gift

4146. SHRI K. A. RAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have permitted the import of colour T.V. sets as gift from friends and relatives abroad under open general licence; and

(b) if so, the number of T.V. sets imported so far under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

Taken over during 1981-82.

Incorporated as Government Company on 14-10-1980.

Taken over on 25-9-1980.

Taken over on 25-10-1980.

Incorporated as Government Company on 3-6-1980 to take over 6 nationalised jute mills.

(b) This information is not readily available and will have to be collected from various Customs houses.

Trusts Exempted from Income-Tax

4147. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public and private trusts established during the last two years in the country, State-wise, which have been exempted from the Incometax;

(b) the names and addresses alongwith their locations; and

(c) the details regarding their annual income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). Private trusts are not eligible for exemption from income-tax. Income derived from property held under trust wholly for charitable or religious purpose is entitled to exemption u/s 11 of the Income-tax Act. 1961. Subject to the requirements of sections 11 to 13 being fulfilled. In a generality of cases, the first accounting year for trusts established during 1980-81 would be 1981-82 relevant to the assessment year 1982-83. Similarly trusts established during 1981-82 will have their first accounting year as 1982-83 and first assessment year 1983-84.

Exemption from income-tax is to be given by the Income Tax Officer in regular assessment proceedings annually on the basis of return filed by a trust. Assessment is completed after the Income Tax Officer goes into the satisfaction of the aforesaid provisions of law. The assessment year in vogue is 1982-83. In a very large number of trusts established during 1980-81, the first assessment would not have even been completed. In trusts established in 1981-82, the return of income for the first assessment year would not even be due.

Trusts and institutions which are notified by the Central Government in terms of section 10(23C) (iv)/(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 are exempt from income-tax till the validity of the notification expires.

The number of such institutions/trusts which have been established during the financial year 1980-81 and 1981-82 and which have been notified by the Central Government under section 10(23C) (iv)/(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 is five. The names and addresses of these alongwith their locations are as under:

1. Sanjay Gandhi Memorial Trust, 12, Willingdon Cresent, New Delhi.

2. Akhil Bhartiya Anusuchit-jati Parishad, 134, North Avenue, New Delhi.

3. India Islamic Cultural Centre, 8931. Naya Mohalla, Pul Bangash, Delhi.

4. Rajasthan Police Personnel Welfare Trust, Police Headquarters, Jaipur.

5. Tripura Relief Committee, C/o Dr. A. V. Baliga Foundation, Link House, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.

Once the trusts are notified under section 10(23C)(iv)/(v) of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the question of their filing return of income from which the details of their income can be ascertained does not arise.

Parking area at Delhi Airport

4148. SHRI H. N. NANJE GOWDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the parking area at the Delhi Airport is having very deep and long holes and is also in a dilapidated condition and thus it is impossible to take out vehicles; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Ministry to set right the parking area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). Construction work is in progress to extend the car park in front of the International Arrival Block at Delhi airport to meet the requirements during the Asian Games. As a result of dumping of building material and movement of heavy vehicles the condition of the existing parking area has become dilapidated. This work will be completed early this month and the car park will be restored to good condition.

Trade gap with France

4149. SHRI B. D. SINGH:

SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there had been widening trade gap with France and there has been stagnation in India's exports to France whereas imports from that country have been on the increase;

(b) if so, details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). At the recent meeting of Indo-French committee on Economic and Technical Cooperation held in New Delhi on 1-4 October, 1982, the question of India's adverse balance of trade with France was taken up. The French side felt that our exports were likely to increase in view of the renewal of the Multi Fibre Arrangement and the efforts of the French authorities to have a French Buyers' Mission organised in the near future.

The talks have helped to understand each others concerns and problems and have created an atmosphere of goodwill for improving trade and economic relations between the two countries. As for improvements in trade prospects, it may be mentioned that France's external commercial relations are governed by EEC regulations but the French willingness to send a purchase mission and consider other measures will no doubt help to improve these.

रुपये का डालर की तुलना में अवमूल्यन

4150. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :**
श्रीमति किशोरी सिन्हा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि हाल ही में भारतीय रुपये का डालर की तुलना में अवमूल्यन किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में विस्तृत सूचना क्या है;

(ग) क्या इस अवमूल्यन के परिणामस्वरूप देश को आर्थिक हानि हुई है या होगी ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके कारण तत्काल किस सीमा तक हानि होगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री प्रणव मुखर्जी) : (क) और (ख). पहली जनवरी, 1982 और 25 अक्टूबर, 1982 को अमेरिकी डालरों और विभिन्न करेंसियों की तुलना में भारतीय रुपये का मूल्य इस प्रकार था:—

विदेशी करेंसी	निम्नलिखित तारीखों को इन करेंसियों के बराबर रुपया राशि	
	पहली जनवरी, 1982	25 अक्टूबर, 1982
पौण्ड स्टर्लिंग	17,35	16,40
अमेरिकी डालर	9,1194	9,7636
ड्यूश मार्क	4,0723	3,8184
येन	0,0416	0,0352
फ्रांसीसी फ्रांक	1,6050	1,3552
स्वीडिश फ्रांक	5,0949	4,4444

रुपये की विनिमय दर का निर्धारण उन देशों की करेंसियों की उपयुक्त रूप से भारित डाली के आधार पर किया जाता है जो भारत के व्यापार में प्रमुख भागीदार हैं रुपया तथा विभिन्न अन्य करेंसियों के बीच विनिमय दरें इन करेंसियों के मूल्य में होने वाली घट-बढ़ के अनुसार घटती-बढ़ती रहती हैं तथा सच बात तो यह है कि किसी विशेष करेंसी के सम्बन्ध में "अवमूल्यन" शब्द की कोई प्रासंगिकता नहीं है।

(ग) और (घ). यदि अमेरिकी डालर सहित अन्य करेंसियों की तुलना में रुपये की विनिमय दर में होने वाले परिवर्तन से भारत को कोई आर्थिक हानि हुई हो तो उसे अलग करना सम्भव नहीं है।

Purchasing Power of Rupee

4151. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the purchasing power of the rupee has already dipped yet another new low and touched 20 paise during July this year with 1960 as the base year; and

(b) if so, whether a further devaluation of the Rupee is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) The All-India Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers' (1960=100) moved up from 470 in June 1982 to 478 in July 1982. Correspondingly the domestic purchasing power of the rupee measured as a reciprocal of the Consumer Price Index came down from 21.28 paise in June 1982 to 20.92 paise in July 1982.

(b) No, Sir.

Production of Jute and its purchase by Jute Corporation of India

4152. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of jute produced by the jute growers during the season;

(b) the quantity jute purchased by the Jute Corporation of India from the jute growers and what was the purchase price of jute;

(c) the names of the jute mills which are still closed or locked out and the number of workers involved in each mill and what steps have been taken for the reopening of these mills;

(d) whether Government have received any suggestion from the representatives of jute workers and trade Unions to solve the crisis between jute worker and the jute mills owners; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken so far by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The combined jute and mesta crop during the year 1982-83 Jute season is expected to be about 60/62 lakh bales.

(b) During July to October, 1982 (upto 25-10-82), JCI has purchased a total quantity of 6.62 lakh bales including 1.45 lakh bales under commercial operation. Procurement under price support operation has been made at statutory minimum price of Rs. 175 per quintal (ex-Assam) fixed by the Government of W-5 grade for 1982-83 jute season.

(c) A statement is attached.

(d) and (e). Some of the jute workers' unions have expressed concern over the continued lock-out in the jute mills. Labour being a state subject, it was not possible for the Central Govt. to intervene directly in the matter.

Statement

The requisite information is given below:

Name of jute mills still closed/locked-out	No. of workers involved
1. Empire Jute Co. Ltd., Titagarh.	3000
2. Gouri Shankar Jute Mills Ltd., Jagatdal	2000
3. Naffar Chandra Jute Co. Ltd., Kankinarah.	1500
4. Ludlow Jute Mills Ltd., Changail, Howrah.	4500
5. Ganges Jute Mfg. Ltd., Hooghly.	6400
6. Eastern Mfg. Col. Ltd., Titagarh.	2050
7. Kamarhatty Jute Mills, Kamarhatty.	5000
8. Hashimara Industries Ltd. (Jute). Jagatdal.	2500
9. North Brook Co. Ltd., Hooghly	3490
10. Kankinarah Jute Mills, Kankinarah.	5000
	35940

The locked-out mills are private mills. Labour being a State subject it would not be possible for the Central Government to intervene directly in the matter, However, Government is keen that jute industry's problems are solved as early as possible. The following ameliorative measures aimed at stimulation of demand for correcting supply-demand situation as far as possible, have already been taken:

1. Continuous grant of CSS on export of jute goods.

2. Purchase of substantial quantity of jute bags from mills through DGS&D from time to time under Essential Commodities Act at cost-plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from JCI, so as to restore buoyancy in jute goods market.

3. Compulsory use of new jute bags for packing cement.

4. Persuading other user departments to use more Jute bags for packing of fertilizers/ sugar and foodgrains.

5. Grant of letters of intent for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units for manufacture of new products.

6. Active participation of STC in export of sacking under a consortium arrangement.

7. Active participation in regional and international level inter-Governmental deliberations to consider measures for stabilization of prices and supplies of jute and jute products and promotion of an International Jute Organisation for enabling corrective actions on global fronts consistent with the interests of both producers and consumers of jute goods.

There has been improvement in ganny market from later part of September onwards. Prices of both hessian and sacking have firmed up. Recent decision of Govt. to procure substantial quantity of B. Twill under E.C. Act of cost plus prices within a short period of two months of October & November, 1982 has also stimulated the market. The Jute mills have stopped distress selling. Mills remaining

closed due to various factors including financial difficulties are showing keenness for reopening and in fact some of them have already resumed working and few others are likely to reopen in near future.

Alleged Involvement of Government Officials in Smuggling

4153. DR. A. U. AZMI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Customs authorities have registered a case under the Customs Act, 1962, against four Heads of Departments of U.P. Government and their subordinates of alleged involvement in smuggling of goods into the country from Nepal borders;

(b) if so, full details of the case together with the action taken thereon and the *modus operandi* in the matter; and

(c) the present position of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) On the 22nd March, 1982, the Customs authorities in Lucknow received information that one Shri S. S. Srivastava, proprietor of a photographic concern at Calcutta, had supplied illegally imported cameras and other photographic equipment to the Uttar Pradesh State Government Departments of Tourism, Information, Archaeology and Central Institute of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants.

Shri S. S. Srivastava, who was apprehended on the 23rd March, 1982, denied having supplied the goods. However, search of his brief case resulted in the recovery of documents revealing that he had in fact supplied the photographic equipment to the above departments.

Letters were thereafter issued by the Customs authorities to the concerned State Government departments to hand over the offending goods for action under the law.

Appropriate proceedings are being initiated under relevant provisions of the Customs law with respect to the offending goods and against the persons found to be *prima facie* concerned in terms of section 112 of the Customs Act, 1962.

Objections by Importing Countries against Export Items

4154. SHRI K. A. SWAMI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any objections have been raised by the importing countries against some of our export items on grounds of non-compliance with their environmental standards; and

(b) if so, the details of the products and the nature of objections?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government is not aware of any such objections raised by importing countries against Indian export items on grounds of non-compliance of environmental standards.

(b) Does not arise.

News-item Captioned "Vayudoot is making Castles in the Air"

4155. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vayudoot has not been found suitable and economically viable to serve as a feeder service;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) if not, whether his attention has been drawn to a press report in the Hindustan Times of 3rd October, 1982 under the heading "Vayudoot is making castles in the air"; and

(d) if so, his reaction in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) With the improvement in load factors and induction of more economical aircraft, the economic viability of Vayudoot is expected to improve considerably.

Stagnation in cadre of Stenographers, Grade 'C' in Armed forces Headquarters

4156. SHRI KAMLA MISHRA MADHUKAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is acute stagnation in the cadre of Stenographers Grade 'C' in the Armed Forces Headquarters;

(b) the number of Stenographers Grade 'C' who have put in more than 15 years of service but have not received even their first promotion;

(c) what steps Government have taken to improve the promotion prospects of this category of Stenographers;

(d) Whether hundreds of Stenographers Grade 'C' working in the Armed Forces Headquarters are still clamouring for their very first promotion to Stenographer Grade 'B'; if so, reasons thereof; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take immediately to ensure that at least Stenographers Grade 'C' who have put in 13-14 years or more service are given promotion so as to remove the discontentment and demoralisation amongst them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) There is stagnation in Grade 'C' of the AFHQ Stenographers Service but this is not peculiar to the AFHQ only.

(b) 185.

(c) To mitigate stagnation, the following steps have been taken so far:—

(i) 103 Selection Grade posts (Rs. 650-960) sanctioned with effect from 1-8-1976;

(ii) 63 posts of Steno Grade 'C' upgraded to Steno Grade 'B' on *ad hoc* basis (45 from 6-8-1977 and 18 from 10-12-1979);

(iii) 19 posts of Steno Grade 'C' upgraded to Steno Grade 'B' on 5-8-1982 consequent to the upgradation of the Service Officers posts.

(d) and (e) 344 Stenographers Grade 'C' are yet to get their first promotion. This includes 185 those who have rendered more than 15 years of service in the grade.

The question regarding the improvement of career prospects of Stenographers is being examined by the Department of Personnel & Administrative Reforms, in which the Ministry of Defence are also participating.

Norms for production of salt in case of Exporters

4157. SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any norms have been fixed for the production of salt in case of exporters of salt;

(b) if so, from what date the norms will be applicable;

(c) whether Coramandel Mini Salt Association of Tuticorin has been permitted to export salt; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTERY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). No norms have been fixed so far for production of salt in case of exporters of salt. However. State Trading, Corporation, which is the canalising agency for export of salt is expected to finalise the norms shortly.

(c) Yes. Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Credit Guarantee Scheme for Small Units

4158. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries by Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation;;

(b) whether it is compulsory for all the term lending organisations like State Finance Corporation and Banks and whether it is linked to refinance from I. D. B. I.;

(c) whether it is a fact that after introduction of this scheme SSI units have to pay more rate of interest than medium and large scale industries; and

(d) if so, Government's policy towards S. S. I. units in comparison with medium and large scale industries in respect of rate of interest to be charged against the term loans?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Credit Guarantee Scheme of the Central Government for Small Scale Industries was cancelled with effect from the 31st March, 81. In place of the above scheme, the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation (DICGC) introduced its own scheme with effect from the 1st April 81 to provide continuity of guarantee cover to advances to Small Scale Industries. This followed the recommendations of a Working Group appointed by the Central Government and was also in pursuance of a recommendation in this regard by the Lok Sabha Estimates Committee. The Scheme of the DICGC has been designed to provide guarantee support on a graduated scale weighted in favour of small borrowers so as to make it worthwhile for credit institutions to prefer small borrowers. It provides guarantee cover to the extent of (i) 90 per cent of the amount in default in respect of borrowers with agreegate credit facilities not exceeding Rs. 25,000 and technician entrepreneurs upto Rs. 2 lakhs; (ii) 75 per cent of the amount in default in respect of borrowers with aggregate credit facilities not exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs; and (iii) 50 per cent of the amount in default in respect of borrowers with aggregate credit facilities exceeding Rs. 2 lakhs (66-2/3 per cent for borrowers in in backward districts) subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Guarantee fee at the rate of 3/4 per cent p. a. is payable by participating credit institutions on advances exceeding Rs. 25,000/- and a concessional rate of fee at the rate of 1/2 per cent p.a. on advances upto Rs. 25,000/-. The Guarantee cover is automatic and in bulk. From the date of first disbursal all eligible credit facilities granted to specified categories of borrowers for purposes mentioned in the Scheme are covered without requiring the credit institutions to make a prior application to the Corporation for covering each credit facility. The guarantee cover is applicable both for term loans as well as for working capital advances.

(b) The participation in the DICGC Scheme is entirely voluntary; its guarantee cover is available only to those credit institutions who join the scheme by executing the prescribed agreement. Under the IDBI refinance scheme the credit institutions are required to get DICGC guarantee cover in respect of loans to SSI units for availing of refinance. This

condition has been prescribed by IDBI as the SSI units are considered to be a vulnerable sector, and increasingly large number of SSI units spread all over the country are being provided assistance. IDBI also feels that the scheme would be in the interest of the credit institutions themselves.

(c) and (d). The rates of interest prescribed or recommended for the different categories of industries are given in the attached statement. It is upto the credit institutions to decide about bearing part or whole of the burden of the guarantee fee and different institutions are following different practices in this regard.

Statement

(A) Rates prescribed by the RBI :—

	SSI		*Medium and large industries*
(I)	Composite loans upto Rs. 25,000		
	Backward Areas	10·25%	Term laons for not less than three years 15%.
	Other areas	12·5%	
(II)	Term loans for not less than three years.		
	Backward areas	12·5%	
	Others area	13·5%	
(B)	IDBI interests rate structure under the refinance scheme:		Ceiling on Primary Lender's rate
	1. Normal lending rate . . .	14%	
	2. Concessional rates for units located in specified backward areas.		
	(a) composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- per unit	10·25%	
	(b) small scale units . .	12·50%	
	(c) other new units (excluding road transport operators)	12·50%	
	3. Concessional rates in non-backward areas		
	(a) composite loans upto Rs. 25,000/- per unit	12·50%	
	(b) small scale units	13·50%	

Investigation against Importers of Polyester Filament Yarn

4159. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Bombay Customs have instituted investigation against some importers (other than cotton textile mills) in respect of consignments of polyester filament yarn imported by them from Japan, Taiwan and South Korea in 1981 and 1982;

(b) if so, the nature of the offence under investigation, the names of importing parties and the c.i.f. value of the goods under investigation; and

(c) whether any of the investigations have been completed and if so, the findings thereof and the action taken against the importers concerned in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir. Bombay Customs have instituted investigations against certain importers who imported Teijin Brand of Polyester Filament Yarn from Japan during the years 1980-81.

(b) and (c). The nature of offence under investigation is attempted evasion of Customs duty through misdeclaration of value. The names of the importing parties against whom the quasi-judicial proceedings have been started so far are M/s. Maneklal Harilal Spinning & Manufacturing Co. Ltd., Ahmdabad, M/s. Vijaya Mills Co. Ltd., Ahmedabad, M|s. Navnit Crimplon, Bombay and M|s. Arvind Mills, Ahmdabad. The investigations are not yet complete. The correct value of the goods will get determined in the course of the quasi-judicial proceedings in progress. Appropriate action will be taken according to law on completion of the investigations in the light of the results thereof.

Opening of Office of State Bank of India at Bangalore

4160. SHRI T. R. SHAMANNA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of representations that there should be a Regional Office of the State Bank of India at Bangalore; and

(b) whether Government propose to take steps to open a regional office at Bangalore considering that next to Madras, Bangalore has the oldest Imperial Bank (now State Bank) and there is scope for development?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). A Regional Office of the State Bank of India is already functioning at Bangalore since 1970. Representations have, however, been received for the establishment of a Local Head Office of the bank at Bangalore. The proposal is under examination of the bank.

Improvement in Promotional Prospects of Major

4161. SHRI CHHOTEY SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no Selection Board meeting has been held nor any meeting is proposed to be held during 1982 for the purpose of assessing fresh Majors for their promotion to the rank of Lt. Cols. despite a long waiting list of eligible officers for promotion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that army officers used to get promotion to the rank of Lt. Col. after 15 years of service in the normal course but they have now to wait for more than 18 years before they are promoted at Lt. Cols.; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor and what steps are contemplated by Government to improve promotional prospects of officers upto the rank of Major and also remove the existing stagnation in their career and consequential frustration?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Two Boards have already been held in 1982 and a third board is proposed to be held in December, 1982.

2. It is not a fact that army officers of all arms and services used to get promotion to the rank of Lt. Col. after 15 years of service in the past. Sub-

ject to availability of vacancies, officers are technically eligible to be promoted to the acting rank of Lt. Col. on completion of 6 1|2 years of service and to the substantive rank of Lt. Col. on completion of 16 years of service. Depending on the arm or service of the officer concerned, officers could have in the past got promoted to the acting rank of Lt. Col. on completion of 15 years of service. That, however, was a situation which would have varied from year to year. Officers of certain arms even at present get promoted to the acting rank of Lt. Col. in their 16 years of service or so.

3. Consequent on the large induction of officers in 1965 and shortly thereafter, a certain amount of stagnation in the rank of Major was expected to arise. To prevent such a situation from arising, a Cadre Review was recently carried out by Government. As a result, it was decided to upgrade 1345 posts of Majors to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, 645 posts of Lieutenant Colonel to the rank of Colonel, 187 posts of Colonels to the rank of Brigadier 62 posts of Brigadiers to the rank of Major Generals and 11 posts of Major Generals to Lieutenant General. These upgradations are being implemented in three yearly phases, commencing from the year 1980. In addition to the above upgradations, a selection grade in the pay scale of Rs. 1800—50—1900|- has been authorised for 20 per cent of the actual strength of Majors. Another selection grade in the scale of Rs. 2000—50—2100/- has been authorised for 10 per cent of the authorised strength of Lieutenant Colonels. The selection grades are in the process of being implemented.

Small Savings during Sixth Five Year Plan

4162. SHRI B. R. NAHATA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total collections by way of small savings during the expired portion of the Sixth Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the estimate of collections or the remaining period of the Sixth Five Year Plan under the head small savings, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) how much resources have been made available to each State out of the small saving collections during the Sixth Five Year Plan and what was the estimate on this account?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) A statement showing State-wise net small savings collections during 1980-81 and 1981-82 is attached (Annexure-I).

(b) The target of net collections through small savings for the entire country, including the Union Territories during the Sixth Five Year Plan (1980—85) is Rs. 6463 crores. The target for 1982-83, as per Budget Estimates, is Rs. 1400 crores. The targets for 1983-84 and 1984-85 will be fixed in due course, while framing the Budget Estimates for those years.

No State-wise targets are fixed by the Central Government.

(c) A statement showing loans released to various State Governments during 1980-81, 1981-82 and during 1982-83 (upto October, 1982) is attached (Annexure-II).

The Budget Estimates for loans to State Governments against small savings collections were as under:—

1980-81 (Revised Estimates) Rs. 715 crores.

1981-82 (Revised Estimates) Rs. 860 crores.

1982-83 (Budget Estimates) Rs. 900 crores.

Statement—I

Statement showing State-wise Net Small Savings Collections during 1980-81 and 1981-82

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	1980-81	1981-82*	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3470	3675	
2.	Assam	3440	3473	
3.	Bihar	8981	13545	
4.	Gujarat	9163	11141	
5.	Haryana	4238	(—)1265	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1319	1507	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1287	934	
8.	Karnataka	4036	4373	
9.	Kerala	1604	1082	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4070	2990	
11.	Maharashtra	16715	22708	
12.	Manipur	20	6	
13.	Meghalaya	128	178	
14.	Nagaland	26	13	
15.	Orissa	2440	2278	
16.	Punjab	4047	3580	
17.	Rajasthan	2549	3174	
18.	Sikkim	7	176	
19.	Tamil Nadu	5688	3936	
20.	Tripura	224	145	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	13536	14999	
22.	West Bengal	17369	21038	
	Total :	104357	113686	

*figures are provisional.

Statement—II

Statement showing the loans released to State Governments against Small Savings Collections during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 (upto October 1982)

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No	Name of State	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83 (upto Oct. 1982)	Remarks
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2405	3006	1611	
2.	Assam	2174	3030	1249	
3.	Bihar	6426	6559	5581	
4.	Gujarat	6557	8513	5491	
5.	Haryana	958	3346	226	
6.	Himachal Pradesh	964	1252	564	
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	804	757	443	
8.	Karnataka	2633	3683	2523	
9.	Kerala	1081	1057	523	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3350	2591	1153	
11.	Maharashtra	16304	17926	12369	
12.	Manipur	290	9	2	
13.	Meghalaya	110	110	78	
14.	Nagaland	15	12	6	
15.	Orissa	1545	1544	816	
16.	Punjab	2176	2582	1970	
17.	Rajasthan	750	3227	1349	
18.	Sikkim	4	4	114	
19.	Tamil Nadu	4570	3605	1779	
20.	Tripura	157	114	56	
21.	Uttar Pradesh	7069	10833	7043	
22.	West Bengal	11153	14453	11213	
	Total :	71495	88213	56159	

गुजरात के समुद्रतट पर पकड़े गए तस्कर

4163. **श्री छोटू भाई वसावा :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान गुजरात के समुद्र तट पर कितने तस्कर पकड़े गए और उनका विवरण क्या है ;

(ख) उनसे किस प्रकार का सामान जब्त किया गया और उस सामान का कितना मूल्य था; और

(ग) इन तस्करों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उन्हें क्या दण्ड दिया गया

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) से (ग) : 1981 और 1982 (अगस्त तक) में गुजरात में सीमाशुल्क प्राधिकारियों द्वारा पकड़े गए तस्करी के माल का मूल्य और उसी अवधि में गुजरात में तस्करी के अपराध में गिरफ्तार किए गए, मुकदमा चलाए गए और सजा दिलवाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :—

वर्ष	पकड़े गये माल का अनुमानित मूल्य (लाख रुपयों में)	गिरफ्तार किये गये व्यक्तियों की संख्या	मुकदमा चलाये गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या	सजा दिलवाए गए व्यक्तियों की संख्या
1981	374	136	62	12
1982 (अगस्त तक)	594	69	41	14

पकड़े गये माल में सोना, चांदी, कलाई-घड़ियां और संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र शामिल हैं।

Promotion of Tourism for People of Indian Origin Abroad

4164. SHRI R. P. GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a vast number of people of Indian origin abroad have a keen desire and eagerness for undertaking tours of the land they belonged to;

(b) what proposals, if any, Government have to sponsor and deveiop tourism for Indian origin poeple; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Indian origin tourist traffic is given the same importance and emphasis as other tourists by the Government of India tourists offices abroad. These offices assist and also arrange India evenings, lectures, film shows for ethnic groups, and help in organising special interest tours. Distribution of tourist publicity literature, loan of display material and dissemination of information is also undertaken.

बिहार में राष्ट्रीय कृत बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और कमजोर वर्गों को ऋण न दिया जाना

4165. **श्री तारिक अनवर** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर दिलाया गया है कि बिहार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा अनुसूचित जातियों और समाज के कमजोर वर्गों को 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ऋण नहीं दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कदम उठाने का है ?

वित्तमंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (ग) : सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों को सलाह दी गई है कि वे समुदाय के कमजोर वर्गों से सम्बन्धित लोगों के आर्थिक उपक्रमों को सामान्य रूप से और अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित व्यक्तियों के प्रति विशेष रूप से ऋण सहायता के प्रवाह को बढ़ाने के वास्ते प्रयत्न करें । तदनुसार, राज्य सरकार विकास और विस्तार अभिकरणों और अनुसूचित जाति तथा अनुसूचित जनजाति विकास निगमों द्वारा इन समुदायों के सदस्यों के विकास के वास्ते तैयार की गई विभिन्न अर्थक्षम स्कीमों के क्रियान्वयन में, बैंक, सक्रियता से भाग ले रहे हैं । यह तथ्य कि, समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, बिहार में, केवल वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा 1981-82 के दौरान अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से सम्बन्धित 82850 ऋणकर्ताओं समेत कमजोर वर्गों से सम्बन्धित 276169 ऋणकर्ताओं को सहायता दिए जाने का अनुमान है, यह दर्शाता है कि बैंक निर्धारित मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्तों के अनुसार उस राज्य में भी कार्य करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं ।

Managerial Deficiency in Banks

4166. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that viewed from talents, experience and maturity, the management of small-sized banks is sub-standard;

(b) is it also a fact that this managerial deficiency is more pronounced in the banks nationalised on 15th April, 1980;

(c) is it true that Government have decided to effect inter-bank transfer of senior executives with a view to bringing up the standard of management in these banks; and

(d) if so, when this scheme is likely to be put in operation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). At times, one or the other Banks may experience management gaps at certain levels but it would not be appropriate to single out any particular Bank in this respect. The Committte for standardisation of pay scales, allolwances and perquisites of officers in the nationalised banks, commonly known as the 'Pillai Committee' had, *inter alia*, recommended that the top executives of the nationalised banks might be transferred from one bank to another to strengthen the staff structure of weaker banks or to meet succession gaps or to remove vested interests. This has, however, to be considered in detail as there are a number of issues involved.

Technology Imports under Open General Licence

4167. SHRI SUDHIR KUMAR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to approve the bringing of technology imports under the "Open General Licence" during the current financial year and the years to come; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Science Advisory Committee to the Cabinet (SACC) has been working on a Technology Policy Statement. This has not been finalised.

Progress in Building of Jaguars

4168. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in India in the building of Jaguars; and

(b) when the India-built Jaguars will be ready for operation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Manufacture of Jaguar Aircraft in India is on schedule.

(b) The first HAL built Jaguar Aircraft has already been delivered to IAF for its use.

आयकर विभाग द्वारा छापे

4169. श्री चतुर्भुज : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1982 से 4 अक्तूबर, 1982 की अवधि में आयकर विभाग द्वारा मारे गये छापों में कितना माल पकड़ा गया है और इन छापों से सरकार को कुल कितनी आय हुई है; और

(ख) इन छापों के परिणामस्वरूप कितने व्यापारियों पर राज्यवार मुकदमा चलाया गया, और उन व्यापारियों की राज्य-वार संख्या किशनी है, जिन्हें दोष-मुक्त किया गया ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख). आयकर विभाग ने 1 जनवरी, 1982 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 की अवधि के दौरान सारे देश में 3346 तलाशियां लीं और इन तलाशियों में लगभग 18.37 करोड़ रु० मूल्य की प्रथमदृष्ट्या लेखाबाह्य परिसम्पत्तियां पकड़ी गई ।

इन मामलों में जांच-पड़ताल पूरी किये जाने के पश्चात् ही मुकदमा चलाए जाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया जाएगा ।

Re-Survey of Palika Bazar by Income Tax Department

4170. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Palika Bazar in Cannaught Place, New Delhi was surveyed by the Income-Tax Department, Delhi in 1979 and 1980;

(b) whether Palika Bazar is being re-surveyed by the Income-Tax Department;

(c) the circumstances under which Palika Bazar is re-surveyed by the same Inspectors within a short span of time;

(d) the other areas in Delhi which are being re-surveyed by the Income-Tax Department, Delhi;

(e) whether it is also a fact that survey operations have not been done in the entire business centres of Delhi; if so, the areas still to be surveyed by the Income-Tax Department, Delhi; and

(f) what are the criteria and rules for re-survey by the Income-Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (f) Palika Bazar, New Delhi was surveyed by the Incom-Tax Department during June to August, 1979 by a team of eight Inspectors. It was re-surveyed partially during June-July, 1982 by only three Inspectors. Survey is a continuous process which, *inter alia* contemplates re-survey of commercially expanding/growing areas. Besides Palika Bazar, many other such areas have been ear-marked for re-survey during 1982-83. Some ten business localities are reported yet to be surveyed once.

आर्डनेंस फैक्टरी, अंबघारी में काम बन्द होना

4171. श्री दया राम शाक्य : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि आर्डनेन्स फक्टरी अंबघारी (नागपुर) में निम्नलिखित अवधि में काम बन्द रहा;

(एक) डाई कास्टिंग और फ्यूज शाप में 17 माच, 1980 से 22 माच, 1980 तक और 6 मार्च, 1980 से 11 मार्च, 1980 तक ;

(दो) फ्यूज शाप में 30 जून 1980 को;

(तीन) कास्टिंग केस शाप में 7 जून 1980 से 10 जून, 1980 तक; और

(चार) फ्यूज शाप में 2 जलाई 1980 से 9 जुलाई, 1980 तक ;

(ख) इसके परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन का कितना नुकसान हुआ और काम बन्द होने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) यदि कुछ श्रमिक यूनियनों के आह्वान के कारण काम बन्द रहा है तो क्या काम बन्द होने की अवधि के वेतन की कटोती की गई है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के0 पी0 सिंह देव): (क) से (ग). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Clearange by RBI for Opening of Branches by Nationalised and other Banks

4172. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) opening of how many branches of both nationalised and other banks is at present awaiting the clearance of the Reserve Bank of India with details thereof;

(b) when the Reserve Bank of India proposes to issue the clearance in each case; and

(c) what are the criteria followed by the Reserve Bank of India while issuing clearance of new branches with details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The branch licensing policy of the Reserve Bank for 1982—85 envisages opening of about 7540 brances at unbanked rural/ semi-urban centres in areas having a banking coverage poorer than 1 branch for 17000 people (1981 Census). The centres for branch opening are being finalised by the Reserve Bank on the recommendations of the State Governments who, in turn, are involving the District Consultative Committees in the process. The primary responsibility for branch expansion is being shouldered by the Regional Rural

Banks within their areas of operation and in other areas by banks having a fair branch network therein. In addition, limited branch expansion in the relatively better banked areas and at urban and metropolitan centres will be allowed on the basis in. In addition, limited branch expantial for business etc.

The Reserve Bank of India has reported that so far allotments of unbanked rural/semi-urban centres to commercial banks including the Regional Rural Banks has been finalised for the States of Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat and Union Territories of Pondicherry and Chandigarh from whom the recommendations for branch opening had been received. The branch expansion programme for the remaining States and Union Territories will be finalised by the Reserve Bank on receipt of the recommendations from the respective State Governments/ Administrations.

News item Captioned "Bonus for Central Staff Demanded"

4173. SHRI HIRALAL R. PARMAR:
SHRI KESHORAO PARDHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item entitled "Bonus for Central Staff demanded" appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 14th October, 1982;

(b) if so, whether employees of Central Secretariat and its attached offices will be covered for the grant of such bonus under consideration;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the time by which a decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes Sir. The report is, however, not wholly correct. The Prime Minister had given no assurance to the representatives of the All India Civil Accounts Employees Federation that Government was considering the question of payment of bonus to the generality of Central Government employees as mentioned in the news item.

(b) to (d). The original scheme of productivity linked bonus had an inbuilt feature to cover only some specific categories of Central Government employees. The scheme provided for a review after three years of its working. The review of the scheme has accordingly been initiated and Government's future policy in the matter will be determined after discussions with the representatives of the Staff Side in the J.C.M. in due course.

Selling of L.I.C. Owned Buildings to Tenants

4174. SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact hat the Public Premises Act is silent about the reasons and grounds on which a legal tenancy can be terminated and a legal tenant can be ejected; and

(b) is there any scheme under consideration by Government for selling LIC owned buildings to the tenants of such buildings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1971, provides for the eviction of unauthorised occupants from public premises and for matters incidentel thereto. The Act defines unauthorised occupation to mean the occupation by any

person of the public premises without authority for such occupation. The definition extends to the continuance in occupation by any person of the public premises after the authority under which he was allowed to occupy the premises has expired or has been determined for any person whatsoever.

(b) No, Sir.

Inquiry into Aircrashes

4175. SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) how many aircrashes occurred in our country since 1953 and how many Courts of Inquiries were appointed for those aircrashes;

(b) is it a fact that the recommendations made by these Courts of Inquiries are not implemented seriously and only 'convenient' recommendations are implemented; and

(c) is it a fact that Indian Commercial Pilots' Association has often complained to Government that the problem of maintenance of aircraft and system of snag rectification should be renewed in a more practical way but no effective steps have been taken in that direction as a result whereof air-travel continues to be unsafe and there is constant impending danger of aircrash in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) During the years 1953 to 1982 (upto October) there were a total of 727 notifiable accidents. out of which 27 were investigated/are being investigated by Courts of Inquiry appointed under Rule 75 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937.

(b) No. Sir. After the acceptance of the reports of the Courts of Inquiry, the recommendations made therein are implemented.

(c) No, Sir. The maintenance of aircraft and system of snag rectification is reviewed on continuous basis and updated as per the latest preventive maintenance concepts.

Trade Relationship with China

4176. SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has suggested to China the need for reaching an agreement so that the two countries do not export items of mutual interest below a certain agreed price so as to ensure a better exchange relation;

(b) if so, what has been the Chinese reaction to the proposal; and

(c) what other steps are being considered for better trade relationship with China, with details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During discussions on bilateral trade with a high level Chinese delegation in May, 1982 it was observed by the Indian side that India and China were competiting in international markets in their exports of tea, jute textiles. sports goods, knitwear, woollens and light engineering items. It would ensure better foreign exchange realisation to both the countries if they were to agree to export at the normal price.

(c) the promotion of trade between India and China, a number of delegations have been exchanged between the two countries.

Opening of Branch Office of L.I.C. in Jajpur

4177. SHRI A. C. DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Broader Business Policy of L.I.C. provides that whenever business out-turn

exceeds one crore of rupees in urban areas and Rs. 80 lakhs in rural areas, it would justify opening of a branch office to augment business;

(b) the reasons why no branch office has been opened in Jajpur, Orissa, where the business out-turn has exceeded Rs. one crore and 6 lakhs by 31st March, 1982;

(c) whether it is a fact that the policy-holders from Jajpur situated at a distance of more than 100 kilometers from Cuttack have to visit Cuttack for transaction of insurance business there; and

(d) when Government propose to open the branch office at Jajpur, keeping in view the above mentioned two factors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The criteria adopted by the LIC for opening a new branch office envisages a minimum new business of Rs. 150 lakhs on the average during the last three years from the territory proposed to be assigned to the branch office. New business from the Jajpur subdivision at present falls considerably short of the minimum criteria.

The business from Kendrapara subdivision which is near Jajpur is, however, higher and the LIC proposes to upgrade its development centre at Kendrapara into a full fledged branch office shortly. With the upgradation of the office at Kendrapara, which is nearer Jajpur than Cuttack, it will soon be possible to look after the insurance needs of Jajpur sub-division better.

Cadets selected for Training by Combined Services Selection Board

4178. SHRI R. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) number of cadets with place and State, selected this year by the Combined Services Selection Board for training in each Wing i.e. Army, Navy and Air Force and duration and Centres of their training;

(b) what are the charges, fees etc. during the training period and scholarships, stipend and other allowances being paid to each trainee of these three Wings of forces;

(c) reasons why the Gentlemen cadets of IMA are not being paid equal to the IAS probationers or at par with the trainee of Air Force; and

(d) what steps are being taken to give better payment and treatment to cadets of IMA and what special improvements are proposed to be made during the Golden Jubilee year of the Academy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT-5676/82].

(c) Comparison between IAS probationers and Gentlemen Cadets of IMA is not possible because there are differences in the ages of entry, mode of recruitment and service conditions of the two Services. As regards the Air Force trainees and the IMA trainees there is no difference between the two Services. However, IMA trainees are commissioned after 1-1/2 years, whereas Air Force trainees are Commissioned after 1 year of training and are then entitled to basic pay and allowances. However, they complete training after another 6 months.

(d) The question of making entry to the Pre-Commission training more attractive to prospective entrants to the Services is under Government's consideration. However, this is not linked to the Golden Jubilee year of the Academy.

Tourist Facilities at Ajanta and Ellora Caves

4179. SHRIMATI USHA PRAKASH CHAUDHARI: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to develop tourists facilities at the World famous Ajanta and Ellora Caves in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the money allotted therefor and other details?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to develop tourist facilities at Ajanta Caves the Ministry of Tourism had issued an expenditure sanction of Rs. 9.36 lakhs in the year 1977-78 to the Govt. of Maharashtra. Besides, ITDC is also operating a Traveller's Lodge at Ajanta and Traveller's Restaurant at Ellora.

Ajanta-Ellora have also been included in the Travel Circuits identified in consultation with the State Government of Maharashtra for an integrated and co-ordinated development, depending on the availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

Opening of Branches by Export and Import Bank in Foreign Countries

4180. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Export and Import Bank proposes to open branches in foreign countries; and

(b) if so, the venues selected for opening these branches and the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) and (b). Export Import Bank of India presently has no plans to open branches in foreign countries to conduct banking business. However, in order to enable it to conduct its operations more efficiently, it proposes to set up a few Representative Offices abroad which will however, not undertake any banking business.

Supply of F-16 Aircraft to Pak

4181. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that contrary to the general feelings of apprehensions arising out of the supply of F-16 aricraft to Pakistan, the Indian scientists and technocrats at the Aircraft Systems Testing Establishment, Bangalore have made good progress in pursuing an aircraft which will be of "much higher capability" than F-16 aircraft;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take immediate action to accelerate the production of such an aircraft within the country so that India's supremacy in air remains unchallenged by the foreign planes given to Pakistan;

(c) whether steps have also been taken to modernize the 'Jaguar" to give it maritime capability and also to find a successor to 'Gnat" as trainer aircraft for our budding pilots; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) The Aircraft and System Testing Establishment evaluates various aircraft offered to us against well-defined Air Force requirements. This is a part of their routine activity and is not related to acquisition of F-16 by Pakistan.

(b) Government take appropriate measures to maintain full defence preparedness taking into consideration changes that take place in the surrounding threat environment.

(c) and (d) The modernisation and innovation plans are a part of continuous process. A trainer version of Ajeet aircraft has been developed by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited to meet requirement of training of Indian Air Force pilots.

New places for Vayudoot service

4182. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places for which Vayudoot services have been approved during the current financial year;

(b) the names of such among them to which the Vayudoot service has already commenced;

(c) the likely dates by which these services would be commenced for each one of the remaining places;

(d) the reasons for delay in the case of places mentioned in (c) above; and

(e) whether some other places are also under consideration for the Vayudoot services: and if so, the names thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (e) Vayudoot services were first started in January, 1981 to 8 stations in the North-Eastern region. Upto October, 1982 Vayudoot services have been extended to the following stations:—

1. Gauhati 2. Shillong 3. Silchar 4. Agartala 5. Kailashahar 6. Chabut 7. Tezu 8. Ludhiana 9. Dehradun 10. Kulu 11. Chandigarh 12. Delhi 13. Patna 14. Jamshedpur 15. Rourkela 16. Ranchi 17. Calcutta 18. Gaya and 19. Hissar.

Various place in the country are being considered for extension of Vayudoot services in a phased manner subject to availability of aircraft and development of other infrastructure facilities. Currently, 34 more stations (list attached) have been planed to be airlinked.

LIST OF STATIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE EXPANSION PROGRAMME OF VAYUDOOT.

Uttar Pradesh	Ghazipur, Pantnagar, Rae Bareli
Madhya Pradesh	Jagdalpur, Raipur, Bilaspur
Orissa	Jharsuguda
Bihar	Purnea, Bhagalpur
Rajasthan	Kota, Jaisalmer, Bikaner
Gujarat (Goa, Daman & Diu)	Surat, Daman (four centres including Diu to be included after contacting the State Government)
Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah, Rajamundry, Warangal
Maharashtra	Nanded
Tamil Nadu	Tanjavoor, Chettinad, Tirunelveli
Karnataka	Mysore, Hubli, Raichur
Kerala	Calicut
West Bengal	Cooch Behar
Aurnachal Pradesh	Along, Zero, Dapirijo, Passighat

Indo-French Talks

4183. SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indo-French talks were held recently; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Indo-French Committee on Economic & Technical Cooperation met in New Delhi on 1—4 October, 1982. This is an annual feature providing a forum to take stock of the whole gamut of economic relations existing between the two countries and identify specific areas of cooperation for further development and expansion.

The talks have helped to understand each other's concerns and problems and have created an atmosphere of goodwill for improving trade and economic relations between the two countries.

Reduction in Foreign Exchange Reserves

4184. SHRI SUNIL MAITRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware about the fact that increasing trade gap in hard currency has reduced the foreign exchange reserves by Rs. 1,166 crores in the last 17 months from Rs. 4,800 crores in April, 1981 to Rs. 3,634 crores in August 13, 1982 and the reserves can hardly pay for three months' import; and

(b) if so, his reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Government has been taking a number of steps to improve the foreign exchange reserves position and to maintain them at a comfortable level so as to be able to meet the country's import bill. These include:

(i) Increasing domestic exploration and production of oil and natural gas development of alternative energy sources and reducing demand for petroleum products.

(ii) Imort substitution in major areas like cement, fertilizers nonferrous metals, steel, etc. by improving capacity utilisation and by creating additional capacity.

(iii) Achievement of better export performance through removal of infrastructure-constraints, especially those in power, transport and ports, generation of larger export surpluses through increased production, improvement in the growth of competitiveness and efficiency in Indian industry combined with a system of incentives which would make exports profitable and encourage export growth in areas of dynamic comparative advantages, etc.

(iv) Adoption of measures which offer incentives for larger remittances from Indian national abroad.

(v) Adoption of an external financing strategy which ensures that essential imports needed by the economy, especially those for development are not constrained, cost of borrowed funds abroad is minimised and debt servicing obligations are kept within prudent limits.

In order to meet the requirement of foreign exchange, Government of India has been utilising to the maximum extent possible bilateral and multilateral sources of external assistance. Government entered into an extended arrangement with the International Monetary Fund in 1981 for SDR 5 billion which would become available over a period of three years. An amount of SDRs 1500 million has already been drawn under this extended arrangement. This has been further supplemented by resorting to export credits and in suitable cases to commercial borrowings.

Importance of Calcutta Airport Minimised

4185. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of a widespread criticism that the importance of Calcutta Airport has been deliberately and planfully minimised during the last two decades; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction to such criticism?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Eastern Regions share of Silk Exports

4186. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that the Eastern region accounts for over 50 per cent of the total silk production in the country but its share of exports is only a little over 30 per cent; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to promote the share of exports for Eastern Region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) According to information available with the Central Silk Board, the Eastern Region accounts for about 19 per cent of the total raw silk production in the country while its share of exports, in terms of quantity, works out to over 30 per cent.

(b) Steps aimed at increasing silk production and incentives abailable for exports are applicable to the whole country. Improvements in cocoon processing and reeling covering Mulberry, Tassar and Eri, silk technology research and market studies are some of the specific steps designed to promote silk exports.

Export processing zone at Dum Dum

4187. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state what steps have been taken for an export processing zone at Dum Dum for which land had been kept ready by Government of West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): The Government has not yet taken a decision to open any more export processing zones/Free Trade Zones in the country.

Concessional Loans from Japan

4188. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: SHRI ARJUN SETHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has extended about Rs. 125 crores worth concessional loans for four projects in our country; and

(b) which are the sectors that will avail of this loan, with details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) Yes Sir. Japan has extended Yen

33.0 Billion approximately equivalent to Rs. 126.767 crores worth of concessional loans for four projects for the FY 1982-83.

(b) These loans would be availed of by the Power, Petroleum and Railways Sectors. The details of the above concessional loans are as follows :

Amount in Yen Billion

(1)	Anpara 'B' Thermal Power Project of Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board	24.1 (Rs. 92.58 Cr.)
(2)	Offshore Supply Vessels project of Oil & Natural Gas Commission	2.1 (Rs. 8.067 Cr.)
(3)	Metro Railways Calcutta Phase II	4.8 (Rs. 18.44 Cr.)
(4)	Micro Hydel Power Projects of Tamil Nadu State Electricity Board	2.0 (Rs. 7.68 Cr.)

उद्योगपतियों पर बकाया आयकर

4189. **श्री विरधा राम फुलवरिया** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश के ऐसे उद्योगपतियों और फर्मों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिन पर आयकर की 10 लाख रुपये से अधिक राशि बकाया है; और

(ख) बकाया राशि की वसूली के लिए क्या कदम उठाए गये हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) इस प्रश्न के प्रयोजनार्थ "उद्योग पतियों" तथा "फर्मों" शब्द का अर्थ निर्माणकारी अथवा व्यापारिक कार्याकलापों में लगी भागीदारी कम्पनियों के रूप में लिया गया है । इस प्रकार के पृथक आंकड़े तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । इसलिए, जिन भागीदारी कम्पनियों की तरफ 31-3-82 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10 लाख रु० तथा उससे अधिक आयकर की मांग बकाया थी, उन सभी की एक सूची संलग्न है ।

(ख) प्रत्येक मामले के तथ्यों और परिस्थितियों पर निर्भर करते हुए, आयकर प्राधिकारियों द्वारा, बकाया मांगों की वसूली/कटौती के लिए समय-समय पर समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं । इन उपायों में, अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ, अनिर्णीत पड़ी अपीलों के शीघ्र निपटान के लिए अपीलीय प्राधिकारियों से अनुरोध करना, आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 226(3) के अन्तर्गत निर्धारिती को देय रकमों पर रोक लगाना और आयकर अधिनियम की धारा 222 के अन्तर्गत कर वसूली अधिकारियों को वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करने के बाद चल और अचल सम्पत्तियों का अभिग्रहण कर शामिल हैं ।

विवरण

जिन भागीदारी कम्पनियों की तरफ 31–3–1982 की स्थिति के अनुसार 10 लाख रु० तथा उससे अधिक आयकर की मांगें बकाया थी, उनके नामों का विवरण-पत्र

क्रम सं०	कर-निर्धारिती का नाम	(लाख रुपयों में) बकाया कर	वसूली योग्य नहीं बनीं मांगें
1	2	3	4
1	जान मिल्स एण्ड कं०	—	18.35
2	यू पी० सी० सी० लुक्सा	13.59	—
3	राधा किशन बनवारी लाल	27.60	—
4	लक्ष्मी नारायण राम नारायण	15.09	—
5	सुरेश देसाई एण्ड एसोसिएट्स	—	35.97
6	जे० चित्तरंजन एण्ड कं०	—	20.06
7	जयोम्स इंजीनियरिंग कं०	—	12.73
8	तुलसन ब्रदरसोज ट्रेडर्स	18.21	—
9	गणेश नारायण ओंकारमल	25.14	—
10	लाइका लेबोरेट्रीज	0.08	16.47
11	रिलायबल ट्रेडर्स	17.09	—
12	जनरल मशीनरी स्टोर्स	13.11	—
13	डा० साहिबसिंह एण्ड सन्स	99.73	—
14	एच० ए० शाह एण्ड कं०	0.04	10.82
15	सी० रेमन एण्ड कं० (आटो डिवीजन)	17.16	0.83
16	एम्पायर इन्वेस्टमेंट कारपोरेशन	23.56	0.03
17	के० एस० अब्दुल्ला एण्ड ब्रदर्स	12.97	0.23
18	मुर्ज एक्सपोर्ट्स	20.87	0.50
19	शकील पिक्चर्स	21.15	—
20	भारत एक्सपोर्ट कारपोरेशन	34.68	—
21	दुर्गा ट्रेडिंग कं०	25.53	0.24
22	एस० पी० बिल्डर्स	7.02	55.41
23	राम कुमार जालान	182.99	297.17

1	2	3	4
24	गुजरात केमिकल इण्डस्ट्रीज	11.29	0.01
25	कमानी एस्टेट	—	15.00
26	मधु वार्प निट इण्डस्ट्रीज	—	16.19
27	यूनिवर्सल एक्सपोर्ट इम्पोर्ट एजेंसी	—	11.60
28	राणा एण्ड कं०	—	24.26
29	ट्यूब डिस्ट्रीब्युटर्स एजेंसी	7.41	5.96
30	विष्णु केमिकल कारपोरेशन	11.89	—
31	जैन मेटल इण्डस्ट्रीज	0.92	24.95
32	जमनादास माधवजी एण्ड कं०	20.44	6.72
33	प्रेमजी हरिदास एण्ड कं०	—	34.61
34	मधुसूदन गोरधनदास एण्ड कं०	—	71.04
35	चन्द्रेश केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स	11.19	2.90
36	वन्दना केमोप फार्मा इण्डस्ट्रीज	0.02	63.91
37	साहनी एण्टरप्राइजिस	—	19.63
38	एसोसिएटिड फार्मा	24.45	—
39	पूरनमल एण्ड सन्स (बम्बई)	4.47	7.17
40	बंसल मेटल कण्टेनर्स वर्क्स	29.30	—
41	हरिचन्द कश्मीरी लाल	32.26	—
42	हरियाणा रंग उद्योग	2.21	39.80
43	दिल्ली राजकोट इनेमल वर्क्स	39.35	—
44	गुलाब सिंह सेठी एण्ड सन्स	52.44	—
45	शान्तिविजय एण्ड कं०	—	47.33
46	चमन लाल एण्ड ब्रदर्स	37.98	10.87
47	सिनफाइवर सेल्स कारपोरेशन	0.69	40.72
48	रेनबो इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन	0.02	76.54
49	स्टील इण्डस्ट्रियल कारपोरेशन	—	88.88
50	सिंघानिया एण्ड सन्स	1.65	12.15
51	सुदर्शन कुमार एण्ड कं०	6.34	10.55
52	अजय उद्योग	7.01	26.46
53	मेहरा दी हट्टी	—	41.32

1	2	3	4
54	हंसानय प्रापर्टीज	—	87.36
55	आर० एन० शराफ (अहमदाबाद)	67.37	—
56	आर० एन० शराफ (नाडियाड)	186.43	—
57	हुण्डोमल दस्सुमल	12.97	0.03
58	हरीश ट्रांसपोर्ट कारपोरेशन	—	18.39
59	मनीभाई आदिरभाई एण्ड कं०	—	18.36
60	एस० जोरास्टर एण्ड कं० (फर्म)	—	10.26
61	डुडुवाला एण्ड कं०	—	29.43
62	राजेन्द्रा प्लास्टिक इण्डस्ट्रीज	97.30	—
63	बी० आर० कोठी	14.14	—
64	केदार नाथ बैजनाथ	4.75	8.48
65	गंगाधर बैजनाथ	31.83	—
66	कुमार एण्ड कं०	—	24.61
67	मन्नी लाल शिवसरन लाल हर सरन लाल भिकारी लाल	—	18.29
68	न्यू कानपुर फ्लोर मिल्स	—	10.48
69	श्री गणेश आयरन एण्ड स्टील रोलिंग मिल्स	—	17.78
70	टैक्सटाइल एजेंट्स	12.22	—
71	रामशंकर राम निवास बचाई लाल भोलानाथ	—	48.50
72	मन्नो लाल केदार नाथ	45.90	5.23
73	मन्नलाल केदार नाथ एण्ड सन्स	—	69.71
74	बारसन एण्ड व्हिटमोर एस०ए०आर०एल०	62.81	—
75	कैमीन्स (रजि०)	—	19.64
76	केशव केश्यू कम्पनी	—	18.52
77	वीनस ब्रीवरी	2.34	11.25
78	सितारा इण्डस्ट्रीज	5.56	12.03
79	ट्रू लाइन (इण्डिया) इंडस्ट्रीज	26.61	4.08
80	जेइरा आयल मिल्स	6.31	11.63
81	अनवरखान महबूब खान एण्ड कं०	24.24	5.86
82	हितकारी वस्त्र भण्डार	—	17.43

1	2	3	4
83	पाठक ब्रदर्स	—	31.03
84	गिरि लाल माम चन्द	—	97.23
85	रफीउल्ला एण्ड ब्रदर्स	0.60	44.82
86	विस्वास एण्ड कं०	—	17.44
87	मद्रास वायर प्रोडक्ट्स	16.02	—
88	आर० आर० पिक्चर्स	11.69	—
89	ए० अब्दुल शकूर एण्ड कं०	—	10.73
90	ईस्ट कोस्ट फंड कारपोरेशन	12.44	—
91	जार्ज मैंजो	0.23	12.52
92	मद्रास फ्रोजन फूड्स	0.76	17.12
93	ए० रफीक अहमद एण्ड कं०	—	46.39
94	टी० अब्दुलवाहिद एण्ड कं०	—	20.26
95	आर० वी० श्रीराम दुर्गाप्रसाद एफ० एन० (एक्सपोर्ट)	354.41	—
96	विसाका गौडां एसोसिएशन	11.18	—
97	न्यू एरा हिन्दुस्तान वूलन मिल्स	16.47	—
98	हिन्दुस्तान जनरल एजेन्सीज़	—	14.78
99	राम कुमार अग्रवाल एण्ड ब्रदर्स	8.55	10.59
100	जायसवाल इंजीनियरिंग कं०	20.23	—
101	जाटिया इन्वेस्टमेंट कं०	19.72	11.84
102	अग्रवाल मैघनदास खैर एण्ड कं०	15.53	—
103	गुलाब चन्द धनराज	20.56	—
104	लाडूराम तापड़िया	21.55	—
105	एस० वी० गोवलदास हरिदास	24.86	—
106	तेला राम प्रकाश चन्द	11.65	—
107	पूरनमल राजकुमार	1.46	8.88
108	अमीनचन्द प्यारेलाल	—	11.56
109	रूप वर्षा	—	16.78
110	श्री पस्सारी टेक्सटाइल्स	33.91	10.34
111	वेस्टर्न एस्टेट्स कारपोरेशन	26.00	—
112	वेस्टर्न एस्टेट्स	96.73	—
113	काशी कोल्ड स्टोरेज (फर्म)	9.37	9.99

Amount Collected by A.E.P.C.

4190. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) is it a fact that an amount of Rs. 76.41 lakhs (provisional) has been collected by the Apparels Export Promotion Council. New Delhi, by way of forfeiture of bank guarantees/ earnest money deposits from garments exporters during the years 1979-81;

(b) will he place on the Table a statement showing particulars of the exporters and the amounts collected from each thus making a total of Rs. 76.41 lakhs (provisional); and

(c) the amount collected by the AEPC during the year 1981-82 by way of forfeiture of bank guarantees and earnest money deposits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A sum of Rs. 78.43 lakhs has been collected by the Apparels Export Promotion Council as penalties during 1979—81 from exporters.

(b) and (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Unpaid Penalties

4191. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the Agenda of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi, 29th Executive Committee Meeting called for 27th April, 1982 at New Delhi. Taj Mahal Hotel;

(b) whether a copy of Appendix relating to unpaid penalties by the garments exporters for the year 1979 and amounting to Rs. 52,45805.72 will be laid on the Table;

(c) whether similar information regarding unpaid penalties for the years 1980 and 1981, will be laid on the Table; and

(d) details of legal or other actions taken against such defaulting exporters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The 29th Executive Committee meeting of Apparels Export Promotion Council was held on the 27th April, 1981. A copy of Annexure X, enclosed with the Agenda of the 29th Executive Committee meeting, is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5677/82].

(c) Information in respect of 1980 and 1981 is being collected.

(d) The Apparels Export Promotion Council has been enforcing bank guarantees wherever penalties become due, in accordance with the provisions of the quota policy announced each year by the Government through a Public Notice.

Reports of Auditors on Quota Frauds

4192. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s. S.P. Puri and Co., Auditors of Apparels Export Promotion Council. New Delhi and other Auditors have submitted a few months ago reports on quota frauds connected with any members of the Executive Committee;

(b) whether these reports were discussed in the presence of Government Nominees also in Executive Committee Meeting held on 29 June, 1982 and in other meetings;

(c) whether Government propose to place copies of the reports on the Table of the House; and

(d) what action is proposed to be taken by Government as the quotas are distributed by Apparels Export Promotion Council on behalf of Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) M/s. Puri & Company are statutory Auditors of the Apparels Export Promotion Council and not the Quota Auditors. There are various other Quota Auditors appointed by the Executive Committee of the Council to conduct quota audit from year to year and submit reports to the council.

(b) Specific reports of quota audit have not yet been discussed by the Executive Committee. However, there have been general discussions on the scope, terms of reference and action to be taken on such reports.

(c) and (d). Do not arise in view of answer to (b) above.

Recruitment, Promotion and Services Rules of A.E.P.C.

4193. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council and in particular the role of Government nominees on the Executive Committee regarding recruitment, promotion, service rules, etc. of AEPC;

(b) whether a copy of the service rules framed by the AEPC and their effective date will be laid on the Table of the House;

(c) whether it is a fact that four or Five officers of the AEPC were recruited from the staff of the Ministry of Commerce and from private sector only two or three years ago but they are now drawing pay and emoluments two to four times of their original pay; and

(d) if the reply to (c) above be in the affirmative, their particulars regarding names, previous and present designations and previous and present pays and the dates of joining A.E.P.C. and reasons for such steep increases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, which includes Government nominees, is responsible for making bye-laws/rules to regulate the conditions of service, appointment promotions etc. of the Officers and employees of the Council.

(b) According to the Apparels Export Promotion Council the Service Rules are under revision at present.

(c) and (d). The relevant details regarding officers of the Council of the rank of Director and above, who were recruited from the Government and the private sector, are given in the attached statement. The terms of appointment of the officers were fixed by the Council.

Statement

Source :-Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delhi.

S. No.	Name & Present post	Post to which originally appointed in AEPC with date of appointment	Post previously held in Govt./ Private sector with emoluments (per month)	Salary drawn per month on initial appointment in AEPC	Salary per month now being drawn in AEPC
1	2	3	4	5	6
	S/Shri.				
1.	A.S.M. Swami, Director Senior Director (14-9-1978)		Special Officer (GATT) Ministry of Commerce (Rs. 1200/- plus allowances at Central Govt. rates Pay-Scale Rs. 1100-50-1600	Rs. 2000/- plus allowances	Rs. 2500/- plus allowances
2.	D.K. Nair, Director	Jt. Director (1-9-1978)	Assistant, Ministry of Commerce (Rs. 1000/-) Pay Scale : Rs. 425-600	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 1,800/- plus allowances
3.	Anil Talwar, Director-Cum-Secretary	Jt. Director (9-7-1979)	Finance Incharge M/s. Suba Drugs & Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd., Chandigarh (posted in Delhi) Rs. 2000/-	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 2,000/- plus allowances
4.	P. Balasubramania, Director	Director (25-10-78)	Regional Officer Finished Leather & Leather Manufactures Export Promotion Council Calcutta (Rs. 950/- plus other benefits) pay scale : Rs. 700-1300/-	Rs. 1500/- plus allowances	Rs. 1900/- plus allowances
5.	V. K. Saxena, Director	Jt. Director (1-1-1978)	Research Officer/Indian, Institute of Foreign Trade Rs. 920/- plus allowances at Central Govt. rates) Pay Scale Rs. 650-1200/-	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 1700/- plus allowances
6.	D.K. Gupta, Director.	Jt. Director (10-10-1978)	Economic Investigator, Office of the Textile Commissioner, Bombay. (Rs. 700/-plus allowances at Central Govt. rates)	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 1700/- plus allowances
7.	S.S. Vijayaraj, Director.	Regional Manager (1-9-1978)	Regional Secretary, Clothing Mfrs. Assn. Madras (Rs. 850/-)	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 1700/- plus allowances
8.	S. Ragothaman, Director	Regional Manager (26-1-1979)	Executive Secretary, A.I.M.O. Tamil Nadu State Board (Rs. 1350/-)	Rs. 1200/- plus allowances	Rs. 1700/- plus allowances

Levy of Service Charge instead of Tax on Agricultural Income

4194. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether suggestions have been received by Government that instead of levying tax on agricultural income it would be better to levy suitable service charges on the facilities being provided in rural areas and that the same should be deemed to 'profit tax' on irrigation, power and other similar useful economic facilities; and

(b) if so, what are the details and the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No such suggestion is under consideration of Government.

Allegations Against Class I Officers Regarding their wards working in Industrial Houses.

4195. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3472 on 30th July, 1982 regarding allegations against Class I Officers regarding their wards working in industrial houses and state:

(a) whether the requisite information has since been collected as stated in the penultimate sentence of his above reply;

(b) if so, whether he would lay it on the Table of the House; and

(c) if not, how long more will it take and whether he will take into account those cases of officers in his Ministry of the rank of Under Secretary and above who retired during the current year 1982 and 1981 and had their sons employed in large Industrial Houses particularly in their local Officers/ Branches?

THE MINISTRY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The requisite information has since been collected and action to lay the same on the Table of the House shortly is being taken separately.

Access of Liaison Officers and other Business Executives to Ministry and Attached Offices

4196. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any fixed hour during which Liaison Officers and other Business Executives can visit his Ministry or its Attached Offices like CCI&E located in Udyog Bhavan, if so, what; if not, the reasons thereof;

(b) what check is being exercised over such Officers sneaking into the Branches/Sections in furtherance of their business and having access to papers or getting personally clarificatory communications or delivering such letters relating to their business; and

(c) what other measures he proposes to take to curb the anti-social activities of this class of persons within the precincts of his Ministry and prevent their frequent entry to the rooms of Officers and staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are no fixed hours for Liaison Officers in the Ministry. They meet the officers with prior appointments. Interviewing timing in CCI&E's office are from 2.30 P.M. to 4.00 P.M; on all the weekdays except Saturdays.

(b) and (c). In CCI&E's office visitors are permitted to see Officers of the level of Dy. CCI&E and these Officers are sitting on ground, first and second floors. The Branches

and Sections are accommodated on Third floor and above and no Liaison Officer is permitted to go on these floors. The entrance to the floors occupied by Branches/Sections are manned by Security staff of the Ministry of Home Affairs/Class IV staff of CCI&E. The visitors/ liaison Officers have access upto Dy. CCI&E and above only to get clarificatory communications or deliver letters relating to their business to these officers only.

The instructions are being issued from time to time for strict compliance of security instructions.

Exemption under LT Act for Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Nutritions Noon Meal

4197. SHRI D. S. A. SIVAPRAKASHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any application from Tamil Nadu has been received for exemption under Income Tax Act for contributions to Tamil Nadu Chief Minister Nutritious Noon Meal Scheme;

(b) if so. how many such applications have been received and the parties concerned; and

(c) what action Government have taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. The Government of Tamil Nadu has made a suggestion for the amendment of section 80G of the Income-tax Act, 1961 to secure that donations to the Tamil Nadu Chief Minister's Nutritious Noon Meal Programme Fund qualify for 100 per cent deduction in the computation of the donor's taxable income.

(c) The suggestion made by the Tamil Nadu Government is under consideration by the Central Board of Direct Taxes.

Selection for Sending Abroad for Trade Fairs

4198. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Trade Fair Authority selected persons for going abroad for participating in trade fairs; and

(b) if so, the full details and criteria for making selection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir. The Trade Fair Authority of India does not select persons for parcipation in fairs abroad. It only selects business companies for displaying their products. The selection is based on the products offered and market potential in the country of exhibition. The representatives of such companies are also allowed to attend to business during the exhibition.

(b) The selection of persons is not done by Trade Fair Authority of India. Participating firms submit names of their personnel to Trade Fair Authority of India and the Authority in turn recommends release of foreign exchange for their visit abroad to Reserve Bank of India keeping in view the notice of exhibits and space booked.

Nationalisation of Tea Industry

4199. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ali India Brooke Bond Employees Federation in its Conference held on June 11, 1980 at Bombay had demanded nationalisation of tea industry in the country; and

(b) if so, salient features thereof alongwith reasons therefor and Government reaction thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) It is understood from Brooke Bond that a Conference of all India Brooke Bond Employees Federation was held

in Bombay on tenth and eleventh June, 1980. The Government has, however, no information about the demands made therein regarding Tea Industry since it has not received any memorandum submitted by the Federation.

Demands from the Co-ordination Committee of Tea Plantation workers of West Bengal

4200. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether it is a fact that Co-ordination Committee of the Tea Plantation workers of West Bengal has demanded (i) take over of the mismanaged defaulting and abandoned tea gardens (ii) nationalisation of the wholesale tea trade including the tea auction Centres and (iii) nationalisation of the monopolist tea gardens;

(b) what are Government's reaction in this regard; and

(c) what action is being taken by Government keeping in view the demands of the tea garden workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government has no information about the demands of the Coordination Committee of the Tea Plantation Workers of West Bengal. However, the West Bengal Chah Sramik Union, in their Annual General Meeting on 14th and 15th March, 1982, adopted a resolution, *inter-alia*, demanding the take-over by Government of the administration of mismanaged tea gardens and of the auction centres.

(b) and (c) The Tea Act empowers the Central Government to take over the management of Tea Estates, Under certain circumstances. In exercise of these powers, Government has taken-over the administration of several tea gardens, after a careful consideration of all relevant factors.

As regards auction centres, the local Tea Auction Committee have been strengthened by the inclusion of an official of the Tea Board, as also of a representative of the concerned State Government.

In addition, Government have also constituted, at the National Level, a Standing Committee on Tea Auctions which includes representatives of the various auction bodies, the concerned State Governments and members of the Tea Board, representing producers and traders interest.

Long stay of officers in Defence establishments

4201. SHRI B. K. NAIR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several officers in Defence establishments including civilians such as in Cochin Wing Base establishments are allowed to continue in the same posts for long periods and this has given rise to complaints and allegation of various kinds; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to limit the periods in any way, if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir, in a few cases only.

(b) No sir, but the officers will be rotated to the extent administratively convenient.

FERA companies in medicinal and toilet field

4202. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many FERA companies are in India in medicinal and toilet field; and

(b) the details of shares held by foreigners in them?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b) Information regarding FERA companies in the drug sector has been supplied in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4487 dated 18-12-1981. There

is no FERA company in the field of toilotory since all such companies predominantly engaged in the manufacture of consumer goods were required to dilute non-resident equity to 40 per cent and these directives have been complied.

Pension of Assam Government Employees

4203. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the minimum pension of a Government employee of Assam; and

(b) whether Government have any proposal to raise the minimum pension of Government employees of Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The minimum retiring pension is Rs. 25/- per month. The minimum family pension is Rs. 40/- per month.

(b) The Assam State Government have recently accepted the recommendation of the Assam pay Commission, 1979 for raising the minimum family pension to Rs. 60/- per month. There is no other proposal for raising the minimum pension.

दानापुर छावनी बोड द्वारा नागरिकों के विरुद्ध दायर किये गये मामले

4204. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री टी. एस. नगी

क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जनवरी, 1980 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक की अवधि के दौरान दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड द्वारा छावनी अधिनियम, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता और अपराध दण्ड संहिता के अन्तर्गत कितने नागरिकों के विरुद्ध मुकदमें दायर किए गए और उनमें से कितने मुकदमें छावनी बोड ने जीते और उन पर सरकारी राज कोष से कितनी धनराशि खर्च की गई ; और

(ख) उसका औचित्य क्या है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री के0 पी0 सिंह देव) (क) और (ख): जनवरी 1980 से 30 सितम्बर, 1982 तक की बीच की अवधि के दौरान दानापुर छावनी के नागरिकों के विरुद्ध छावनी अधिनियम 1924 के अंतर्गत 70 मामलेमामला, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अंतर्गत और 4 मामले दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अंतर्गत 1924 के अंतर्गत किए कृगए 70 मामलों में से छावनी बोर्ड ने 6 मामलों में राजीनामा कर लिया है और एक मामला छावनी बोर्ड ने जीत लिया है । छावनी अधिनियम 1924 के अन्तर्गत दायर किये गए बाकी 63 मामलें, भारतीय दण्ड संहिता के अंतर्गत दायर किया गया । माम और दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता के अंतर्गत दायर किए गए 4 मामले अभी न्यायालय के विचार धीन हैं । दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड ने अब तक इन मामलों पर 6200।ब रुपये खर्च किए हैं ।

2. छावनी फिनियम के प्रावधानों का उल्लंघन करने के साथ-साथ ,सरकारी अफसरों पर प्रहार और स्थानीय नागरिकों द्वारा बोर्ड के प्रशासन में दखल देने के लिए स्थानीय निवासियों के विरुद्ध दानापु छावनी बोर्ड ने ये मामले दायर किद्व हैं।

Non-displaying of electrol roll by Danapur Cantonment Board

4205. SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI:

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he has received and complaint about discrepancies in the electoral rolls proposed by the Danapur Cantonment Board in July; 1982;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints;

(c) whether it is a fact that in spite of announcement the electoral roll of the Cantonment Board was not displayed on the Notice Board;

(d) if so, the reasons for violating the rules;

(e) whether Government propose to prepare new electoral roll before elections of the Cantonment Board in February, 1983; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). An undated representation from the office bearers of certain political parties of Danapore Cantonment Board was received by Raksha Mantri in September, 1982 regarding wrong and defective preparation of electoral rolls as also final publication of wrong and defective rolls on a date other than the date stipulated in the Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945, as amended from time to time.

2. The Cantonment Executive Officer, Danapore has published a notice as required under rule 13(1) of the Cantonment Electoral Rules, 1945 intimating that copies of the corrected electoral rolls for each ward of Danapore Cantonment has been posted at the office of the Cantonment Board, Danapore vide notice dated 7th October, 1982. Under the rules governing the preparation of electoral rolls it is not necessary to display the electroal rolls on the notice board. Rule 13(1) lays down that the corrected rolls shall be posted at the Cantonment Board office. The Executive Officer has complied with the procedure and the manner in which the rolls should be published. However, as per the above rule, the final publication of the Electoral Rolls should have been made on 15th September, 1982 whereas these were actually published on 7th October, 1982. The reasons for delay in final publication of the stipulated date were due to the absence of the President, Cantonment Board, Danapore from the station due to his pre-occupation with flood relief operations in Bihar and Orissa. No decision has so far been taken by the Government on the question of preparation of new electroal rolls or otherwise.

Promotion for N.C.C. Officers

4206. SHRI KEYUR BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government of India took a decision two years ago to promote N.C.C. Officers to the rank of Majors on completion of 15 years' service irrespective of whether there is a vacancy or not;

(b) whether it is a fact that while implementing this decision officers so promoted have not been paid arrears of pay and allowances from the date they completed 15 years service; and

(c) if so, the reasons for such a deviation from the decision taken by Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Government orders, authorising promotion to the rank of Major, subject to the completion of 15 years of satisfactory service. were issued on the 7th April, 1981. These orders came into effect from their date of issue. Therefore. no arrears of pay and allowances were payable to the promoted officers. There has been no deviation from the Government orders in the non-payment of arrears as no arrears were payable.

National average coverage of rural credit

4207. SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the national average coverage of rural credit and that of Orissa during the years 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82; and

(b) what is the target fixed for rural credit for Orissa during the Sixth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b). The percentage of advances by public sector banks to agriculture to their aggregate advances was 14.6 per cent as at the end of December 1979 which increased to 15.5 per cent as at the end of December 1980. The total agricultural credit increased from Rs. 2583 crores as at the end of December 1979 to Rs. 3460 crores as at the end of December, 1980. The banks have been directed that their agricultural advances should constitute 18 per cent of their total advances by 1985. This is an all-India target and therefore, no State-wise comparisons are made in the banks performance in this regard. The agricultural credit of public sector banks in the State of Orissa was Rs. 53.01 crores as at the end of December 1979 which increased to Rs. 78.55 crores as at the end of December 1980. These constituted 33.2 per cent and 25.6 per cent respectively of the total advances of public sector banks in Orissa. The banks have also been advised that their advances to the weaker sections in the agricultural sector should reach the level of 50 per cent of their direct agricultural advances by 1983.

ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा ऋण न देना

4208. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

'(क) क्या केन्द्र सरकार को कुछ राज्य सरकारों से शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि ग्रामीण विकास योजनाओं के लिए राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा पर्याप्त ऋण उपलब्ध नहीं कराया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसे राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं और उन राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के नाम क्या हैं जिनकी शाखाओं ने ऋण देने से इन्कार किया है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) उन ऋण नियंत्रणों के परिप्रेक्ष्य में जो कि बकों को पिछले वर्ष लागू करने पड़े थे, बैंकों से ताजा ऋण की उपलब्धता में कमी के बारे में कुछ सामान्य शिकायतें सरकार को प्राप्त हुई थीं जिनमें कुछेक राज्य सरकारों से भी मिली थीं। बैंकों का यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सलाह दी गई थी कि प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्र और 20-सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के छोटे ऋणकर्ताओं को ऋण का प्रवाह बनाए रखा जाए। यह तथ्य कि अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की ग्रामीण शाखाओं के अग्रिम दिसम्बर, 1980 के अन्त की स्थिति के 2643 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक 3600 करोड़ रुपये हो गये अथवा समन्वित ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम के लाभ प्राप्तकर्ताओं के वास्ते वाणिज्यिक और सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा जुटाए गए सावधि ऋण 1980-81 में 207 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ कर 1981-82 में 484 करोड़ रुपये हो गए, दर्शाते हैं कि ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रमों में बैंक सक्रिय सहयोग दे रहे हैं।

विजन स्कोप इंडिकेटर से लैस हवाई अड्डे

4209. **श्री निहाल सिंह** : क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में उन हवाई अड्डों के नाम क्या हैं जिन पर विजन स्कोप "इंडिकेटर" और दूरी मापक उपकरण लगे हुए है और उनके नाम क्या हैं जिन पर ये उपकरण नहीं लगे हुए हैं ;

(ख) क्या कुछ हवाई अड्डों पर "विजन स्कोप इंडिकेटर" खराब पड़े हैं और दूरी मापक उपकरण नहीं लगाए गए हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या है ?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : (की विस्तृत सूचना का एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). सभी विमान क्षेत्र पर विजुअल एप्रोच स्लोप इंडीकेटर कार्य कर रहे हैं । जिन विमानक्षेत्रों पर दूरी मापक उपकरण नहीं हैं उन पर ये प्रावस्था-बद्ध रूप में लगाए जा रहे हैं । 1980–85 में निम्नलिखित विमानक्षेत्रों पर दूरी मापक उपकरण लगाने का प्रस्ताव है :–

औरंगाबाद, बेलगांव, भोपाल, डिबोलिम, भुवनेश्वर, गौहाटी, कोयम्बतूर तथा विशाखापत्तनम ।

विवरण

1. वे विमानक्षेत्र जहां विजुअल एप्रोच स्लोप इंडीकेटर लग ये गये हैं ।

दिल्ली, बम्बई, कलकत्ता, मद्रास, जयपुर, लखनऊ, अमृतसर, वाराणसी, अहमदाबाद, नागपुर, पटना, गौहाटी, अगरतला, भुवनेश्वर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर, मंगलौर, कोचीन और त्रिवेन्द्रम् ।

2. वे विमान क्षेत्र जहां विजुअल एप्रोच स्लोप इंडीकेटर नहीं लगाये गये हैं ।

औरंगावद, बेलगाव, भावनगर, भोपाल, कोयम्बतूर, इम्फ़ाल, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, केशोद, खजुराहो लीलावाड़ी, मदुरै, पोरबन्दर, पोटब्लेयर, रायपुर, राजकोट, रांची, सिलचर, तिरुचिरापल्ली, तिरुपति, उदयपुर, वडोडरा, विजयवाड़ा और विशाखापत्तनम् ।

3. वे विमान क्षेत्र जहां दूरी मापक उपस्कर लगाये गये हैं ।

अहमदाबाद, बम्बई, नागपुर, कलकत्ता, पटना, दिल्ली, जयपुर, लखनऊ, श्रीनगर, वाराणसी, हैदराबाद, मद्रास और त्रिवेन्द्रम् ।

4. वे विमान क्षेत्र जहां दूरी मापक उपस्कर नहीं लगाये गये है ।

औरंगाबाद, बेलगांव, भावनगर, भोपाल, भुज, डबोलिन, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, जामनगर, केशोद, पोरबन्दर, पुणे, रायपुर, राजकोट, वडोडरा, अगरतला, बागडोगरा, वारापानी, भुवनेश्वर, शिवरुगढ़, दीमापुर, गौहाटी, इम्फ़ाल, जमशेदपुर, जोरहाट, कैलाशहर, लीलावाड़ी, रांची, सिलचर, तेजपुर, तेजू, आगरा, इलाहाबाद, चण्डीगढ़ देहरादून, गोरखपुर, ग्वालियर, हिसार, जम्मू, जोधपुर, कानपुर, खजुराहो, कुल्लू, लेह, लुधियाना, उदयपुर, बंगलौर, कोचीन, कोयम्बतूर, मदुरै, बगलौर, तिरुचिरापल्ली, तिरुपति, विजयवाड़ा, विशाखापत्तनम्, गया और हिसार ।

Malpractices by the Garment Exporters

4210. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the large-scale malpractices being indulged in by the garment exporters in the country particularly in the Northern Zone; and

(b) if so, the genesis of such malpractices and the preventive action proposed to be taken with a view to checking them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Whenever specific instances of malpratices come to notice, action under the law is taken against the concerned exporters.

Joint Venture Medium Priced Hotels

4211. SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has formulated a sheme for constructing joint venture medium priced hotels at important centres in various States;

(b) what is the programme for constructing such joint venture medium priced hotels in Rajasthan and what are the centres in Rajasthan which have been selected for the purpose; and

(c what is the amount earmarked for these joint venture medium priced hotels and what amount is to be spent in Rajasthan for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) ITDC has formulated a scheme for construction of joint venture medium priced hotels in collaboration with the State Governments/State Tourism Development Corporations at important centres in various States.

(b) ITDC has approached all the States including Rajasthan for such joint venture collaboration. The Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation has not so far sought the assistance of ITDC for constructing any joint venture medium priced hotel in their State.

(c) While allocations are not made State-wise, the Sixth Plan of ITDC has a provision of Rs. 600 lakhs for equity contribution in joint venture schemes.

Nationalisation of Textile Mills

4212. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals sent by various State Governments for the nationalisation of textile mills still pending with Government; and

(b) what are the details in this regard and by what time these mills are proposed to be nationalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Government of India have informed the State Governments that the latter are legally competent to nationalise industrial undertakings in their respective States. It is for the State Governments concerned to take further action, if any, in the matter.

Export of Cattle and Poultry Feed

4213. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any export of compound cattle feed and poultry feed has so far been made from the allocated ceiling;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and what is the balance quantity utilised so far; and

(c) what are the norms and conditions laid down for the export of cattle and poultry feed during the financial year 1981-82?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) About 300 M. Tonnes of Compound Cattle and poultry feed have been exported upto August, '82 in the current financial year. This is against the quota of 1 lakh M. tonnes for 1982-83. (Source: Compound Livestock Feed Manufacturers Association)

(c) Export of compound cattle feed and poultry feed during 1981-82 was allowed on first-come-first-served basis on production of 100 per cent confirmed irrevocable letters of credit or advance payment, within a limited ceiling.

Tourists Lodges and Cottages

4214. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of tourists lodges and cottages in India at present; and

(b) what are the details regarding these tourists lodges and cottages, location, State-wise and the names of the controlling authorities of those lodges and cottages, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of Sabha when received.

Allocation of Funds for Garden Projects in States

4215. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government have allocated funds for the development of garden project in different States during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) if so, the details regarding the amount allocated to the State of Karnataka; and

(c) the details regarding the progress alongwith the locations of the spots in that States during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Ministry of Tourism does not allocate funds for Garden Projects to any State. The various development projects are taken up on the basis of their potentialities for attracting tourists and, at times, the Ministry might take up projects for the development/ beautification of garden as well.

(b) and (c). In the State of Karnataka the Ministry has released Rs. 30 lakhs for installation of illumination in Brindavan Gardens during 1981-82 and a further sum of Rs. 10 lakhs will be released during the current year for the above purpose.

Decanalisation of Rubber Import

4216. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal for the decanalisation of rubber import;

(b) whether direct import is proposed to be allowed by the actual users; and

(c) the decision proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Government do not have any proposal now for decanalisation of rubber import.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

IDA Credit for Forestry Projects

4217. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether IDA credit is expected to be obtained for some forestry projects in the country;

(b) if so, the amount of IDA credit expected to be received for the above purpose; and

(c) the names of the States where those IDA financed forestry projects are going to be taken up?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c) There are three World Bank assisted on-going projects being implemented in the States as indicated below:

	(Amount of IDA Credit)
(i) U.P. Social Forestry Project	$ 23 million
(ii) Gujarat Community Forestry Project	$ 37 million
(iii) West Bengal Social Forestry Project	$ 29 million

Another Social Forestry Project for the States of Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir has been signed on September 7, 1982, for an IDA Credit of 33 million which is expected to become effective shortly.

Expansion of Kalinga Hotel in Orissa

4218. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ITDC's hotel Kalinga-Ashok's (Orissa) expansion programme has been started;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of this expansion programme;

(c) the details of the expansion network proposed to be undertaken in that ITDC's Kalinga-Ashok Hotel; and

(d) the target date of the completion of its expansion programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHED ALAM KHAN) (a) to (d) The scheme of the ITDC, expected to be completed during 1984-85, is to expand the existing 38-room Hotel Kalinga Ashok at Bhubaneshwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 102 lakhs by adding another 36 rooms, a coffee shop, party rooms, beside also enlarging the existing capacity of the restaurant and bar.

Revision of D.A. formula and pay scale of public sector executive

4219. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have revised the D.A. formula and pay-scales of executives of public sector enterprises;

(b) if so, from which date the new D.A. formula and revised pay scales have come into effect; and

(c) the details about their earlier pay scales and D.A. and the revised pay scales and D.A.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

Details of the revised scales of pay and the dearness allowance payable to the incumbents of the top posts are contained in the BPE's O.M. dated 11-8-1982, a copy of which is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5679/82].

Bifurcation of Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank

4220. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to bifurcate the Bolangir Anchalik Gramya Bank into two separate units;

(b) if so, when the decision is going to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Cadre Review of Non-Gazetted Officers in DGI

4221. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8152 on 16th April, 1982 regarding cadre review of non-gazetted officers (including foremen) in DGI and state:

(a) probable date of completion of cadre review of foremen possessing degree in Engineering which is long overdue;

(b) the financial loss to the national exchequer on account of deploying permanently military officers to peace Estts. (DGI Organisation) on whom a lot of amount has been spent in imparting war-oriented training inside and outside the country; and

(c) whether civilian officers are incapable of replacing militay officers and free them to concentrate on war front and other critical field jobs which are an essential requirement of their service condition and basis for their incentives?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) The Working Group constituted to formulate proposals for a cadre review of the non-gazetted officers including foremen has submitted its report. This report is now under consideration of Government and decisions in this regard will be taken within a short time.

(b) The Service Officers are considered essential to the DGI Organisation who inspect stores on behalf of the users. There is, therefore, no question of financial loss.

(c) Both the Service and Civilian cadres of the DGI are equally essential for an organisation like DGI and it will not be possible to man the organisation exclusively by one or the other category of personnel.

Guarantees Demanded by West European countries for Investment in India

4222. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any demand by some West European countries for certain guarantees for investment of their capital in India; and

(b) if so, what is the nature of the guarantees, asked for, country-wise; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE) : (a) to (c). There has not been any such demand. However. during bilateral exchanges suggestions are at times made that bilateral mutual investment protection agreements will facilitate private foreign investment. These suggestions are in general terms. Government of India's consistent stand in recent years has been that in the context of our situation it is neither feasible nor necessary to have any such agreement covering foreign investments. is have however always clarified that foreign investment, once permitted in India within the announced parametres of Government of India's policy is given all due safeguards provided under our laws and regulations and is not subject to any discrimination vis-a-vis domestic enterprises.

Export of Carpets

4223. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great demand of carpets in foreign countries:

(b) if so, the value of carpets exported during the last three years

and the names of the countries to whom exported;

(c) whether it is a fact that carpet manufacturer have represented to Government for more incentives to this industry;

(d) if so, the details of ther demand; and

(e) the action taken by Government thereon in the interests of carpet industry and to earn more foreign exchange by the export of carpets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. However, there has been a declining trend due to recessionary conditions in the world market.

(b) The value of carpets exporting during the last three years is given as under:-

1979-80 — Rs. 135.38 crores

1980-81 — Rs. 157.86 crores

1981-82 (Provl.) — Rs 156.69 crores

Carpets are exported mainly to the countries listed out in the attached statement-I

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. In view of the reduction in the rates of Cash Compensatory Support for export of carpets with effect from the Ist October, 1982. the Carpet Manufacturers Association have very recently requested for restoration of the rates of OCS as were applicable before the Ist October, 1982. A Statement-II showing the comparative rates is atatched.

(e) The request is under examination.

Statement—I

Names of major countries to which carpets are exported from India.

1. Belgium-Luxembourg.
2. France.
3. West Germany.
4. Itally.
5. Netherlands.
6. Denmark.
7. Sweden.
8. Switzerland.
9. U. K.
10. U. S. S. R.
11. Australia.
12. Hong Kong.
13. Japan.
14. Malaysia.
15. Singapore.
16. Aden (SYPR).
17. Kuwait.
18. Lebanon.
19. Saudi Arabia.
20. U. S. A.
21. Canada.

Statement—II

Statement showing the comprative rates of CCS.

Quality of the carpets, etc. exported	CCS applicable before 1st October, 1982	CCS applicable after 1st Octoder, 1982
1. Carpets etc. above Rs. 250/- per sq. mtr.	20%	17%
2. Carpets etc. between Rs. 150/- to Rs. 250/- per sq. mtr.	10%	7%
3. FOB value less than Rs. 150/- per sq. mtr.	5%	7%
4. Druggets, durries and goat hair patties.	10%	7%

Opening of a sericulture Research Centre in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

4224. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sericulture Research Centre propose to open a research centre in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands for promotion of sericulture in those Islands; and

(b) if so, when. if not. the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Central Silk Board is considering the possibility of introducing sericulture industry in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, but has not yet found it necessary to open a research centre.

Raids on Smuggled Goods Traders

4225. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any raid is being conducted in big cities to detect the traders who are deading in smuggled goods;

(b) if so, the number of such raids conducted during the year 1981-82 and the names of those cities; and

(c) the value of smuggled goods recovered and the action taken against the offenders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The total number of searches of the premises of persons dealing in smuggled goods (shops and stalls) carried out during 1981 and 1982 (upto August) and the value of goods seized as a result of these searches, is given below:—

Year	Number of shops/ stalls searched.	Value of goods seized (Rs. in lakhs)
1981	2163	46.12
1982 (upto August)	1508	91.84

Apart from the four metropolitan cities, the other cities where such searches were carried out include Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Cochin, Hyderabad, Jaipur and Pune.

Appropriate action under the law is initiated against the offenders.

Air Accidents by 1981-82 and 1982-83

4226. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of air accidents in 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) the reasons of each of these accidents;

(c) the steps taken by Government to reduce the number of such accidents; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) and (b). A statement containing the requisite information is attached.

(c) and (d). Besides implementing the recommendations of the Enquiry Committees Government has taken several steps to improve air safety by providing sophisticated equipments at the airports, such as VASI (Visual Approach Slope Indicator). I. L. S. (Instrument Landing System). (V. O. R. (Very High Frequency Omni Range), P. A. R. (Precision Approach Radar), V. H. F./D. F. (Very High Frequency Direction Finder), N. D. B. (Non Directional Beacon), A. S. R. (Airport Surveillance Radar), A. R. S. R. (Air Route Surveillance Radar) and other navigational aids.

Statement

Statement showing the Notifiable Accidents during 1981-82 *and* 1982-83 (*April* 1981 *to October*, 1982)

S. No.	Date and Place of accident	Type and Regn. of aircraft	Operator	Brief cause of accident
1	2	3	4	5
1.	30-5-1982 Near Rahuri (Ahmednagar District)	VT-DXB Bell47-G2 Helicopter	Manekji Aviation	The Controls became sluggish due to the inadvertant retreating blade stall of the helicopter while attempting to pull up at high forward speed.
2.	31-5-1981 Safdarjung Airport	VT-GCF AS-1 Glider	Delhi Gliding Club	Failure of fin and rudder structure during flight due to substandard maintenance.
3.	16-6-1981 Near Tirupati Airport	VT-DXI HS-748	Indian Airlines	Encountering heavy rain and down draught by the aircraft immediately after take-off while passing through an active cumulus numbus cloud and poor airmanship exhibited by the flight crew.
4.	3-8-1981 Gauhati	VT-DMZ Pushpak	Assam Flying Club	Due to inadvertant use of rudder control while landing.
5.	9-8-1981 Abohar (Punjab)	VT-ECZ Basant	Dte. of Agri. Aviation	Inadequate acceleration during take-off from a substandard airstrip and the Pilot's attempt for a late lift off a speed below recommended speed and inadequate airstrip length.
6.	19-8-1981 Mangalore	VT-DXF HS-748	Indian Airlines	Landing under deteriorating weather conditions resulting in unsteady approach and late touch down at a high speed.
7.	19-8-1981 Alawalwas (Distt. Hissar)	VT-EDE Basant	Haryana Agro Aviation	Non-utilisation of the full length at the air-strip as pilot did not start from the beginning of the airstrip.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	29-8-1981 Gwalior	VT-ECF Alouttee Helicopter	M.P. Government	Failure of tail rotor pitch control cable and landing not in conformity with procedure of the flight manual.
9.	31-8-1981 Near Dabwali	VT-EDC Basant	Haryana Agro Aviation	Loss of control due to sudden turbulent weather experienced by the aircraft just after lift off.
10.	9-9-1981 Village Gardha (Distt. Hissar)	VT-ELP Utva	Markfed Aviation	Stalling of the aircraft when its speed was washed off during incoordinated steep turn at low height to avoid obstacles.
11.	13-9-1981 Village Rajanwali Distt. Ferozpur	VT-LUY Bell-47 G-5 Helicopter	Dte. of Agri. Aviation	Inability to see the wires due to glare of the setting sun as a result of which the right skid of the helicopter got entangled with the wire.
12.	14-9-1981 Madras	VT-DLT Pushpak	Madras Flying Club	Insufficient knowledge of the trainee pilot in making a cross wind landing and Instructor's inability in judging the standard of the trainee pilot.
13.	12-10-1981 Madras	VT-DWB Pushpak	Madras Flying Club	Inability of the pilot to carry out correct landing procedure and being too late in taking proper remedial action.
14.	26-11-1981 Charki Dadri Near Hissar	VT-DYC Pushpak	Hissar Flying Cub	Unauthorised low flying and mishandling of controls.
15.	16-12-1981 Ram Sanahi Ghat near Lucknow	VT-CZG Piper Club	U.P. Trg. School	Forced landing on uneven ploughed field after poor navigation by the pilot.
16.	17-12-1981 Near Suryapet (Near Hyderabad)	VT-LVY Pushpak	Ardhra Pradesh Flying Club	Due to take off from high way in fail wind conditions and to avoid collision with a bus abandoned take-off and swung into the bushes.
17.	9-2-1981 Kanpur	VT-GDD Schweizer Glider	I.I.T. Kanpur	The accident was caused due to collision of the glider with high tension wires, which remained unnoticed by the pilot, during forced landing after experiencing inadvertant loss of height.
18.	27-2-1982 Akilpur (Bihar)	VT-DST Pushpak	Bihar Flying Institute Patna	Due to 'breaking of one of the propeller blades resulted from the vulture hit'.

1	2	3	4	5
19.	28-2-1982 Gauhati	VT-DMZ Pushpak	Assam Flying Club.	Trainee pilot's failure to maintain directional control after aircraft bounced, resulting in aircraft swinging to right.
20.	25-3-1982 Udaipur Airport	VT-CNB BE-18 Expediter	J.K. Straw Products	Collapsing of tail gear due to breakage of safety shear bolt. The bolt failed probably due to restriction in the linkages.
21.	26-3-1982 Patna Airfield	VT-GCR Rohini Glider	Bihar Flying Club	Accident resulted due late round off by trainee pilot.
22.	19-4-1982 Bhubaneswar Airport	VT-DWE Pushpak	Orissa Flying Club	Improper attitude of aircraft during landing flare by a trainee pilot on his first solo was probable cause of the accident.
23.	24-4-1982 Near Delhi	VT-DAC Bonanza	M/s. Yadvindra Industries Ltd. Patiala.	Final report is awaited.
24.	24-4-1982 Hadapasar Glidedrome	VT-GAB T21B Glider	Gliding Centre Poona.	While executing a steep 360° turn during final approach for landing into wind from low height with insufficient speed, the Glider stalled resulting in its crash.
25.	30-4-1982 River Brahmani Near Bhubaneswar.	VT-DCW Beech Aircraft	East Air Bhubaneswar	After port engine oil failure and due to wind milling port propeller, aircraft could not maintain height and ingress of smoke in cockpit led pilot to force land on marshy sea beach.
26.	30-5-1982 Angmali near Cochin.	VT-EAO Bell 47 G-5	Pushpaka Aviation Bombay.	Final report is awaited.
27.	22-6-1982 Bombay Airport	VT-DJJ Boeing-707	Air India	Under investigation
28.	3-7-1982 Behala, Calcutta.	VT-DYI Pushpak	Flying Training Institute Behala.	Final report is awaited.
29.	26-8-1982 Nakuwala Distt. Hissar	VT-EAP Bell 47 G-5 Helicopter	Pushpaka Aviation.	Under investigation.
30.	26-9-1982 Vill. Bhagu. Muktsar.	VT-DZO Bell 45 G-5 Helicopter	Bharat Air.	Under imvestigation.
31.	27-9-1982 Vill. Bhuthan (Near Fategarh)	VT-ECM Basant	Dte. of Agri. Aviation	Under investigation.

1	2	3	4	5
32.	6-10-1982	Near Sikandrabad (Uttar Pradesh)	VT-DPX Pushpak	Delhi Flying Club	Under investigation.
33.	16-10-1982	Ludhiana	VT-DNO Pushpak	Ludhiana Flying Club	Under investigation.

Export of medicinal plants

4227. SHRI LAKSHAMAN MALLICK: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is a great scope for the export of medicinal plants from the country;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to export medicinal plants from India during the last two years; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) India is a treasure house of medicinal plants as many of the plants mentioned in the official pharmacopoeiae accrue in their natural state in one or other parts of the country. There is evidence that developed countries are showing increasing trend for the use of medicinal plants and their derivates as against synthetic drugs.

(b) and (c). Basic Chemicals, Pharmaceutical & Cosmetics Export Promotion Council sponsored a market orientation tour in respect of phytochemcals, bulk drugs and drug intermediates during April-May 1981 to Japan, USA. U.K.. West Germany, and Switzerland. The Council is also holding a international seminar on medicinal plants phytochemical and bulk drugs on 24/25th March, 1983 at New Delhi.

Grant of loans by schedule banks and cooperative banks to industrialists and agriculturists

4228. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the criteria laid down by the Reserve Bank of India for the grant of loans by scheduled banks and co-operative banks to industrialists and to agriculturists;

(b) whether it is a fact that the cost of agricultural land is assessed very low while giving loans by co-operative banks and scheduled banks as compared to the industrial sector; and

(c) if so, what are the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (c). The general criteria taken into consideration by the banks, whether co-operative or commercial, regarding grant of loans to the agriculturists and to the industrialists are given below:

Under the production oriented system of lending for agriculture crop loans are need-based and not security oriented. They are issued on a crop-wise, per acre scale of finance fixed by a technical group in each district, after taking into account the cost of cultivation. The cultivator's eligibility is determined with reference to the size of cultivable holding and the type of crop raised. Repayment is expected from out of the sale proceeds of the crops. The quantum of credit

for acquisition of capital assets and land improvement is determined with reference to the outlay of the proposed investment, and the repaying capacity of the borrower vis-a-vis the life period of the asset. In case of loans of amount exceeding Rs. 5,000/-, commercial banks may require mortgage of lands also as additional security. Such mortgage is generally insisted upon in case of long-term loans from land development banks.

Regarding working capital finance to industrialists, the Banks relate bank credit to production requirements of the enterprise rather than extend credit on consideration of security only. In order to reduce dependence on the part of borrowers on bank finance, banks are advised to generally ensure that borrowers bring in 25 per cent of the acceptable current assets of the industrial units.

Land taken as security for loan, whether as primary security or additional, is valued with reference to (i) recent statistics of sales of land of comparable nature (ii) fertility in the area, (iii) the multiples of land revenue payable for the land to be mortgaged (iv) the local estimate of the market value of the land in question and (v) amounts equal to multiples of the net income from the land to be benefited. Thus. the valuation of land as security is not determined in isolation by the Banks but with reference to documents produced and valuations done by agencies other than the banks. The question of any discrimination by the banks between various types of borrowers for such valuation should not, therefore, arise.

Representation of SCs/STs on Boards of Public Sector Undertakings

4229. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Articles of Association of Public Sector Undertakings under his Ministry do not have any particular clause that debars nomination of persons belonging to SCs/STs as non-official Directors on Boards of all Public Sector Undertakings;

(b) if so, the reasons why persons of proven calibre having faith in Public Sector from Industry, Commerce, Administration, Trade Unions, or from Social fields hailing from SCs/STs are not nominated as non-official/part-time Directors;

(c) whether any recommendations to nominate outstanding personalities from SCs/STs are pending with his Ministry if so, the decision taken thereon; and

(d) the names of Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under his Ministry on whose Boards non-official/part-time Directors are to be nominated and their tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of the Government is to appoint to the Boards of Public Sector Undertakings persons of proven ability, having faith in the Public Sector, from industry, commerce, administration, Trade Unions, etc., without consideration of caste, creed, community or religion. There is no reservations of posts of directors, either full time or part-time, for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes. The Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are also considered along with other persons belonging to general category and their suitability for appointment is judged by the criteria mentioned above.

(c) Recommendations in this regard are received from various sources from time to time and action is taken on them according to Government's policy as stated above.

(d) All Public Sector Undertakings and their subsidiaries under this Ministry (list attached) have on their Boards either part-time Directors or non-official Directors but their tenure varies from undertaking to undertaking.

Statement

Srl. No. Name of the Undertakings/ Subsidiaries

1. State Trading Corporation of India Ltd.. New Delhi.

2. Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

3. Cashew Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

4. Projects and Equipment Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

5. Tea Trading Corporation of India, Calcutta.

6. Export Credit and Guarantee Corporation Ltd. Bombay.

7. Mica Trading Corporation of India Ltd., Patna.

8. Trade Fair Authority of India Ltd., New Delhi.

9. National Textile Corporation Ltd., New Delhi (Holding Company) and its 9 Subsidiaries, situated at New Delhi, Kanpur, Indore, Bombay (two subsidiaries), Coimbatore, Bangalore, Ahmedabad and Calcutta.

10. Cotton Corporation of India, Bombay.

11. National Jute Manufactures Corporation, Calcutta.

12. Jute Corporation of India, Calcutta.

13. Handicrafts and Handlooms Corporation of India Ltd., New Delhi.

14. Central Cottage Industry of India Ltd., New Delhi.

15. British India Corporation, Kanpur.

16. North Eastern Handicrafts and Handlooms Development Corporation Shillong.

Revision of Wage by Public Undertakings

4230. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of public sector undertakings which have revised wage since 1977 and have retained Central Government DA formula?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): As per information available, Bongaigaon Refinery and Petro-Chemicals Ltd., has carried out wage revision while retaining Central Government DA formula after 1977.

Low Efficiency of Delhi Airport

4231. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the efficiency of Delhi Airport has become low;

(b) if so, the efforts proposed to be made by Government to increase the efficiency of Delhi Airport; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir, the efficiency of Delhi airport has not become low.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Silk Production

4232. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the production of raw silk in the country annually; and

(b) the requirement of raw silk both for powerloom and handloom sectors annually?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The production of raw silk in the country annually is estimated to be around 5200 tons to 5300 tonnes.

(b) The requirement of raw silk annually for both powerloom and handloom sectors varies from 5000 tonnes to 6300 tonnes.

Apathy of Banks in Extending Loans in Drought Affected area in Dhanbad

4233. SHRI A. K. ROY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item in the Dhanbad based English weekly, the Coalfield Times dated 1st October 1982 under the caption "Drought situation in Dhanbad District Horrifying" where the Deputy Development Commissioner is reported to have bitterly complained against the 'sheer apathy of the nationalised banks operating in the area' violating the directive of the Central Government in extending loan to the IRDP and other schemes to fight drought situation; and

(b) if so, facts in details and the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b) The information is being collected and, to the extent available and feasible, will be laid on the Table of the House.

Back.Log Situation in Defence Ministry

4234. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 9939 on 28th April, 1982 regarding imbalance in seniority of Assistants Grade between Select List and direct recruit Assistants and date:

(a) the back-log situation in Defence Ministry; and

(b) whether their attention has been drawn to that Ministry's seniority list circulated in July, 1980 which confirms that the persons appointed in substantive capacity as assistant under the provisions of Third Amendment, 1970 were given en bloc placement in the seniority of Assistant's Grade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). In accordance with CSS (3rd Amendment) Rules, 1970, (which providede for diverion of unfilled vacancies of the Direct Recruitment Quota to the Select List Assistants) 11 vacancies reserved for direct recruitment Assistants for the year 1970 were diverted to be filled in by the substantive appointment of Select List Assistants in the Ministry of Defence. While drawing the seniority list, the 11 Select List Assistants, who were appointed against these backlog vacancies were dovetailed with the direct recruit Assistants, who had joined after June, 1970. However, on receipt of representations, Department of Personnel AND A. R. were consulted and on their advice, all the 11 Select List Assistants were placed en-bloc senior to the direct recruits, who had joined after June, 1970 and this position was reflected in the seniority list issued in July, 1980. In other words, at present, there is no problem of imbalances in the Seniority List of Assistants' Grade of this Ministry.

Resolution Passed by Danapur Cantonment Board

4235. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:

SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the resolutions passed by the Danapur Cantonment

Board from January, 1980 to 30 September, 1982;

(b) the details of the resolution out of them, which were implemented; and

(c) the reasons for not implementing other resolutions, if any?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH RAO): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Permission to I.T. Association for Staging Dharna

4236. SHRI R. L. BHATIA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allowed the alliance of Gazetted Services (Income-tax) Officers Association and the Delhi Income-Tax Non-Gazetted Staff Association to hold Dharnas and Gheraos against Government for getting their demands fulfilled; and

(b) if so, under what rules (Conduct Rules) these Associations mentioned, in (a) above, are allowed to function and form an alliance against Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Export of Iron-Ore to Different Countries

4237. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of iron ore exported to different countries by India every year and the countries to which it is exported;

(b) the amount of steel imported every year; and

(c) whether any long-term plans have been drawn up to utilise the country's iron ore to the maximum extent within country itself and reduce imports of steel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Destination-wise exports of iron ore (excluding pellets) during the last two years have been indicated in the attached statement.

(b) the quantity of steel imported by the two canalising Agencies (MMTC and Steel Authority of India) during the last two years are as under:

Year	Quantity (in lakh tonnes)
1980-81	10.09
1981-82	10.57

(c) A Working Group on Iron and Steel has been set up for assessment of steel requirement by 2000 A.D.

Statement

DESTINATION-WISE EXPORTS OF IRON ORE (EXCLUDING IRON ORE PELLETS)

(Quantity in Million Tonnes)

Destination	1980-81	1981-82
1	2	3
Japan (MMTC)	7.37	7.55
(Goans)	6.75	8.94
South Korea (MMTC)	1.48	2.45
(Goans)	0.72	0.61
Taiwan (Goans)	0.09	0.03
West Europe (Goans)	—	0.26
M.M.T.C. Onll		
Rumania	3.04	4.09
Czechoslovakia	0.35	0.36
Hungary	0.11	0.06
Germany (East)	0.46	0.68
Yugoslavia	0.56	0.33
Bulgaria	—	0.09
Pakistan	0.05	0.11
Saudi Arabia	0.04	0.11
Abu Dhabi	0.15	0.06
Dubai	0.10	0.06
Malaysia	0.04	0.03
North Korea	0.13	0.03
Iraq	—	—
China	—	—
GRAND TOTAL :	21.44	25.85

Action taken in the case of Indira Pratisthan Nyas, Bombay

4238. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the details of the action taken by the Central Government in the case of Indira Pratishthan Nyas, Bombay in Maharashtra in view of the Bombay High Court Judgement against the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): It is presumed that the judgement referred to is that of the Bombay High Court, delivered on 12.1.1982. As the judgement does not relate to the conduct of persons primarily responsible to or under the control of the Government of India, any question of the Central Government taking any action in the matter does not arise.

Complaints/Allegation Against ITDC

4239. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN:
SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a number of complaints and allegations of irregularities of several type in Indian Tourism Development Corporation;

(b) if so, the number and nature of complaints/allegations of irregularities received by Government; and

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to inquire into all such complaints through a high level independent agency and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). A few complaints/allegations of irregularities numbering 19 relating to irregularities in making purchases, misuse of position, mis-appropriation, malpractices, etc. were received during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83.

(c) It is not considered necessary to appoint a high level independent agency as the complaints are carefully looked into and appropriate action taken by the Vigilance and Security Division of the ITDC in consultation with the CBI wherever necessary.

Ban on Export of Frog Legs

4240. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that despite bringing frog legs under the Wild Life Protection Act. the item continues to be exported;

(b) whether it is also a fact that in the processing plants the frog's legs are amputed in most inhuman way and after amputation the body is flung into a tray;

(c) whether Government propose to ban export of frog legs; and

(d) whether research would be done to remove frog's legs in a human way if at all money is earned from out of these helpless creatures?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Wild Life Protection Act has not imposed any bar on export of frog-legs. Catching of frogs and processing of frog-legs have, however, been regulated under the said Act.

(b) No, Sir. The method recommended by the Central Institute of lowed for amputation of frog- legs. Fisheries Technology (CIFT) is followed for amputation of frog-legs,

(c) At present, there is no concrete proposal with the Government to ban the export of frog-legs.

(d) The present practice of killing frogs has been adopted after a detailed study and research by CIFT. More sophisticated methods based on use of certain combination of chemicals and electrical stunning of frogs are under study for killing of frogs painlessly.

Chinese Engineers Trespassing into Indian Territory

4241. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that two Chinese Youth-engineers crossed into Bimla border along the MacMahon line into Arunanchal Pradesh recently;

(b) whether they have been arrested by the Indian Security Force;

(c) whether the Bimla border has been reinforced since this incident; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) : (a) and (b). Yes. Sir. It is understood that the two Chinese strayed inadvertently into Indian territory while hunting. Both of them were subsequently handed back to Chinese authorities.

(c) and (d). Adequate arrangements exist along our borders to detect incidents of this nature.

Transportation of US arms to Pakistan across China

4242. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Washington and Beijing have reached an agreement on secret transportation of U. S. arms across China to Pakistan as alleged by a Soviet weekly 'Literaturanaya Gazeta' on the 12th August. 1982;

(b) whether it has been also alleged that the secret of American reasons for selling weapons to China was Washington's caution against exasperating the Indians excessively;

(c) whether the explanation that part of the American weapons sold directly to the Chinese Army was intended against the USSR designed to 'lull the vigilance of India on the Himalayan borders' and in fact Beijing may turn the American weapons first and foremost gainst India; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken or proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN) (a) to (d). While Government have seen some media reports on the subject, there is no reliable information in this regard. Government monitor all developments having a bearing on our security for initiating adequate measures to ensure full defence preparedness.

Supply of Sub-Standard and Defective Equipment by an Engineering Firm to I.A.F.

4243. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of DEFFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that substandard and defective equipment and spares and a consignment of bomb adopters were supplied by an engineering firm managed by a retired Major to the IAF Unit at Chandigarh;;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the order for purified liquid oxygen for the pilots of Jaguar planes supplied by the Indian Oxygen Limited were cancelled and given to the firm of the retired Major?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) and (b). Indigenously developed Bomb adapters supplied by a private firm were found to be slightly at variance from desired specifications. The defects were subsequently rectified. Government has no information that the firm was managed by a retired Major.

(c) No orders placed on Indian Oxygen Limited were cancelled. However, an alternative source which offered liquid oxygen of the desired specifications at a lower cost had been given orders for further supplies. The Managing Director of this firm retired from Indian Army as a Major in 1959.

Grant-in-Aid to Bhagalpur Centre of Gandhi Peace Foundation

4244. SHRI SUBASH YADAV:
SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether All India Handicraft Board has given any grant-in-aid to the Bhagalpur Centre of the Gandhi Peace Foundation during the period 1978-79 to 1980-81;

(b) the money so given during the same period; year-wise;

(c) the purpose for which the money was given;

(d) whether Government have received any complaints about the misuse of the Grant-in-aid; and

(e) if so, whether any inquiry has since been conducted by Government and if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir, Rs. 1,62,600/- was given as grant-in-aid during 1979-80.

(c) For setting up of two Rural Marketing Centres at Kahalgaon and Nath Nagar Blocks in the district of Bhagalpur.

(d) No complaint has been received so far.

(e) Does not arise.

Grants in-aid to A.V.A.R.D.

4245. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the amount of grant-in-aid given to the Association of Voluntary Agencies for Rural Development by the Government during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) what are the names of Chairman and Managing Directors of All India Handicraft Board during the same period;

(c) whether it is also a fact that the office bearers of the handicraft Board were very closely connected with AVARD and the organisation from where the money was disbursed;

(d) whether a number of audit objections has been received by the Government for not proper utilisation of the funds according to the rules laid down; and

(e) whether Government have since inquired into this matter, and if so, what action has since been taken, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):

(a) 1979-80 Rs. 12,33,000/-

1980-81 Nil

1981-82 Nil

(b) During the period 1979-80, Shri L. C. Jain was the Chairman. Since July, 1980-81, the Board was not in existence. The Board was reconstituted as All India Handlooms and Handicrafts Board on the 1st July, 1981. There was no post or Managing Director.

(c) As per records available, Shri L. C. Jain, Ch irman of the AIHB, was also treasurer of AVARD from 29-7-78 to 1-11-78, The grants to AVARD were, however, sanctioned in March. 1979 and March, 1980.

(d) Yes. Sir.

(e) The utilisation of the grant to AVARD has been reviewed and they have been requested to refund an amount of Rs. 1,80,000/-.

Grants-in-Aid to Gandhi Peace Foundation

4246. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of the grant-in-aid given by Government (All India Handicraft Board) to Gandhi Peace Foundation during the period 1977-78, 1978-79 and 1979-80;

(b) what are the names of Chairmen of the All India Handicraft Board during the above period;

(c) whether any prior permission was obtained by the Chairman of the All India Handicraft Board from Government regarding disbursement of the fund to the Gandhi Peace Foundation and if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether any audit report in regard to the validity of the disbursement of the money has since been received by Government and if so. what are the irregularities that have been pointed out therein; and

(e) whether any action has since been taken by Government and if so, with what result?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

1977-78	Nil
1978-79	Rs. 6,70,000/-
1979-80	Rs. 4,47,776/-

(b) 1977-78

Smt. Pupul Jayakar was Chairman in the beginning of the year. Since Smt. Jayakar left the office in May, 1977. the position was vacant for most part of the period.

1978-79 : Shri L. C. Jain (from 3-6-78 to 31-3-79)

1979-80 : Shri L. C. Jain

(c) The disbursement of fund to the Gandhi Peace Foundation was under the sanction of the competent authority i.e. the Development Commissioner (Handicrafts). The question of obtaining proper permission of Government by the Chairman does not arise.

(d) Yes, Sir. The relevant extracts are enclosed.

(e) Government's replies to the issues raised by the C. A. G. in the report quoted at (d) above have been submitted to PAC Secretariat.

Statement

Para 6.1 Apprenticeship Training Schemes:

Under these schemes, training was imparted by a master craftsman of repute at his own place of work. The concerned State Government rendered assistance in the selection of master craftsmen and trainees. The sponsoring authority, while submitting a proposal to the Board, was to furnish a certificate that the State Government concerned had not made any budget provision for the scheme in question from their sources. Raw material, tools and equipment were supplied by the master craftsmen to the trainees themselves who were paid monthly stipend at the rate of Rs. 60 each. The finished product was the property of those who provided the raw material. During 1974-75 to 1978-79, training under the above schemes was imparted to 1,470 apprentices in different crafts under 195 master craftsmen. No evaluation was, however, undertaken by the Board to ascertain as to how far the objecives of the schemes were achieved and how many trainees had adopted the profession after completion of the training.

In March. 1979. the Board sanctioned Rs. 9.58 lakhs to a voluntary organisation for organising 70 training schemes in zardozi (gold embroidery), ivory, wood and jewellery crafts in Delhi and its surrounding areas and released (March, 1979) Rs. 5.08 lakhs for implementing the schemes on behalf of the Board. The sanction, *inter alia*. included Rs. 1.68 lakhs for raw material and Rs. 0 58 lakh for tools, equipment and furniture. It was noticed in audit that against 70 training schemes sanctioned, the organisation started 60 schemes (24 in zardozi). 16 in ivory and 20 in jewellery) in 1979-80 and spent Rs. 3.98 lakhs upto 31st March, 1980 mostly on stipend to trainees (Rs. 1.69 lakhs), wages to craftsmen (Rs. 1.36 lakhs) and raw material, tools etc. (Rs. 0.64 lakh). The Board issued a fresh sanction (August, 1980) for Rs. 4.48 lakhs for 38 training schemes for ten months and while releasing this grant, adjusted the unspent balance of Rs. 1.10 lakhs out of the earlier grant of Rs. 5.08 lakhs, but interest of Rs. 0.11 lakh earned by the organisation on the unspent balance was not recovered. Sale proceeds, if any. of the goods produced by the trainees were not deposited with the Board (October, 1980) and information about the number of trainees trained was also awaited (October. 1980).

वायुदूत सेवा के लिए ट्रेनी पाइलटों के लिए साक्षात्कार

4247. **श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री :**
श्री जगपाल सिंह :

क्या नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वायुदूत में ट्रेनी पायलट के पद के लिए 8 अप्रैल, 1982 को दिल्ली में साक्षात्कार लिया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस वर्ष कितने ट्रेनी पायलट नियुक्त किये गये/किये जाने का विचार है ;

(ग) ट्रेनी पायलटों की नियुक्ति के लिए क्या मानदण्ड निर्धारित है;

(घ) क्या इन नियुक्तियों में काफी धांधली एवं भाई-भतीजावाद की शिकायत हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री आरिफ मुहम्मद खां आजाद) : (क) और (ख). ट्रेनी पायलटों के पद पर भर्ती के लिए दिनांक 18-4-82 को एक लिखित परीक्षा ली गई थी। जो उम्मीदवार इस परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए थे उन्हें समूह कार्य/चर्चा के लिए बुलाया गया था। अभी तक कोई साक्षात्कार नहीं किया गया है तथा किसी ट्रेनी पाइलट की नियुक्ति नहीं की गई है।

(ग) वायुदूत में ट्रेनी पायलटों की नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड संलग्न है।

(घ) कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं परन्तु अभी तक कोई नियुक्तियां नहीं गई हैं।

(ङ) जांच करने पर लगाये गये आरोपों को निराधार पाया गया।

विवरण

वायुदूत में ट्रेनी पाइलटों की नियुक्ति के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड अर्हताएं :—

शैक्षिक : मैट्रिकुलेशन अथवा हायर-सैकंडरी अथवा भारतीय स्कूल सर्टिफिकेट अथवा समकक्ष परीक्षा जिसमें भौतिकी और गणित को तरजीह दी जाएगी। स्नातकों को वरीयता दी जायेगी।

तकनीकी :

(1) वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस ।

(2) उड़ान रेडियो टेलीफोन परिचालक लाइसेंस ।

(3) इंस्ट्रूमेंट रेटिंग सर्टिफिकेट जारी करने के लिए आवश्यक अर्हताएं तथा अपेक्षित उड़ान अनुभव ।

(टिप्पणी : विमान पर कम से कम 15 घण्टे का वास्तविक उपकरण उड़ान अनुभव स्वीकार्य होगा : इन्स्ट्रूमेंट ग्राउण्ड टाइम के सिमुलेशन का अनुभव आवश्यक नहीं है) ।

साक्षात्कार के समय उम्मीदवारों के पास निम्नलिखित होना चाहिए :—

(1) चालू वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस ।

(टिप्पणी : जिन उम्मीदवारों के पास अवसित वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस हैं उन्हें इसके नवीकरण के लिए उड़ान जांच को छोड़ कर सभी सांविधिक आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना चाहिये)

(2) चालू सी ओ पी ।

(3) चालू उड़ान रेडियो टेलीफोन परिचालक लाइसेंस ।

(4) इन्स्ट्रूमेंट रेटिंग सर्टिफिकेट जारी करने के लिए "मोस टेस्ट" के लिए वैध "पास" सर्टिफिकेट ।

चुने गये उम्मीदवारों के पास प्रशिक्षण के लिए रिपोर्ट करने के समय चालू वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक लाइसेंस/सी ओ पी/उड़ान रेडियो टेलीफोन परिचालक लाइसेंस तथा वैध "पास" मोर्स टेस्ट सर्टिफिकेट भी होने चाहिए ।

सभी लाइसेंस नागर विमानन के महानिदेशक, भारत द्वारा जारी किए गए होने चाहिए ।

आयु :

(क) 30 जून, 1981 को 30 वर्ष जिसमें अनुसूचित जाति/अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए 5 वर्ष की छूट ।

(ख) प्रबन्धक वर्ग चाहे तो ऊपर की आयु सीमा में 3 वर्ष की छूट दी जा सकेगी ।

(ग) ऊपर की आयु सीमा में और भी छूट निम्नलिखित रूप में दी जा सकती है :—

—वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक लाइसेंस के लिए उड़ान अनुभव के 250 घण्टे की अधिकतम अपेक्षा से अधिक उड़ान के अनुभव के हरेक 200 घण्टे के लिए एक वर्ष ।

—तथा/अथवा उन उम्मीदवारों के लिए जो विमानचालक के रूप में नियुक्त चले आ रहे हैं, उनकी नियुक्ति की अवधि तक परन्तु अधिकतम दो वर्ष ।

Report on Major Achievements of Delhi Cantonment Board for 1981-82

4248. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether report on the administration of Delhi Cantonment Board for the financial year 1981-82 will be laid on the Table of the House highlighting the major achievements thereof and works done for the civilian population?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): No, Sir. The Cantonments Act, 1924 does not provide for laying of administrative reports of Cantonment Board on the Table of the two Houses of Parliament.

Export of Soap by Hindustan Lever

4249. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Lever, a subsidiary of Unilever, U.K.. has liberally indulged in transfer pricing;

(b) whether there is evidence to show that Liril Toilet Soap exported to Australia and Western countries have been substantially under invoiced;

(c) similarly whether Australia gets its full supply of Pears-Glycerin Soap from Hindustan Lever by wholly starving the indigenous markets;

(d) whether deeper study of the progress of export shown by Hindustan Lever shows that something is not only fishy about the leaps which have occurred in the last two years but also the fact that they are purely governed by adhocism, namely retention of the foreign majority holding in India; and

(e) whether a comparative study of the 1981 and 1982 export made by the company bring this adhocism clearly out?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) and (b). No, Sir, No evidence of this nature has come to the notice of enforcement agencies.

(c) It would be welcome if a company undertakes substantial export of a luxury item. There is adequate capacity for soap manufacture in the country to meet domestic demand.

(d) and (e). Attention of the Member is invited to data on exports of M/s. Hindustan Lever given in reply to Unstarred Question No. 3197 dt. 22-10-82. The company has been stepping up its export since 1977. The steps taken by the company are the result of the FERA thrust which has been pushing foreign majority companies into high priority areas including exports. Further, such exports cannot be ad hoc since the company must continue to maintain stipulated export levels to be eligible to retain its subsidiary status under FERA Guidelines.

Construction of feeder roads by China upto Indian border

4250. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is aware of the fact that since the opening of Karakuram road for traffic between Pakistan and China the security danger of India has increased manifold;

(b) whether China has constructed feeder roads right upto the Indian border even in Pakistan-occupied Kashmir; and

(c) if the answers to the above be in the affirmative, whether Government have strengthened the security of the country in these sides of the border and constructed feeder roads for the security of India?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) Government are fully alive to the strategic implications of the opening of the Karakuram Highway.

(b) Government have seen reports of the link road construction programmes in POK and along India's borders with Pakistan and China. There is, however, no reliable information on Chinese construction of link roads in POK.

(c) Our plans for defence preparedness which are periodically reviewed and updated take into account all development which impinge on our security.

Alleged death during I.T. raids in Bombay

4251. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of income tax raids conducted by Income Tax Officers during the current month in metropolitan city of Bombay; and

(b) whether it is a fact that due to lack of courteous good and human behaviour during raids a death has occurred of an assessee during raid hours due to panic created by officials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) The Income-tax Department conducted 122 searches during the month of October, 1982 in Metropolitan City of Bombay.

(b) No, Sir.

Opening of branches of Syndicate Bank in North India

4252. SHRI R. N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that during the past five years Syndicate Bank opened many branches in North India due to its wide expansion;

(b) whether it is also a fact that during the said period the bank recruited 70 per cent junior officers from the Southern States only and they were posted to the Northern branches of the bank;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the figures of junior officers recruited by Syndicate Bank during the last five years State-wise as well as year-wise and amongst them what is the figure of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Officers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). From 1979 onwards, direct recruitment to the officers' cadre of the nationalised banks, including Syndicate Bank, is made through Banking Service Recruitment Boards on the basis of open competition on all India basis. Even prior to the formation of the Banking Service Recruitment Boards, Syndicate Bank was recruiting officers on all India basis through written test and interview. Since the recruitment is made on the basis of the position secured by the candidates all over India and the officers' cadres in the nationalised banks, including Syndicate Bank, are all India cadres the bank does not maintain State-wise particulars of the officers. However, the number of junior officers recruited by the Bank during the last 5 years, year-wise, and the number of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers amongst them is as under:—

Year	Total No. of Junior Officers recruited	No. of SC/ST offices out of total number of officers recruited.
1977	247	87
1978	241	61
1979	116	2
1980	103	16
1981	155	61
Total	862	227

Posting of Non-SC/ST Employees promoted as officers in Bank of Baroda

4253. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that non-SC/ST employees promoted as Officer on the basis of promotion examination in U.P., Southern Zone and Eastern Zone of Bank of Baroda had been posted at the places where they were

serving in the clerical cadre or near by places;

(b) whether the Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe employees have been posted to far away places in the above Zone on their promotion to Officers cadre;

(c) if so, reasons for posting SC/ST employees (Promoted Officers) to far away places despite reserved vacancies available for them in their area of domicile;

(d) whether the representatives of Bank of Baroda SC/ST Employees' Welfare Association had approached the Management of the above Zone in this regard; and

(e) what steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (e). The officers in banks are tarnsferable anywhere in the country depending upon the administrative requirements of the banks. The employees in the clerical cadre after their promotion to officers cadre are transferred in accordance with the transfer/posting policy of the banks. Bank of Baroda has reported that the SC/ ST employees are not discriminated against in matters of transfer/posting.

In terms of the Government orders there is reservation for SC/ST in promotion from clerical to officers cadre but no such reservation is available to them in transfer/posting.

Production of Vegetable Oils

4254. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that production of vegetable oils (both edible and non-edible) is lagging behind because of low production of oilseeds in the country; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to develop other sources of edible oils such as rice bran oil, oil of tree origin, palm oil and coconut oil?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLES SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): (a) The domestic production of vegetable oilseeds and oils in the country is lower than the domestic requirements.

(b) Government have taken a number of measures to develop other sources of edible oils. Some of the steps taken in this regard are as under:

i. A number of schemes formulated for augmenting the vegetable oils supply have been included in the Sixth Five Year Plan. Some of the schemes are for setting up of modern oil complexes based on rice bran oil, soyabean processing complexes, development of oilseeds and oils of tree and forest origin with focus on tribal areas.

ii. Two pilot projects for palm oil plantation in Kerala and Andman and Nicobar Islands have been taken up.

iii. Two high level inter-Ministerial Coordination Committee one on production of rice bran oil and the other regarding soyabean have been constituted to look into various aspects of increased production of rice bran oil particularly the edible grade and for setting up of soyabean processing facilities with an integrated approach.

Selection of Pilots for training abroad in space flights

4255. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDRA JAIN:

SHRI MOHD. ASRAR AHMED:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of the training programme arranged for the Indian test pilots seected for space flight?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): The training programme for the selected Indian cosmonauts has been determined in consultation with the concerned organisations of the Government of USSR. It is not in the public interest to disclose further details.

News item captioned "Multi-crore Racket in Palm Oil Import"

4256. SHRI HARINATH MISRA:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item under the caption "multi-crore racket in palm oil import" as published in the "Times of India" dated the 25th September, 1982;

(b) if the answer to (a) be in the affirmative, whether a multi-crore racket in the import of inferior palm oil for use in the soap industry has surfaced;

(c) whether according to information gathered by the special investigation and intelligence branch, Bombay Customs, a Delhi based and Government recognised export house had last year imported 600 tonnes of the oil in more than 3,000 drums from a firm in Singapore;

(d) whether inspection of various documents revealed that the Singapore firm is a dummy company floated by the racketeer with a view to carrying on this nefarious activities and thus foreign exchange is transferred out of the country illegally; and

(e) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). It has come to Government's notice that certain firms have imported Soap stock/Palm oil in which certain irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The matter is under investigation.

Takeover of Tea Industry

4257. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have a proposal to take over the tea industry;

(b) if so, when such proposal is proposed to be implemented; and

(c) the progress made so far to implement the above proposal?

THE MNISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No. Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों द्वारा अर्जित लाभ

4258. श्री राम प्यारे पनिका : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमों ने चालू वर्ष के दौरान लाभ अर्जित किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो चालू वर्ष के दौरान इन उद्योगों ने कितना लाभ अर्जित किया है और पिछले वर्ष के लाभ की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को आशा है कि ये उद्योग आने वाले वर्षों में अधिक लाभ अर्जित करेंगे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितना लाभ अर्जित किए जाने की संभावना है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पट्टाभि रामा राव) : (क) और (ख). वर्ष 1981–82 के दौरान लाभकारिता के रूप में सरकारी उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन का विस्तृत मूल्यांकन तब तक नहीं किया जा सकता, जब तक कि इन उद्यमों के वार्षिक लेखों को अन्तिम रूप न दे दिया जाए और उनकी लेखा परीक्षा न हो जाए। किन्तु अनन्तिम आंकड़ों के आधार पर, सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय द्वारा किए गए मूल्यांकन से यह पता चलता है कि पिछले वर्ष की तुलना में 1981–82 के दौरान केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन में काफी सुधार हुआ है। इन उद्यमों के कार्य-निष्पादन के अनन्तिम मूल्यांकन के अनुसार मुख्य-मुख्य बातें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(करोड़ रुपयों में)

	1981–82	1980–81
बिक्री	35853.96	28645.32
मूल्यह्रास, कर और ब्याज के बाद निवल लाभ	403.70	(–) 182.01
(उद्यमों की संख्या) . . .	(169)	(168)
सकल लाभ (मूल्यह्रास के बाद लेकिन ब्याज और कर से पूर्व) . . .	2482.06	1421.99
लगी पूंजी को तुलना में सकल लाभ का प्रतिशत	11.60	7.80

(ग) से (ङ). सरकार इसके लिए हर संभव प्रयास कर रही है कि आगामी वर्षों में इन उद्यमों द्वारा अधिकाधिक लाभ अर्जित किया जाए। हालांकि इस अवस्था में लाभकारिता का विस्तृत पूर्वानुमान लगाना संभव नहीं है फिर भी आशा है कि कार्य-निष्पादन में सुधार का यह रुख निरन्तर बना रहेगा।

Show cause notices issued by Customs Collectorate, Ahmebadad

4259. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Customs Collectorate Office at Ahmedabad Gujarat State has issued show cause notices to nearly 39 accused alongwith some smugglers of Kutch and others who are said to be involved in "One and a half crores rupees gold racket searched from a bungalow of Shwetpark Society of Ambawadi at Ahmedabad (Gujarat);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for issuing the said notices;

(d) whether Government have been the press report published in "Gujarat Samachar" (Gujarat daily in Ahmedabad) of 12 October; and

(e) if so, action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (e). The newsitem appearing in the "Gujarat Samachar" dated the 12th October, 1982, has come to Government's notice.

On the night intervening between the 14th and 15th of April, 1982, the Customs authorities of Ahmedabad Collectorate recovered 7,000 tolas of gold with foreign markings valued at about Rs. 1.40 crores besides Indian currency amounting to Rs. 72,600 and other miscellaneous goods valued at about Rs. 40,000 from a residential premises in Ahmedabad city.

Notices under the Customs Act, 1962, have been issued to 39 persons believed to be involved in the case, to show cause why the goods seized should not be confiscated and personal penalties imposed upon them.

News item captioned "Multi-crore racket in Palm Oil Import

4260. SHRI MANMOHAN TUDU:
SHRI R. R. BHOLE:
SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR:
SHRI K. C. HALDER:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a "Multi-crore racket in palm oil import" has come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the action initiated against the persons involved in that racket; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). It has come to Government's notice that certain firms have imported Soap stock/Palm oil in which certain irregularities are alleged to have been committed. The matter is under investigation.

Deposits secured and credits advanced by nationalised banks

4261. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to lay a statement showing:

(a) the State-wise deposits secured and credits advanced by various nationalised banks throughout the country and district-wise in the case of Bihar during the last one year; and

(b) State-wise figures for the country and district-wise for Bihar for credits advanced for productive endeavours in industry or those in trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARI): (a) and (b). Available information relating to all Scheduled Commercial Banks as on the last Friday of December 1980 is set out in Annex I & II.

Statement—I

Statewise Deposits and Advances of all Scheduled Commercial Banks. (As on last Friday of December 1980)

(Amt. Rs. in lakhs)

State/Union Territory	Deposits	Advances*	Advances++ Of Col. 3 to	
			Industry	Trade
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Haryana	65764	61578	46288	33193	5378
2. Himachal Pradesh	21665	6708	6899	2351	1107
3. Jammu & Kashmir	37589	10185	11554	3201	2077

1	2	3	4	5	6
4. Punjab	196356	132971	83086	34947	54987
5. Rajasthan	84537	60591	57001	25736	8948
6. Chandigarh	27733	14210	58007	3951	4571
7. Delhi	368834	262976	298784	72825	153333
8. Assam	35029	22500	18687	10466	3893
9. Meghalaya	5427	779	818	178	173
10. Manipur	1478	546	546	120	91
11. Nagaland	2004	552	513	181	135
12. Tripura	3726	1811	1833	286	280
13. Arunachal Pradesh	964	+	100	@	—
14. Mizoram	893	+	87	@	—
15. Sikkim	492	+	21	@	—
16. Bihar	155869	68086	64286	34485	5525
17. Orissa	42654	26910	24956	9052	3288
18. West Bengal	405528	197099	248876	129055	27775
19. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	864	+	225	@	—
20. Madhya Pradesh	117478	65615	64827	26373	8523
21. Uttar Pradesh	360752	158806	155868	69149	20823
22. Gujarat	257681	150581	148160	97578	12448
23. Maharashtra	692359	512930	547563	316122	81769
24. Goa, Daman & Diu	32100	13205	12862	8214	1036
25. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	142	187	152	169	3
26. Andhra Pradesh	186335	136467	138460	53120	10889
27. Karnataka	193351	147624	145967	70453	15343
28. Kerala	146233	98149	99641	38590	16114
29. Tamil Nadu	249945	211911	236657	113591	2 6527
30. Pondicherry	5800	3621	3327	1826	219
31. Lakshadweep	123	+	9	@	—
All India	3699704	2476040	2476040	1155509	465333

* Advances according to utilisation for which sectoral break up is available.
@ Included Other States 298
\+ Included other States 699
— Included other states 76
++ Advances according to sanction.

Statement—II

District-wise deposits and advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in Bihar—December 1980

(Rs. lakhs)

Districts	Deposits	Advances	of col. (3) to	
			Industry	Trade
1	2	3	4	5
1. Aurangabad	1248	284	23	36
2. Begusarai	2230	527	126	60
3. Bhagalpur	3941	1481	419	176
4. Bhojpur	5631	1029	111	146
5. Darbhanga	2667	958	187	131
6. Dhanbad	26568	9350	8081	338
7. East Champaran	2102	1133	284	64
8. Gaya	5377	1070	177	111
9. Giridih	3082	675	348	86
10. Gopalganj	1139	463	195	10
11. Hazaribagh	5138	2315	1536	204
12. Katihar	1009	863	236	147
13. Madhubani	1479	549	46	77
14. Monghyr	4612	1278	120	144
15. Muzaffarpur	5621	2152	560	347
16. Nalanda	1810	757	48	37
17. Nawadah	848	301	10	21
18. Palamau	1861	647	307	47
19. Patna	27915	10530	2348	1401
20. Purnea	2513	1954	279	173
21. Ranchi	13491	8872	7233	450
22. Rohtas	4961	2002	871	98
23. Saharsa	1227	1020	82	122
24. Samastipur	1978	1058	189	118
25. Santhal Parganas	3659	1546	260	169

1	2	3	4	5
26. Saran	2967	1044	237	115
27. Singhbhum	13885	11501	9803	385
28. Sitamarhi	1272	670	40	152
29. Siwan	2111	580	81	23
30. Vaishali	1544	592	35	71
31. West Champaran	1982	885	214	67
BIHAR	15586	68086	34485	5525

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

Prices of Specific Essential Commodities

4262. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL SUPPLIES be pleased to state what are the latest prices of specific essential commodities State-wise for the whole country and district-wise for Bihar and what steps are being taken to reduce and normalise prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF : On the basis of available information, the latest retail prices of selected commodities in selected centres in various States of the country including Bihar as on 15th October, 1982, are given in the statement at Annex.

District-wise retail prices of essential commodities for Bihar are not readily available. The same will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Government is keeping a continuous watch on the movement of prices and availability of essential commodities. The main thrust of the Government policy is to increase the production of essential commodities particularly those in short supply. Special efforts are being made to increase the production of pulses and oilseeds. The other measures being adopted by the Government include augmentation of domestic production by imports, improvement of infrastructural facilities and expansion of the public distribution system. The State Governments are implementing various provisions of the Essential Commodities Act and similar other legislations in the interest of the consumers. Additional quantities of sugar and imported edible oils are being released during the lean and festival season.

Statement

Retail prices of selected essential commodities as on 15th October, 1982

Commodity	Unit	Hyderabad (A.P.)	Bettiah	Dhanbad	Gopalganj	Sasaram	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	2·80	3·62	3·65	3·15	3·25	3·70
Wheat (Red)	Kg.	1·60	2·40	2·85	2·35	2·40	2·25
Jowar	Kg.	2·55	NQ	NQ	NQ	NQ	1·80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bajra	Kg.	1·75	N.Q.	2·20	N·Q.	N.Q.	1·60
Gram	Kg.	5·00	3·75	3·60	3·50	3·40	3·25
Atta	Kg.	2·60	2·50	2·90	2·50	2·60	2·40
Arhar Dal	Kg.	7·30	5·75	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·30
Moong Dal	Kg.	3·95	5·75	5·25	6·00	N.A.	5·00
Masoor Dal	Kg.	4·50	4·25	4·20	3·75	4·00	4·00
Urad Dal	Kg.	5·50	5·25	5·65	N.A.	N.A.	5·50
Groundnut Oil	Kg.	14·00	15·50	17·50	N.Q.	N.Q.	14·50
Gingelly Oil	Kg.	14·50	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	20·00	16·00
Mustard Oil	Kg.	N.Q.	15·50	16·00	14·00	15·00	14·00
Coconut oil	Kg.	20·00	23·50	24·00	22·00	22·00	20·00
Vanaspati	Kg.	15·40	17·00	16·00	16·50	17·00	15·00
Sugar	Kg.	4·25	5·25	5·10	5·50	5·25	4·40
Gur	Kg.	3·00	2·50	3·50	2·50	3·80	3·75
Salt	Kg.	0·52	0·65	0·60	0·50	0·60	0·30
Potatoes	Kg.	1·80	1·40	1·50	1·25	1·50	2·00
Onions	Kg.	1·00	2·0	2·40	2·50	2·00	1·30
Tata 501	per ½ bar	2·50	N.Q.	2·50	2·25	N.Q.	2·40
Match box	per box	0·25	0·22	0·25	0·25	0·25	0·20
Soft Coke	40 kg.	N.Q.	22·50	22·87	24·00	20·00	23·40
Kerosene	Litre	1·85	1·95	N.Q.	N·Q.	1·94	1·75
Long Cloth	per metre	9·50	7·75	N.Q.	6·50	6·00	9·70
Dhoti	per dhoti	N.Q.	82·00	135·00(pp)	17·00	14·50	63·20
Saree	per saree	55·20	N.Q.	45·00	16·50	17·00	75·00
Meat	Kg.	20·00	N.Q.	20·00	18·00	18·00	18·00
Fish	Kg.	20·00	21·00	16·00	22·00	18·00	N.Q.
Chillies	Kg.	11·50	13·00	12·50	N.Q.	12·00	12·00
Milk (Buffalo)	Litre	3·20	4·00	4·50	3·00	3·00	N.Q.
Tea	Kg.	20·00	25·00	16·00	24·00	25·00	20·00

Commodity	Unit	Ambala (Har.)	Mysore (Kar.)	Kottayam (Ker.)	Indore (M.P.)	Bombay (Mah.)	Cuttack (Orissa)	Amritsar (Pb.)
Wheat (Red)	Kg.	1·90	2·50	2·70	1·95	3·00	2·50	N.Q.
Jowar	Kg.	N.Q.	1·70	N.Q.	1·30	2·80	N.Q.	N.Q.
Bajra	Kg.	2·25	1·50	N.Q	1·60	2·40	N.Q.	2·40
Gram	Kg.	3·60	4·25	4·80	2·50	4·40	3·80	4·00
Atta	Kg.	2·20	2·90	N.Q.	2·30	N.Q.	2·80	2·00
Arhar Dal	Kg.	5·75	7·00	6·00	6·00	6·00	6·50	7·00
Moong Dal	Kg.	5·70	6·00	5·25	4·10	5·40	4·80	6·00
Masoor Dal	Kg.	4·30	N.Q.	N.A.	3·25	5·00	4·40	4·00
Urad Dal	Kg.	5·50	7·20	7·20	4·60	6·00	5·60	6·00
Groundnut Oil	Kg.	14·50	13·20	N.Q.	13·80	14·80	14·50	15·00
Gingely Oil	Kg.	16·00	N.Q.	16·50	15·00	17·00	17·00	N.Q.
Mustard Oil	Kg.	12·50	15·50	N.Q.	14·00	17·00	15·00	13·00
Coconut Oil	Kg.	22·00	19·00	16·50	18·00	20·00	20·00	22·00
Vanaspati	Kg.	15·00	18·00	36·35*	15·50	16·00	16·00	14·50
Sugar	Kg.	4·60	4·40	4·40	4·25	4·50	4·80	5·00
Gur	Kg.	3·80	N.Q.	N.Q.	2·00	4·50	3·25	3·75
Salt	Kg.	0·40	0·60	0·35	0·25	0·60	0·50	0·60
Potatoes	Kg.	1·20	2·00	2·50	1·40	2·00	1·00	2·00
Onions	Kg.	2·00	1·50	3·25	1·00	1·60	2·00	2·00
Tata 501	per ½ bar	N.Q.	N.Q.	2·35	2·20	2·30	2·35	2·00
Match box	per box	0·20	0·15	0·15	0·20	0·25	0·20	0·20
Soft Coke	40 kg.	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q.	38·40	N.Q.	40·32	N.Q.
Kerosene	Litre	1·88	1·83	1·83	1·75	1·66	1·98	2·00
Long Cloth	per metre	8·80	8·00	7·75	N.Q.	N.Q.	5·00	N.Q.
Dhoti	per dhoti	63·10	20·00	51·00	N.Q.	80·00	15·70	55·70
Saree	per saree	58·50	40·00	56·25	N.Q.	41·00	22·75	N.Q.
Meat	Kg.	N.Q.	22·00	20·00	16·00	20·00	N.Q.	20·00
Fish	Kg.	N.Q.	5·00	16·00@	14·00	16·00	16·00@	14·00
Chillies	Kg.	N.Q.	13·00	14·00@	14·00	16·00	12·00@	10·00
Milk (Buffalo)	Litre	N.Q.	2·80	5·00@	3·00	5·00	3·00@	3·00
Tea	Kg.	N.Q.	25·00	18·00@	16·00	20·00	22·00@	22·00

Commodity	Unit	Beawar (Raj.)	Madras (T.N.)	Lucknow (U.P.)	Jalpaguri (W.B.)	Delhi	Shillong (Meha.)
Rice (Coarse)	Kg.	3·40	2·70	3·45	3·60	3·20	3·30
Wheat (Red)	Kg.	1·70	2·80	2·10	1·82	2·10	N.Q.
Jowar	Kg.	1·70	1·70	1·80	N.Q.	1·70	N.Q.
Bajra	Kg.	1·75	1·60	1·80	N.Q.	1·80	N.Q.
Gram	Kg.	2·80	4·50	3·80	N.Q.	3·50	4·80
Atta	Kg.	2·20	2·90	2·30	2·70	3·00	2·80
Arhar Dal	Kg.	6·00 (SM)	6·80	5·80	6·00	5·80	5·80
Moong Dal	Kg.	4·70 (SM)	5·00	6·00	5·00	5·00	5·80
Masoor Dal	Kg.	4·20 (SM)	5·20	4·60	4·20	4·60	4·20
Urad Dal	Kg.	6·00 (SM)	5·80	6·10	4·50	5·50	5·00
Groundnut Oil	Kg.	16·00 (SM)	14·00	14·00	12·00	16·50	17·00
Gingelly Oil	Kg.	14·50 (SM)	13·50	17·00	N.Q.	16·50	N.Q.
Mustard oil	Kg.	14·00(SM)	18·00	14·50	14·00	14·00	13·50
Coconut oil	Kg.	22·00 (SM)	20·00	22·00	24·00	20·00	28·00
Vanaspati	Kg.	16·00 (SM)	17·00	16·00	16·00	14·20	17·50
Sugar	Kg.	4·75 (SM)	4·20	4·75	4·80	5·00	5·50
Gur	Kg.	3·00 (SM)	2·50	3·00	3·40	4·00	3·50
Salt	Kg.	0·30 (SM)	N.Q.	0·60	0·70	0·50	1·25
Potatoes	Kg.	1·50 (SM)	2·30	1·20	2·00	2·00	1·80
Onions	Kg.	1·50 (SM)	1·60	2·00	2·40	2·50	2·50

Commodity	Unit	Beawar (Rai.)	Madras (T.N.)	Lucknow (U P.)	Jalpaiguri (W.B.)	Delhi	Shillong (Mehg.)
Tata 501	per 1/2 bar	N.Q.(SM)	2·25	2·10	N.Q.	N.Q.	N.Q
Match box	per box	0·20½(SM)	0·17	0·20	0·20	0·20	0·25
Soft Coke	40 kg.	40·00	N.Q.	25·00	19·75	20·35	21·50
Kerosene	Litre	1·88	1·78	1·90	1·83	1·81	1·74
Long cloth	per metre	5·75	8·54	7·25	8·50	14·00	6·00
Dhoti	per dhoti	35·00	N.Q.	17·00	N.Q.	58·00	40·00
Saree	per saree	39·00	52·00	19·00	40·00	57·55	48·00
Meat	Kg.	14·00	20·00	18·00	N.Q.	19·00	20·00
Fish	Kg.	13·00@	18·00	11·50	25·00	N.Q.	N.Q.
Chillies	Kg.	13·00@	11·00	16·00	14·00	14·00	14·00
Milk (Buffalo)	Litre	3·00@	4·00	4·00	5·50	3·80	N.Q.
Tea	Kg.	20·00	12·50	18·00	20·00	N.Q.	22·00

S.M.—Sawai Madhopur (Rajasthan)

N.Q.—Not quoted.

@—price for 8-10-1982.

N.A.—Not available.

P.P.—Per pair.

* —2 kg tin.

Constraints on Jewellery Industry

4263. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gem and Jewellery Export Promotion Council has warned that India may lose its leading role in the Asian market if certain constraints are not removed by Government;

(b) if so, the demands of the industry; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto, with the steps envisaged to meet the challenge from other exporting countries especially Thailand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A delegation of Gem & Jewellery Export Promotion Council which recently visited Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand & Indonesia made certain observations regarding the need for boosting our exports. The Council has recently submitted a proposal for duty exemption on certain imported machinery items, which will be considered on merits.

The Government has not yet received the report of the delegation of the Council.

Task Force for Jute Industries

4264. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to form a task force to look into the various problems of jute industries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the task force is going to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Government constituted a Task Force on Jute Textile in Sep., 80 and its report was submitted to Government in February, 1981. The Report contained various aspects of the jute agriculture and jute industry and incorporated suggestions for a proper institutional framework for the jute sector, modernisation of jute industry, Research and Development works for appropriate marketing strategies, both in the export and in domestic market sectors, and long-term measures for improving the economic viability of the jute industry.

Government accepted most of the recommendations which are in process of implementation through various departments and agencies identified by the Task Force. Therefore, Government do not propose to constitute another Task Force on Jute Industry now.

Excise Duty on Indigenously Produced Acrylic Fibre and Imported Fibre

4265. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the rate of excise duty on indigenously produced acrylic fibre and the countervailing duty on imported acrylic fibre;

(b) if there is any difference between the above two, the reasons therefore;

(c) whether Government are following any procedure to determine at the time of clearance from the customs, whether the material being imported is acrylic fibre or acrylic waste;

(d) whether Government are aware that huge quantities of acrylic fibre have been imported by some agencies in the garb of acrylic waste and thereby they have caused huge loss of customs revenue to the exchequer;

(e) if so, whether any enquiries have been instituted into the matter;

(f) what is the loss of customs revenue sustained by Government in

the above matter and whether any action has been taken against the persons responsible for the lapses; and

(g) what steps are proposed to curb the loopholes in the customs regulations to avoid loss of customs revenue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). The indigenously produced acrylic fibe (except the fibre manufactured from acrylonitrile produced in India which is subject to a duty of Rs. 17.50 per kg.) carries a duty of Central Excise at the effective rate of Rs. 30/- per kg. which is also the rate of the countervailing duty leviable on imported acrylic fibre. The effective rate of duty of excise on acrylic waste is Rs. 11.25 per kg. which is also the rate of tre counter-vailing duty leviable on imported acrylic waste.

The rates of counter-vailing duty leviable on imported goods correspond invariably to the rates of the duty of Central Excise leviable on such goods if produced in India.

(c) to (f). The imported material is physically examined as well as tested for determining the correctness, *inter alia*, of the declared description.

In a few cases, the goods declared as 'synthetic waste' were found not to qualify as 'waste'; and were accordingly assessed to duty at the higher rate as acrylic fibre, apart from the other action under the Customs law for mis-declaration. The importers filed writ-petitions, and the High Court granted interim injunctions directing the release of the goods on bank guarantees for the amount of the countervailing duty. The goods were released in terms of the High Court's order.

The amount of duty attempted to be evaded in these cases will get determined in the course of the quasi-judicial and judicial proceedings in progress; and appropriate action will be taken according to law in the light of findings reached in these proceedings

(g) Customs authorities, being allert to the changing situations, exercise necessary vigilance and continue to take such preventive and other measures as are considered necessary from time to time to meet the challenge of new situations and modes of evasion.

Closing of Battle Tank Project

4266. SHRI PIUS TIRKEY:
SHRI K. T. KOSALRAM:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Battle Tank Project has been closed for ever;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the estimated loss of labour of so many years and the capital invested therein suffered; and

(c) whether Chetak is being manufactured in place of Battle Tank and if so, the differences between these two tanks?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) The Main Battle Tank project is being progressed under the name "Project Chetak".

Development Aid by U.S. for Indian Projects

4267. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the U.S. has agreed to provide development aid for three Indian projects;

(b) if so, whether any agreement in this regard was signed in the month of September; and

(c) if so, what are the projects that will be aided by the U.S. Government

aided by the U.S. Government and to what extent the aid will be for each of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. Three agreements for a total development assistance of $ 81.05 million were signed with the United States Agency for International Development on 31-8-1982. The projects for which this asistance has been made available are as follows:—

Project	Amount of assistance ($ Million)
1. Maharahtra Irrigation Technology and Management	47·00
2. Maharashtra Social Forestry	30·00
3 Integrated Rural Health & Population	4·05
	81·05

American firm desire for trade links with India

4268. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 20 American firms have expressed their desire to establish trade links with India;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that some of them are keen on import of goods like carpets and rugs etc.;

(c) if so, what are the firms which have shown keen interest to build up export links and whether Government have approved their proposals; and

(d) if not, by what time the same is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). U.S.A is an important market for Indian exports. A large number of inquiries, therefore, from U.S. first desirious of establihing trade links with India are received from time to time by various Indian firms. Besides, proposals for foreign collaboration from U.S. firms are also received. During January-June, 1982 there were 63 such proposals out of which Government's approval was issued in 52 cases.

Study on Black Money

4269. SHRI B. V. DESAI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mandatory purchase of undervalued real estate by a public corporation has been suggested in a new study on 'Black Money';

(b) whether a study by the Indian Institute of Public Administration was conducted;

(c) if so, what are the main points of the study made;

(d) whether Government have taken any action in regard to the suggestions made by the study report; and

(e) what are the measures being taken to combat evils of black money?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHIRAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The Indian Institute of Public Admi-

nistration has informed that the Institute has not conducted any study on 'Black Money'. However, one of the Faculty Members of the Institute, Shri Kamal Narayan Kabra had prepared a working paper entitled "The Black Economy in India Problems and Policies" in 1981 and got it privately published through Chanakya Publication, Delhi. The main suggestions made by the author to curb black money *inter alia* include demonetisaton, establishing a Real Estate Corporation with the task of mandatory purchase of undervalued properties, extention of compulsory audit to cover non-corporate business or profession etc.

(d) and (e). Various such suggestions are taken into account and all possible measures to check circulation and prevent further proliferation of black money including administrative, legislative and institutional are being taken from time to time after a constant review.

Sales of Military vehicles by vehicle depots

4270. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to lay a statement showing the number of each type of military vehicles sold by various Vehicles Depots during each of the last three years and the amount for which they were sold and the average amount for which each vehicle was sold?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House later.

Licence to M/s. Goyal Gases (P) Limited, Ghaziabad to set up industrial Oxygen Plant

4271. SHRI EBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. Goyal Gases Pvt. Limited, Ghaziabad was given a licence to set up industrial Oxygen plant in 1973 and if so, whether an import licence was also granted for the new plant

(b) whether Government are aware that instead of importing a new plant, a scrap plant (forty years old) was purchased from a foreign country under over-invoicing;

(c) what is the output of this plant since it was set up, year-wise as compered to its capacity;

(d) when there was very little production from ths pant, how Government allowed to import very large number of high pressure cylinders and D.A. Cylinders in its own name and in the name of their sister concerns; and what is their D.A. gas production; and

(e) whether Government are aware of the above fact and if not, whether Government propose to investigate into the matter and if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATEL): (a) M/s. Goyal Gases (P) Ltd., Ghaziabad were granted Industrial Licence No. L/19 (14) (15) NU/72/LI(I) dated 25-8-1982 for setting up a Unit in District Ghaziabad for the manufacture of 0.6 million cubic metres of oxygen gas and 0.13 m.c.m. of Dissolved Acetylene gas Import licence for second hand oxygen plant was issued for this unit.

(b) Import licence covered second hand plant which was installed abroad in the year 1964 according to the certificate of the Technical Consultant. No information has been received relating to the alleged over-invoicing from the Customs authorities so far.

(c) M/s. Goyal Gases (P) Ltd. commenced reporting production of Oxygen Gas only since April, 1980. The annual installed capacity of the plant for the manufacture of Oxygen Gas. as reported, is 600,000 cubic metres. In January 1982, expansion of Oxygen capacity was allowed upto 1.0 m.c.m

along with 1.0 m.c.m. of Nitrogen as a new article and 0.3 m.c.m of Dissolved Aceytlene. The output of Oxygen Gas during the last three years as reported is given below:—

Year	Thousand cubic metres
1980	201.8
1981	664.5
1982 (Jan. to June).	397.8

(d) & (e). In accordance with the provisions of the Import Policy, import was allowed based on the essentially certified by the concerned sponsoring authority.

Development of Mathura, Chitrakut, Prayag and Ayodhya as Tourist Centres

4272. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of pilgrims reaching Mathura, Chitrakut, Prayag and Ayodhya every year separately;

(b) are these places having potential as tourist centres for Western tourists having interest in yoga, Indian regilion and culture; and

(c) if so, the reasons why Government are not taking up such scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) The Central Ministry of TOURISM does not maintain the statistics regarding the pilgrims visiting various places of religious important India.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Development of tourist infrastructure is carried out depending upon the comparative potentialities of various places to attract tourists and the availability of funds. The Central Ministry of Tourism through Bhartiya Yatri Avas Vilas Samiti, is, at present constructing Yatrikas at Brindavan and Chitrakut.

Circular Vayudoot service for Mathura-Chitrakut-Prayag-Ayodhya through Lucknow

4273. SHRI ANAND SINGH : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) is there any proposal to connect the Hindu religious centres of Mathura, Chitrakut, Prayag and Ayodhya through Lucknow by a circular route of Vayudoot service; and

(b) if so, have Government considered the number of pilgrims reaching these places every year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development

4274. SHRI T. S. NEGI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is correct that NABARD is still to be inaugurated by the P.M. and if so, how has it started functioning already (Sunday 12-18 September, 1982); and

(b) whether Government propose to change the present system of management and functioning of NABARD by introduction of "remote control" with the support of Electronics of Sattelite?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) was established on 12th July 1982 and started functioning from that date to avoid any discontinuance of work being done by various agencies which have

been merged in the new Bank. Formal inauguration of NABARD is being done by the Prime Minister on 5th November, 1982.

(b) There is no such proposal.

Expenses of Non-official members of P.M's USSR Entourage

4275. SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Prime Minister left for Moscow for a week's visit to the Soviet Union on 20th September, 1982;

(b) if so, who were the members of her entourage;

(c) whether the expenses of the non-official members were paid in advance; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement giving the requisite information is placed on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d). The journeys from Delhi to Moscow and back were performed by a Chartered Plane Transport and other faciltie$_s$ in USSR were provided by the host country. In view of this the question of payment of expenses of non-official members does not arise.

Statement

1. Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao	Foreign Minister
2. Shri Rajiv Gandhi	M.P.
3. Shri G. Parthasarthi	
4. DR. P. C. Alexander	Principal Secy. to P. M.
5. Shri M. Rasgotra	Foreign Secretary
6. Shri H. Y. Sharada Prasad	Information Adviser to P. M.
7. Dr. A. K. Sengupta	Addl. Secy. to P.M.
8. Shri R. K. Dhawan	Special Assistant to P. M.
9. Miss Usha Bhagat	Officer on Special Duty.
10. Dr. A. Sahai	Pensonal Physician
11. Shri R. K. Sikri	Personal Assistant to P. M.
12. Shri Rai Das	Personal Attendant
13. Shri M. K. Dhar	Hindustan Times
14. Shri P. Unnikrishnan	P. T. I.
15. Shri R Rangarajan	U. N. I.
16. Shri Asit Paul	National Herald
17. Shri N. Ashokan	Delhi Representative of "Mathrubhoomi"
18. Shri Baldev	Femina
19. Shrimati Manu Hari Pathak	Navjoyti, Jaipur
20. Shri Gurudev Gupta and 21 other officials who were deputed on official duty.	Jagran, Bhopal

Scholarship to Children of Ex-service men

4276. SHRI SATISH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3426 on 30th July, 1982 regarding scholarship to children of Ex-servicemen and state:

(a) whether the case referred to in paragraph 3 of the statement has since been enquired into;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Zila Sainik Board, Lansdowne, Garhwal (U.P.) has informed that scholarship of Rs. 5/- per month was sanctioned by the Deputy Director of Education, Garhwal Mandal, Pauri. to the son of Shri Ranbir Singh Rawat, a student of 7th class, for the year 1980-81 only. This scholarship could not be paid to him as the papers, duly verified, were submitted to the concerned authorities after the lapse of the funds for the year 1980-81. However, to encourage him in his studies, scholarship @ Rs. 6/- per month has been paid to the son of Shri Ranbir Singh Rawat from the budget provision of the year 1981-82.

Unequal Retirement Benefits vis-a-vis Civilian, B.S.F. and other services

4277. SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of widespread dissatisfaction amongst ex-servicemen due to unequal retirement benefits vis-a-vis civilians, Border Security Force and other services and if so, the corrective steps taken proposed;

(b) whether Government propose to consider equalisation of pensions rank for rank, payment of provident fund and full pension restoration after 12 years, equalisation with civil servants; and

(c) whether Government propose to ensure that on re-employment of ex-servicemen their pension and provident fund are not deducted as in the case at present in the light of the services rendered by our servicemen in the cause of the country's honour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) Like civil Government servants, BSF personnel, etc., the pension of servicemen is determined at 50 per cent of first Rs. 1000/- of emoluments, 45 per cent of next Rs. 500/- and 40 per cent of the balance of emoluments, pension so calculated is related to 33 years of qualifying service and for lesser service pension is calculated on pro-rata basis. However, keeping in view the early ages of retirement and hazardous service conditions of servicemen, they are being given comparatively liberal treatment in this respect, as is clear from the table given below:

Position on civil side	Position on Services side
(i) Pension is based on the average of actual pay and dearness pay drawn during the last 10 months, and the actual length of service.	(i) Pensioni s based on the maximum pay of the rank and the dearness pay and qualifying service. In the case of personnel below officer rank, other elements such as classification pay, good service pay and home saving element, are also taken into account. Qualifying service in the case of personnel consists of actual service and an element of weightage, whereas in the case of service officers it consists of the standard period of service and the element of weightage

1	2
(ii) Pension thus arrived at is rounded off to the next rupee.	Pension so arrived at is rounded off to the next rupee n the case of other ranks and to the next multiple of Rs. 25/-in the case of service officers. In the case of officers of the rank of Major General and above, the pension is further enhanced by Rs. 50/-.
(iii) Pension can be commuted upto 1/3 of the total amount	Service officers and personnel can commute their pension upto 43% and 45%, respectively.

(b) Like civil Government servants. pensionary benefits and payment of Provident Fund of Service personnel are also regulated as per the rules applicable at the time of their retirement. Further, any improvement made on the civil side is generally extended with suitable changes on the Services side as a matter of policy. There is no proposal for equalisation of pension rank for rank or for restoration of commuted pension after 12 years

(c) At present pay of military pensioners. on their re-employment is fixed in such a way that pay plus the gross amount of pension and/or the pension equivalent of other form of retirement benefits. does not exceed (i) pay he drew before his retirement, or (ii) Rs. 3000/-, whichever is less. For this purpose pension and pension equivalent of gratuity upto Rs. 125/- are ignored. No deprecion on account of provident fund is made from pay of ex-servicemen on re-employment. This is based on similar benefits admissible to re-employed civil pensioners.

Strike notice by employees of Five-Star Hotels in Delhi

4278. SHRI S. A. DORAI SEBASTIAN: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the employees of all Five-star hotels in Delhi have given strike notice and they will be going on strike just before ASIAD; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to avert such a crisis in the capital?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Amalgamation of M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited

4279. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that M/s. Indian Metals and Ferro Alloys Limited had applied for permission from the Income Tax Department as required by law while seeking amalgamation of M/s. Kalinga Tubes;

(b) if so, whether Government are aware that the Income Tax Department had not given permission for amalgamation till 11th Dscember, 1981 when the High Court of Orissa gave approval; and

(c) whether Government propose to enquire as to how the approval of the High Court could be obtained before the permission came from the Income Tax Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961, a company proposing to amalgamate with another company does not require the permission of the Income Tax Department for such amalgamation.

(b) and (c) In view of the reply to part (a) of the question, replies to part (b) and (c) do not arise.

Changes in Import Policy

4280. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have amended the current year's import policy relating to input/output norms for certain export items; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are contained in the Ministry of Commerce Public Notices Nos. 19-ITC(PN)/82 dated 15-4-1982, 30-ITC(PN)/82 dated 9-6-1982, 36-ITC (PN)/82 dated 22-7-1982 and 47-ITC(PN)/82 dated 24-9-1982. copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Import of Stainless Steel Sheets at Reduced Rate

4281. SHRI S. T. QUADRI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many firms have imported stainless steel sheets in various forms like folded angles and cleared consignments at lower rates of import duty on personal Bonds;

(b) if so, the particulars of the firms involved, the quantity of materials imported and the total amount of import duty avoided; and

(c) what steps, Government have initiated to recover the huge amounts of import duty from these firms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir, In terms of the court orders, the consignments so imported were released provisionally at lower rate of import duty against personal bonds for disputed amounts of duty with Bank Guarantees for varying percentages of such amounts.

(b) Since the details asked for will need to be culled from various records, it is not possible to compile the requisite information without expense of disproportionate time and effort. If the particulars of the consignment about which such information is required, are specified the requisite information can be collected and furnished.

(c) The recovery action can be initiated only after the pending Court cases are finally decided.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को ऋण

4282. श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की, प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को उद्योगों की स्थापना करने के लिए ऋण देने की कोई योजना है ताकि वे अपनी रोजी-रोटी कमा सकेंगे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि गत दो वर्षों में तथा चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों के ऋण के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए थे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसे कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए तथा उनमें से कितने लोगों को ऋण प्रदान किया गया और अस्वीकृत आवेदन-पत्रों की प्रतिशतता क्या है तथा उसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) और (ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने बैंकों से कहा है कि विशेषत: लघु उद्योगों में से अपेक्षाकृत छोटे उद्योगों और तकनीकी योग्यता प्राप्त एवं केन्द्रीय / राज्य सरकारों की विशेष रोजगार योजनाओं के अधीन प्रायोजित उद्यमियों के बारे में मार्जिन अपेक्षाओं के सम्बन्ध में लचीला रवैया अपनाएं और यदि कोई प्रस्ताव, अन्यथा ठीक हो तो कोई भी अर्थक्षम योजनाएं केवल मार्जिन के अभाव में अस्वीकृत न की जाएं । इसके अलावा, पात्र मामलों में उद्यमियों को यह अनुमति दी जानी चाहिए कि वे जब और जैसे जरूरत हो साम्या (इक्विटी) विभिन्न चरणों में प्रस्तुत कर दें और इस बात पर जोर न दिया जाए । कि परियोजना की प्रारम्भिक अवस्थाओं में भी सारी साम्या पूंजी प्रस्तुत की जाए। बैंकों से कहा गया है कि उन्हें ऋण प्रस्तावों पर विचार करते समय मुख्यत: परियोजनाओं को अर्थक्षमता से प्रभावित होना चाहिए और अस्थाई सम्पत्ति / तीसरे पक्ष की गारण्टी के रूप में सांपार्श्विक [जमानत पर दस्तूरी तौर से जोर नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए। सिर्फ सांपार्श्विक जमानत / गारण्टी के अभाव में किसी समुचित प्रस्ताव को अस्वीकृत नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । जहां सांपार्श्विक जमानत प्राप्त की जाए, वहां यथा सम्भव प्रभार, साम्याबंधक के रूप में निर्मित किया जाना चाहिए न कि पंजीकृत बंधक के रूप में ताकि ऋणकर्ताओं को स्टैम्प शुल्क / रजिस्ट्री के खर्चे की बचत हो सके। बैंकों को सावधि ऋणों के बारे में ऋण की वापसी अदायगी का कार्यक्रम वित्तपोषित एकक की मुनाफ़ा कमाने की क्षमता, लाभ-हानि बराबर कर लेने की स्थिति को ध्यान में रख कर बनाना चाहिए न कि तदर्थ रूप में । इसके अलावा जब भी कोई एकक बिजली में कटौती मन्दी या अन्य किन्हीं वास्तविक कारणों से अदायगी करने में असमर्थ रहे तो निर्धारित वापसी अदायगी के कार्यक्रम की समीक्षा की जानी चाहिए और यथावश्यक सीमा तक उसका पुनर्निर्धारण किया जाना चाहिए ।

बैंकों को ऋणों की वापसी अदायगी से छूट की अवधि (होली डे पीरियड) में संचित हुए ब्याज को, उस एकक द्वारा मुनाफा कमाने लगने के बाद आसान किस्तों में वसूलना चाहिए और उसमें चक्रवृद्धि ब्याज का अंश नहीं होना चाहिए ।

शाखा प्रबन्धकों में विवेक शक्तियां निहित कर दी जानी चाहिएं ताकि 60 से 80 प्रतिशत तक ऋण विषयक निर्णय स्वयं शाखास्तर पर ही किए जा सकें। 25000 रुपये तक की ऋण सीमाएं तथा इस राशि से अधिक किन्तु 2 लाख रुपये तक की सीमा वाले मामले सामान्यत: आवेदन प्राप्त होने के क्रमश: 4 सप्ताह और 8 से 9 सप्ताह के भीतर निपटा दिए जाने चाहिएं ।

एकरूपता और सरलीकरण के एक उपाय के रूप में उनसे यह कहा गया है कि वे 2 लाख रुपये तक की ऋण सीमाओं के लिए सभी लघु उद्योगों के ऋणकर्ताओं के वास्ते एक सममानकीकृत आवेदन और साक्षात्कार-एवं-मूल्यांकन फार्मों के सट प्रारम्भ करें । (फार्मों का एक सैट 25000 रुपये तक के ऋणों के लिए है और दूसरा 25000 रु० और 2 लाख रुपये के बीच के अग्रिमों के लिए) छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों के वास्ते ब्याज दर ढांचा काफी उदार है और 2 मार्च,

1981 से प्रभावी हुई दरें नीचे दी गई हैं :—

25,000.00 रुपये तक के संमिश्र ऋण

	प्रतिवर्ष
पिछड़े क्षेत्र	10.25
अन्य क्षेत्र	12.50

अग्रावधिक अग्रिम

	प्रतिवर्ष से अनधिक
2 लाख रुपये तक	15
2 लाख रुपये से अधिक और 25 लाख रुपये तक	17.5
25 लाख रुपये से अधिक	19.5

सावधि ऋण

	प्रतिवर्ष
पिछड़े क्षेत्र	12.50
(केवल नए एककों के वास्ते)	
अन्य क्षेत्र	13.50

(ग) और (घ). दिसम्बर 1979 और 1980 को समाप्त हुए वर्गों और मार्च, 1981 के अन्त तक की स्थिति के मुताबिक छोटे पैमाने के उद्योगों को बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए अग्रिमों के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गए हैं। अस्वीकृत ऋण आवेदन-पत्रों से सम्बन्धित सूचना, इस समय विद्यमान सूचना प्रणाली से प्राप्त नहीं होती।

निम्नलिखित के अन्तिम शुक्रवार की स्थिति के मुताबिक	एककों की संख्या हजारों में	बकाया राशि करोड़ रुपयों में
दिसम्बर, 1979	681	2633
दिसम्बर, 1980	794	3136
मार्च, 1981	830	3300

Resignation of General Manager (Hotels of ITDC)

4283. SHRI RASHEED MASOOD: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the General Manager Hotels (ITDC) had recently resigned; if so what are the reasons therefor;

(b) whether it is also a fact that CBI inquiry has been instituted against certain officials of ITDC;

(c) if so, has the inquiry been completed; and

(d) what are the details thereof and what action has been taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Enquiries against some officials of the I.T.D.C. have been initiated by the C.B.I. These are still in progress. Appropriate action will be taken after these enquiries have been completed.

News-item captioned "Emergency Landing by Korean Plane at Sonegaon"

4284. SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a Korean 11-62 aeroplane forced landed at

Sonegaon airport in Nagpur (Maharashtra) on 15th October, 1982 as appearing in the 'Nagpur Times' dated 16th October, 1982 under the heading "Emergency landing by Korean Plane at Sonegaon";

(b) if so, whether the plane forcelanded due to shortage of fuel or with some other intention;

(c) how many persons were there in the plane, the names and status thereof, the name of place from where the plane took off and its destination;

(d) whether the fuel was not filled in the previous airport for the aircraft as it was scheduled for a long flight;

(e) how much fuel was filled, how the payment was made and whether necessary permission was sought for the purpose, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of steps taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) to (f). One IL-62 aircraft belonging to Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea which was to make a technical landing at Bombay was diverted to Nagpur since there was work in progress on the runway at Bombay airport. This aircraft landed accordingly at Nagpur (Sonegaon) at 1502 hrs. on 15.10.82. According to the request received from the Embassy of Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea the aircraft was to make a technical landing at Bombay on its way from Pyongong to Luanda, carrying a delegation. The details of the delegation were not furnished. After landing at Nagpur it was reported by the Aerodrome Officer, Nagpur that the aircraft was carrying Mr. Decosta, President of Santome and that the aircraft wanted to fly direct from Nagpur to Djibouti. From Nagpur it was permitted as a special case to fly direct to Djibouti after customs clearance from Nagpur. The aircraft took off at 18.00 hrs. on 15-10-82. The aircraft was carrying 75 passengers an uplifted 48000 litres fuel for which payment was made in US dollers.

Survey by I.T. Department in Delhi

4285. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL:
SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI:
SHRI QAZI SALEEM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the shops, offices, factories and premises in the area of Ajmeri Gate, Haus Kazi, Chawri Bazar and Jama Masjid of Delhi have been surveyed, searched and raided by the Income Tax Department of Delhi on 13th October, 1982 as well as during 1st October, 1982 to 20th October, 1982 under sections 133-A and 131 of the Act;

(b) if so, the reasons for such surveys, raids and searches;

(c) the outcome of the same;

(d) what indiscriminating books, ledgers, documents stores and materials were found, seized and sealed;

(e) at what time the said surveys raided and searches started and continued, concluded; and

(f) at what time the said books, ledgers, documents, stores, cash etc., were seized and sealed and under what sections and rules the same have been done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (f). The Income Tax authorities, Delhi, on certain developments leading them to believe that business was being carried outside the books or proper books of account were not being maintained by a business concern of Chawri Bazar, Delhi, carried out survey u/s

133-A of the Income Tax Act on 13th October, 1982 in the case of the concern. The survey was concluded on the same day. Books of Account for a few years were identified during the survey. Certain incriminating documents were impounded by taking recourse to section of the Income Tax Act.

Heading Creation of Private Trusts

4286. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that large industrial houses with a view to avoid proper tax liability use the medium of private trusts and investment companies despite the provisions made in the successive Finance Acts of 1980 and 1981;

(b) if so, whether he proposes to order a detailed study of the creation of private trusts by large industrial houses and take necessary action against them for violation of the provisions of Income Tax Act;

(c) if not, the reasons for not plugging various loopholes in this private trusts creation tactics; and

(d) the particulars of investment companies created by each of these houses in this manner and trusts controlled by them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The Central Board of Direct Taxes is engaged in examining whether the provisions made by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1980 and the Finance Act, 1981 with a view to plugging certain loopholes in the law are being circumvented by tax payers through new devices. Further legislative and administrative action, to the extent required, would be taken by the Government on the basis of the results of such examination.

(d) information as sought for, would require a detailed study in respect of a large number of cases relating to all the large industrial houses involving considerable effort and time. which may not be commensurate with the results sought to be achieved.

Foreign Sub-Marines in he Coast of Trivandrum

4287. SHRI B. K. NAIR:

SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain sub-marines were sighted off the coast of Trivandrum a few weeks ago;

(b) whether any efforts have been made to establish their identity;

(c) if so, the results thereof; and

(d the steps proposed to be taken to safeguard the vital installations at the Trivandrum Coast?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN): (a) to (d). Government monitor all submarine activities of the Indian Coast. It is not in public interest to mention details.

हिमाचल प्रदेश के छावनी क्षेत्रों में कबरों और मकानों का रख रखाव

4288. श्री कृष्ण दत्त सुल्तानपुरी: क्या शिक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिमाचल प्रदेश के छावनी क्षेत्रों में कबरों और मकानों का रख-रखाव नहीं किया जा रहा है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अब वहां मकान ढह गए हैं; और

(ख) क्या सरकार बेघर हुए सिविलियनों का मकानों का आबंटन करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

रक्षा मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० पी० सिंह देव): (क) डागशयी छावनी में 7 कब्रों और नई मुस्लिम सिमेटरी डागशयी में एक मकान, जो ढह गया है, को छोड़ कर, हिमाचल प्रदेश में अन्य सभी कब्रों और मकानों का उचित रख-रखाव और मरम्मत उन समुदायों द्वारा किया जाता है जो उनके लिए जिम्मेवार हैं ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

Anomalies in Pay Scales of State Government Employees

4289. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether anomalies in pay scales of the State Govt. employees of Assam have been removed fully or not;

(b) if not, how many cases are still pending and the reasons thereof; and

(c) when the remaining cases of anomalies will be removed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House in due course.

Complaints Against Indian Garment Exporters

4290. SHRI M. RAJASHEKHARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints from foreign countries against the Indian garment exporters who were shipping power-loom items under the name of hand-loom goods and tampering with quota certificates etc.;

(b) whether Government have de-registered such unscrupulous exporters;

(c) the number and names of such exporters who are being considered for de-registration;

(d) whether Government are aware that some of the fradulent exporters are the members of the Executive Committee of the AEPC and hold advance and imprest import licences under duty exemption scheme and 100 per cent export oriented units; and

(e) whether Government propose to cancel the advance imprest import licences and 100 per cent export oriented scheme sanctions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

Recently, some cases from Benelux and the U. K. where non-handloom origin of goods had been alleged were referred to Government for scrutiny. On scrutiny it was found that sixteen parties were involved in cases where non-handloom products had been exported as handloom items. The names of the parties involved are given in Annexure-I. Action has been initiated under law against these parties. One of the exporters, who is also reported to be a member of the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council, has been issued approval under the 100 per cent Export Oriented Units Scheme on 30th December, 1981.

2. Certain other cases came to light during the normal process of monitoring of garment exports where exports had been effected on the basis of unauthorised documents or misdeclaration of facts. Eleven exporters have been de-registered in this connection—ten by the Apparels Export Promotion Council and one by the Office of the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports. A list of these exporters is given in Annexure-II

3. None of these eleven parties is reported to be on the Executive Committee of the Apparels Export Promotion Council or holding advance

Import Licences or sanction under the 100 per cent export oriented Unit Scheme.

ANNEXURE—I

NAMES OF PARTIES INVOLVED IN CASES WHERE NON-HANDLOOM PRODUCTS HAD BEEN EXPORTED AS HANDLOOM ITEMS TO BENELUX AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Sl No.	Name of the party
1	2
1.	M/s. C & A International, New Delhi.
2.	M/s. Sing & Smile (I) P. Ltd., New Delhi.
3.	M/s. Vandana Exports. New Delhi.
4.	M/s. India Export House Private Ltd., New Delhi.
5.	Neeta Wears, New Delhi.
6.	M/s. Kanta International, New Delhi.
7.	M/s. Smiling Roses, New Delhi.
8.	M/s. Shiwani Exp. Inc., New Delhi.
9.	M/s. Atex India, New Delhi.
10.	M/s. Chowdhary International Bombay.
11.	M/s. Jaydee Exports, New Delhi.
12.	M/s. Gazibo, New Delhi.
13.	M/s. Mohan International. New Delhi.
14.	M/s. Chandramani. Delhi.
15.	M/s. Mohan Overseas, New Delhi.
16.	M/s. Western India Garments Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.

ANNEXURE– II

LIST OF GARMENT EXPORTERS WHO HAVE BEEN DE-REGISTERED

1. M/s Hemla Embroidery Mills Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Deregistered by Apparels Export Promotion Council, New Delh.
2. M/s. Dadu Enterprises Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi.	Do.
3. M/s. Export Merchants, New Delhi.	Do.
4. M/s. Handicraft International, Lucknow, U.P.	Do.
5. M/s. Bharat International Export Corporation, New Delhi.	Do.
6. M/s. Indian Apparels Industries, New Delhi.	Do.
7. M/s. Impex International, Bombay.	Do.
8. M/s. Shivani Exports Inc., New Delhi.	Do.
9. M/s. Business Associates, New Delhi.	Do.
10. M/s. Hari International, New Delhi.	Do.
11. M/s. Sharma Clothiers, New Delhi.	De-registered by Office of Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi.

Alleged Close Link of Liaison Officers Executives with Customs Staff at Delhi Airport

4291. SHRI DIGAMBAR SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 5346 dated the 13th August, 1982 regarding alleged close link of liaison officers/executives with customs staff at Delhi Airport and State:

(a) whether there obtains any system under which the Collector, Central Excise and Customs, New Delhi or Members of Board of Indirect Taxes dealing with Customs are required to pay any surprise visits to the Palam Airport—Arrival Hall—to oversee the clearance of passengers particularly when a number of flights are bunched and that on rush peak days; if so, what; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b). As part of his normal administrative functions, the Collector of Central Excise & Customs. New Delhi does pay surprise visits amongst his other formations, to the Palam Airport, to keep himself apprised of the functioning of his charge with a view, *inter alia* to improving the efficiency. So also does the Member in charge of Customs in the Board.

Alleged adulteration in Imported Palmolein Oil

4292. SHRI MOHANLAL PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received certain complaints against the State Trading Corporation Officials for alleging adulteration of imported palmolein oil;

(b) if so, the details of the complaints received uptil now;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, what are the findings and the action taken against the guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). A news item appeared in the Press on 7-2-82 titled "32 STC officials sued for food adulteration". In this news item it was alleged that Gujarat Food and Drugs Control Department had filed prosecution proceedings against 32 officials of the State Trading Corporation including its Managing Director and also against partners of 5 private tinners to whom the STC was entrusting tinning work.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A complaint has been filed by the Food and Drugs Inspector of Government of Gujarat in the Court of Judicial First Class Magistrate, Ghandhidham. The case is still pending in the Court and the matter is sub-judice.

दुबई/कातर में भारतीय बैंकों द्वारा उठाया गया घाटा

3293. श्री भोखा भाई : क्या वित्त मंत्री दुबई में कार्यरत भारतीय बैंकों की शाखाओं को घाटे के बारे में दिनांक 8 अक्तूबर, 1982 के तारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 92 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ओवरसेज बैंक के चेयरमैन ने पूर्व में आई० एफ० ई० सी० दोहा (कातर) के मामले में घाटे की धनराशि के बारे में एक विवरण दिया था;

(ख) क्या मंत्रालय ने यह जांच कर ली है कि क्या उक्त विवरण देते समय चेयरमैन-व-प्रबन्ध निदेशक ने बैंकिंग अधिनियम और सरकारी गोपनीयता अधिनियम के उपबन्धों का उल्लंघन किया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो जांच के क्या परिणाम निकले और चेयरमैन-व-प्रबन्ध निदेशक के विरुद्ध यदि कोई कार्यवाही की गई है तो वह क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी (क) से (ग). इंटरनेशनल फाइनेन्स एण्ड एक्सचेंज कारपोरेशन, दोहा कतार के बन्द होने के कारण भारतीय बैंकों को हुई हानियों से सम्बन्धित सूचना राज्य सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 165 के उत्तर में 27-4-82 को और लोक सभा अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 255 के उत्तर में 9-7-82 को दी जा चुकी थी। अतः जनता को इस मामले की जानकारी पहले से ही थी।

Radar System at Airport

4294. SHRI DAULATSINHJI JADEJA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that radar systems is being provided in certain airports, if so, the names of these airports;

(b) the names of those airports where these system is not being provided yet; and

(c) what is the policy of Government to provide radar system at airport and what is the cost involved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) The Civil Aviation Department has provided radars at Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Madras airports for air traffic control purposes.

During the Sixth Five Year Plan period (1980—85), it is proposed to replace the Airport Surveilance Radar (ASR) equipment and provide an updatement kit for the Air Route Surveillance Radar (ARSR) at Bombay Airport at an approximate total cost of Rs. 6.20 crores.

(b) The names of the airports used by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot and where the Civil Aviation Department has not provided radars are listed in the enclosed Annexure.

(c) The radar facility is provided at the airports where the traffic densify and the complexity of routing pattern warrant the provision of radar service, subject to the availability of resources. The approximate cost of the various radars is indicated below:—

	(Rs. in crores)
(i) Precision Approach Radar	0·60
(ii) Airport Surveillance Radar	3·40
(iii) Air Route Surveillance Radar	11·00

Statement

AIRPORTS USED BY INDIAN AIRLINES AND VAYUDOOT WHERE THE CIVIL AVIATION DEPARTMENT HAS NOT PROVIDED RADAR SYSTEM

Bombay Region	Calcutta Region	Delhi Region	Madras Region
Ahmedabad	Agartala	Agra	*** Bangalore
Aurangabad	Bagdogra	Allahabad	Cochin
Belgaum	Barapani	Amritsar	Coimbatore
Bhavnagar	Bhubaneshwar	Chandigarh	Hyderabad
Bhopal	Dibrugarh	Dehradun	Madurai
Bhuj.	Dimapur	Gorakhpur	Mangalore
* Dabolim	Gauhati	Gwalior	Tiruchirapalli
Indore	Imphal	Hissar	Tirupati
Jabalpur	Jamshedpur	Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jamnagar.	Jorhat	Jammu	Vijaywada
Keshod	Kailashahar	Jodhpur	Vishakapatnam
Nagpur	Lilabari	Kanpur	
Porbandar	Patna	Khajuraho	
Pune	Port Blair	Kulu	
Raipur	Ranchi	Leh	
Rajkot	Silchar	Lucknow	
Vadodara	Tezpur	Ludhiana	
	Tezu	** Srinagar	
		Udaipur	
		Varanasi	

Note:—

* At Dabolim (Goa), Navy has provided a radar which can be used by the civilian flights also.

** At Srinagar, Air Force has provided a radar which can be used by the civilian flights also.

*** At Bangalore, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has provided a radar which can be used by the commercial flights also.

Opening of Branches of Nationlised Banks in Rural and Backward Areas in Orissa

4295. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branches opened by each nationalised banks in the rural and backward areas in Orissa during the year 1981-82;

(b) what are the main facilities being given to the people in rural and backward areas by these banks;

(c) whether there is any proposal to open more branches in these areas in the year 1982-83; if so, the deails thereof; and

(d) the criteria adopted for opening a bank branch in a particular area?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) Available data relating to the number of branches opened in Orissa during 1981-82 by the State Bank of India and 20 Nationalised Banks are set out in the *Annexe*.

(b) The extension of banking facilities to rural and backward areas is a part and parcel of the infrastructural build up necessary to develop the growth potential of these areas and to raise the level of their economy. In order to utilise its operational capability, each bank branch takes steps to develop constituents, mobilise resources and undertake lending programmes in support of local activities in pursuance of the overall objectives of priority sector lending, lending under IRDP, lending to weaker sections of the society etc.

(c) and (d). The Reserve Bank of India have formulated a new branch licensing policy for the three years 1982-83 to 1984-85 to achieve by March 1985, a coverage of one bank office, on an average for a population of 17,000 in rural and semi-urban areas. In pursuance of this objective, 350 additional offices are expected to be opened during the policy period at unbanked rural and semi-urban centres in all the 13 districts in Orissa.

The State Government of Orissa have been requested by the Reserve Bank of India to recommend, in consultation with District Consultative Committees, unbanked rural and semi-urban centres for opening branches. Branch expansion programme for Orissa will be finalised by the Reserve Bank of India on receipt of the recommendations of the State Government.

Statement

	Name of the Bank	Number of branches opened
1.	State Bank of India	32
2.	Allahabad Bank	2
3.	Andhra Bank	3
4.	Bank of India	9
5.	Indian Overseas Bank	17
6.	New Bank of India	3
7.	Union Bank of India	2
8.	United Bank of India	10
9.	United Commercial Bank	10
	Total	88

Visit of Family Members of P.M. to USA

4296. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister recently visited U.S.A. alongwith her family members;

(b whether her visit to the U.S.A. to meet the U.S. President was official;

(c) if so, whether family members of the Prime Minister were a part of the official team; and

(d) if not whether the expenses of the visit to U.S. of the accompanying family members were done by the family members?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHAI RAMA RAO): (a) and (b Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). The journeys from Delhi to USA and back were performed by a Chartered Plane. The family members of the Prime Minister attended official functions to which they were invited. Transport and other facilities in USA were provided by the host country. In view of this, the question of payment by the accompanying family members does not arise.

Visit of U.K. Defence Minister

4297. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the U.K. Defence Minister, on his recent visit to India, has indicated any further transfers of sophisticated Defence technology to this country;

(b) if so, the additional expenditure likely to be incurred by India; and

(c) whether the phased production of Jaguar aircraft at HAL will be slowed down in view of its planned replacement in U.K. itself by more advanced aircrafts?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI VENKATARAMAN): (a) and (b). The British Secretary of State for Defence during his recent visit to India agreed that it should be possible to expand the areas of cooperation between the two countries. It was decided during the discussions that experts from India and United Kingdom would meet periodically to explore ways of intensifying cooperation in the field of defence particularly in the areas of research and development. It is, however, not in public interest to disclose further details in this connection.

(c) There is no proposal under consideration at present to slow down the phased production of Jaguar aircraft at HAL.

Formation of a Committee to enquire into the Affairs of Tea Estates in Cachar

4298. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have formed a Committee to enquire into the affairs of Hatticherra and Subong Tea Estates of Cachar according to Tea Act;

(b) if so, when and with how many members it was formed;

(c) how many meetings of the said Committee have since taken place;

(d) what are the findings and recommendations of the above committee; and

(e) what follow-up action Ministry has taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes Sir. Government have constituted a Committee under Section 163(1) of the Tea Act for full and complete

investigation into the affairs of Subong and Hatticherra Tea Estates in Cachar.

(b) The Committee was constituted by Gazette Notification No. SO. 443(E) dated 17.6.81 and comprised five members. Thereafter, vide Govt. Gazette Notification No. SO 277(E) dated 21.4.1982 and subsequent amendment No. SO 522(E) dt. 22.7.82 a fresh Committee of five members has been constituted.

(c) The Committee constituted by Gazette Notification No. SO 443(E) dt. 17.6.1981 met once on 10-9.1981. The fresh Committee constituted by Gazette Notification No. SO 277(E) dt. 21.4.1982 and SO 522(E) dt. 22.7.1982 met on the following dates: 31.8.1982 and 1.9.1982, 15.91982 to 17.9-1982, and 4.10.1982.

(d) Before the Committee could finalise its report the owners of the Tea Gardens obtained an interim Order of Injunction from Calcutta High Court on 7-10.1982 restraining the Committee from proceeding further with the investigation, and from submitting any report thereon.

(e) Does not arise in view of (d) above.

प्रधान मंत्री को विदेश यात्रा पर खर्च

4299. **श्री राम अवध :** क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि हाल ही में प्रधान मंत्री की अमरीका तथा जापान यात्रा पर खर्च हुई राशि का भारतीय और विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पद्माभि रामा राव) : इन दो देशों में हमारे सम्बन्धित दूतावासों से सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और ज्योंही यह उपलब्ध होगी, सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

Filling up of General Category vacancies by Bank of Baroda

4300. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bank of Baroda is filling general category vacancies from amongst the employees available in the merit list in place of those who had refused to accept promotion from clerical to officers cadre;

(b) whether this Bank is also filling vacancies in place of employees who had qualified in the written test and interview but resigned the Bank service amongst General Category employees;

(c) whether this Bank is not filling vacancies of SC/ST employees in the above same cases and declaring the quota of their including their names in the final list; and

(d) if so. what steps Government propose to take to ask the Bank to promote the next employees belonging to SC/ST in place of these who had resigned from the Bank service but their names were included in the final list of selected persons from clercial to officers cadre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). The Bank of Baroda has reported that in case of promotion from clerical to officers cadre if a promotee employee from either the general or the reserved category refuses to accept promotion or resigns from the bank's service, the resulting vacancy is filled in by the next available candidate in the merit list of the respective category. However, if SC/ST employees are not available the vacancies are filled in by the general category candidates.

According to the bank all the available SC/ST candidates in the merit list who were successful in the written test and interview in the current year have been promoted to

officers cadre and that there is no waiting list of such candidates. The Bank has also reported that the back-log of unfilled vacancies reserved for SC/ST is carried forward to subsequent years in accordance with Government orders in order to safe-guard the interest of SC/ST.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसाइटियों को ऋण

4301 श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :
श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :
श्री रविन्द्र वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि वीवर्स कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों ने 1981-82 के दौरान राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लेने के लिए आवेदन किया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो बैंकों में कुल कितने आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ;

(ग) कितने आवेदकों को और कितने प्रतिशत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त हुआ ; और

(घ) बैंकों ने कितनी तथा कितनी प्रतिशत सोसायटियों को ऋण देने से इन्कार कर दिया और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जनार्दन पुजारी) : (क) से (घ) : बुनकर समितियों समेत, सहकारी समितियों को ऋण सुविधाएं सामान्यत: राज्य और केन्द्रीय सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा दी जाती हैं। वाणिज्यिक बैंक सामान्यत: ऐसी बुनकर सहकारी समितियों को ऋण देते हैं जिन्हें सहकारी बैंकों द्वारा वित्तपोषित नहीं किया जाता। पूछे गए विशिष्ट स्वरूप के बैंकों द्वारा बुनकर सहकारी समितियों को स्वीकृत किए गए अग्रिमों के सम्बन्ध में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा पूछे गए विशिष्ट प्रकार के आंकडे नहीं रखे जाते। अलबत्ता, 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत हथकरघा बुनकरों के सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों के अग्रिम, दिसम्बर, 1981 के अन्त की स्थिति के मुताबिक 2.22 लाख से अधिक खातों में 36.58 करोड़ रुपये के थे। इसी प्रकार ये आंकडे यह भी दर्शाते हैं कि जून, 1980 की स्थिति के मुताबिक शिल्पकारों, ग्रामीण तथा कुटीर उद्योगों के वास्ते अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों के अग्रिम 3.21 लाख से अधिक खातों में 55.34 करोड़ रुपये के थे।

Construction of Calicut Airport

4302. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) at what stage is the construction of Calicut aerodrome at present;

(b) how much money has been allotted for this aerodrome and how much has been spent already;

(c) whether there is a likelihood of delay in its construction; and

(d) if so. the reasons thereof and the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRIES OF CIVIL AVIATION AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD): (a) Tenders have been invited for award of work.

(b) A sum of Rs. 1.89 lakhs has been spent during the current plan period for survey and soil investigation. A provision of Rs. 1.00 crore exists in the current plan for this project. Additional funds will be made available as the construction work progresses.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Export Target

4303. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 8,650 crores export target is likely to be hit;

(b) if so, what are the main reasons for the same;

(c) what are the other steps being initiated to step up trade exchanges;

(d) if so, whether P.M.'s visit to U.S.A. and USSR has also helped India to improve exports; and

(e) what are the other steps being taken to achieve the export target of Rs. 8,650 crores ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (e). The overall export target for the current financial year 1982-83 is tentatively fixed at Rs. 8,650 crores. The prospects of achieving this target will depend on the state of economy in the country as well as the trading environment in the international market. The economic situation in the country has shown significant improvement during 1981-82. Industrial production during 1981-82 went up by 8.3 per cent and agricultural production by about 3 per cent over and above the rise of 15.4 per cent achieved in 1980-81. The industrial production is expected to increase further by 6 to 7 per cent in 1982-83. With signs of improvement in economy and infrastructural facilities and various export promotion measures initiated by the Government the target is likely to be achieved. However, the international trading environment continues to be bleak.

Government has taken several policy measures to promote exports. The main thrust of these measures has been to remove domestic constraints in production both for export promotion and import substitution. Some of these measures include removal of licensing constraints on export production, policy for setting up of 100 per cent export-oriented units, simplification and streamlining of duty draw-back procedures, extension of period of pre-shipment credit for engineering and other export oriented industries, introduction of the new policy relating to trading houses, expansion of exports of public sector undertakings, liberal import of inputs and technology for export production ant extension of the policy for grant of cash compensatory support for a further period of three years upto 31st March, 1986.

Prime Minister's recent visits to the U.S.A. and the USSR have generated a great deal of goodwill and mutual understanding with these countries and as a result our export efforts is expected to receive a boost.

EEC Participation in forthcoming Indian Trade Fair in New Delhi

4394. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MUTHY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that forthcoming International Trade Fair at Pragati Maidan of the capital is expected to be participated by the European Economic Community in a big way;

(b) if so, how many countries will participate in the Fair;

(c) what are the main object of the fair; and

(d) if so, how long the fair will continue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 37 countries including 10 European Economic Community countries are participating in India International Trade Fair '82.

(c) The main objective of the Fair is to project the industrial image and commercial potential of the Indian economy to overseas participants and visitors and India's business interests. The Fair will also project productivity as its theme.

(d) The Fair is being held from 14 November, 1982.

Tourist Policy to achieve Tourist Arrival Targets

4305. SHRI P. M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been urged to the Government that tourist policy needs to be formulated by the Government if it seriously wants to attain its target of attracting 1.5 million tourists in India by 1985;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered to formulate tourist policy;

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to meet the rush of the tourists during the Asian Games to be held in New Delhi;

(d) what are the steps taken to meet the rush; and

(e) what are the steps also taken to achieve the target set for attracting 1.5 million tourists upto 1985?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): (a) and (b). The Tourism Policy has been formulated and presented to the Lok Sabha on 3.11.1982 indicating in general terms the intent of the Ministry of Tourism and the efforts to be made in attracting more tourists to India.

(c) and (d). In addition to the existing 4241 rooms, 2419 rooms are programmed for being available in time for Asiad. Railways have introduced special suburban trains in Delhi and have increased the frequency of important trains. Transport facilities by way of buses, coaches, taxies and tourist cars are also being increased. The frequency of Indian Airlines, Agra-Jaipur service will be four times a week.

(e) The Department of Tourism is augmenting its efforts and also reassessing the promotional strategies for attracting larger number of tourists in view of the world-wide and continued economic recession. Some of the measures initiated are to promote charter traffic, international conferences/conventions in India, expansion of airports, construction of new airports, augmentation of Indian Airlines and Air India fleet, construction and expansion of hotels and other accommodation, simplification of frontier formalities and stepping up of marketing promotion abroad.

Transfer of Plot of land called as "Rifle Range" To Government of West Bengal

4306. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a plot of land called as "Rifle Range" situated at Kurseong in the district of Darjeeling was proposed to be transferred to the Government of West Bengal for construction of a public stadium and play ground thereon;

(b) if so, how the matter now stand and when the actual transfer would take place;

(c) whether the Military Estate Officer, Silliguri and Director, Military Land and Cantonment, Fort William, Calcutta have already allowed some persons to occupy certain portions of the land and is now pressing them to pay abnormally high cost of the land and annual rents for the past several years which is beyond the paying capacity of these poor people; and

(d) whether it is also a fact that the above officers are also threatening these persons with eviction in the event of their failure to pay the amount demanded by them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) to (d). Kurseong Rifle Range which comprises of an area of 6.34 acres was offered to the State Government of West Bengal in 1975 on becoming surplus to Defence requirements, on payment of market value or in exchange for land of equivalent value. An area of 2.07 acres out of the total area of the Rifle Range is under encroachment by 19 encroachers. The State Government reacted belatedly to the offer in 1979 by which time. the requirement of the Army had undergone a change and the land was no longer surplus. The State Government have been informed that the question of its transfer to them does not arise now.

2. In November, 1977, Government issued sanction for sale of land to the 19 encroachers and on payment of rent for past period of unauthorised occupation. So far, only 5 of the encroachers have paid for the value of land and rent upto the date of payment. The remaining 14 encroachers were given a final opportunity to pay land value and rent by 30th April, 1982 but they have failed to make payment. Accordingly, action to evict them under rules has been initiated and eviction proceedings are in progress.

Import Licences issued to M/s. Goyal Gases private Ltd. Ghaziabad and Associated Companies

4307. SHRI CHIRANJILAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the import licenses issued to M/s. Goyal Gases Pvt. Ltd., of B/7, Industrial Site IV, PO CEL, Sahibabad, Ghaziabad and their associated companies namely. (i) Peacock Chemicals Pvt. Ltd.; (ii) Poysha Oxygen Pvt. Ltd.; (iii) Bihar Oxygen; (iv) Goyal Udyog Pvt. Ltd., and (v) Bihar Acetylene since 1974 onwards;

(b) location of the factories of the above mentioned companies and annual production in terms of quantity and value of each company for oxygen and nitrogen since 1972 onwards; and

(c) whether the import licences issued to the above mentioned companies were actual user licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Particulars of import licences are published in the Weekly Bulletin of Import Licences, Export Licences and Industrial Licences, issued by Chief Controller of Imports & Exports, New Delhi, copies of which are available in Parliament Library.

(b) According to the information so far available, only M/s. Goyal Gases Pvt. Ltd. have a factory in Distt. Ghaziabad for manufacture of industrial gas. Their production of oxygen gas as reported was as under:—

Year	*Thousand cubic metres*
1980	201.8
1981	664.5
1982 (Jan. to June)	397.8

(c) Import licences for Capital Goods to industrial undertakings are subject to Actual User condition as per policy.

Awarding of Vira Chakra to late Ram Lal, Maur Mandi, Bhatinda

4308. SHRI KRISHNA PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that late Shri Ram Lal, Maur Mandi of Bhatinda was awarded Vira Chakra posthumously in 1971 war;

(b) whether his wife who received the award was promised to be given 16 acres of land, a house to build for her, a road named after her husband and children to be educated by Government;

(c) whether all the promises given by Government at the time of giving award have not been fulfilled even after eleven years and the widow of Shri Ram Lal has returned the Vira Chakra; and

(d) if the answer to parts (a) and (b) be in the affirmative, the part (c) in the negative, why promises have not been fulfilled; what steps Government are taking to fulfil all the promises given to the widow of Shri Ram Lal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Advertisement made by M/s. Goyal Gases private Limited inviting Quotations for Cryogenic Tanks

4309. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that an advertisement was made by M/s. Goyal Gases Private Limited in the 'Indian Trade Journal' dated 5th August, 1982 inviting quotations for cryogenic tanks;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the advertisement made specifies only 27 tanks whereas the licences were granted by Government for 77 tanks of 1000 litres and above.

(c) the specification and capacity given in the advertisement differs materially from the list of equipment attached with their import applications; and

(d) whether the import licences so granted also differ from the list of imports of such tanks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No such advertisement was made on 5th August, 1982. However, the company advertised their requirement of Nitrogen Liquifier and transportation/storage tanks in the Indian Trade Journal dated 5th August, 1981.

(b) to (c) The advertisement covered transportation/storage tanks of varying capacities and a complete Nitrogen Liquifier. The import licences were issued—one covering 27 Nos. of Transportation/Storage tanks of different capacities and the second licence covering a complete Nitrogen Liquifier with detailed description of the items including 50 Liquid Nitrogen Storage tanks—second hand, for import of second-hand capital equipment, no advertisement is necessary as per policy.

Business Interest of an Employee of Punjab and Sind Bank in U.K.

4310. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a Deputy General Manager (Personnel) of the Punjab and Sind Bank had business interest in the U.K. through his nephew who was also in the employment of the Bank;

(b) how many times and for what periods the nephew in question was granted leave for loss of pay;

(c) is it permissible for an employee of a nationalised bank to undertake business while in the service of the bank; and

(d) what are the exact amounts of the three loans granted to the nephew in question and for what purpose(s)?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : (a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Protection to tribal Artisans

4311. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that artisan tribals are facing difficulties in earning their livlihood due to the development of modern science and technology; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to protect the interest of tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Following steps have been taken:—

(1) Two Tribal Craft Design Centres have been set up at Kulu and Gauhati to study the existing designs and develop new designs;

(2) Advanced Training Centres in cane and bamboo craft have been opened in tribal areas to impart training in improved techniques for making crafts based on cane and bamboo;

(3) Marketing & Service Extension Centres have been set up in tribal areas (list enclosed) to provide a package of assistance, including marketing credit, raw materials etc. to artisans;

(4) There is a general scheme for supplying improved tools and equipment at subsidised rates to all the artisans including tribal artisans.

LIST OF MARKETING & SERVICE EXTENSION CENTRES WORKING IN TRIBAL AREAS:

1. Agartala
2. Itanagar
3. Kohima
4. Gangtok
5. Sambhalpur
6. Imphal
7. Shillong
8. Port Blair
9. Jagdalpur
10. Dumka
11. Bhuj

रेल इंजनों और सवारी डिब्बों का निर्यात

4312. **श्री राम अवध** : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सरकार ने कुल कितने रेल इंजनों और सवारी डिब्बों का निर्यात किया है और उन देशों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें इनका निर्यात किया था ; और

(ख) इससे प्राप्त कुल विदेशी मुद्रा का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) और (ख) : गत तीन वर्षों में कोई रेलवे

इंजन (लोकोमोटिव) निर्यात नहीं किया गया है। गत तीन वर्षों में विभिन्न देशों को निर्यात किए गये कोचों और उनके मूल्य का विवरण इस प्रकार है :—

कोच

वर्ष	मात्रा	देश	मूल्य (लाख रु०)
1	2	3	4
1979–80	50	वियतनाम	500.00
	8	श्री लंका	38.33
	4	नेपाल	5.33
1980–81	26	श्री लंका	161.50
1981–82	32	नाइजीरिया	367.72
		अर्जित की गई कुल विदेशी मुद्रा	1082.88

Misery to Jute Mills in West Bengal

4313. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the general misery of Jute mill workers in West Bengal, particularly in Calcutta where there is unemployment of some 50,000 workers in 15 locked-out mills.

(b) whether various Jute Unions have expressed grave concern over the continued lock-outs in the Jute Mills and the delay in implementing the last tripartite agreement of February, 1979 in respect of introduction of grades and pay scales of jute workers; and

(c) if so, what steps Government propose to take to tone up the Jute Economy and ask the Mill owners to list the lock-out and take back the 1/2 lakh jute workers thrown out of employment and stare regular working before the next Puja season so that workers are not made to starve?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) As on 19-10-82 there was 10 mills under closure/lock-out involving approximately 35,240 workers.

(b) Yes, Sir. Regarding grades and scales of pay, the State Government formed a Committee under terms of settlement dated 22-2-79. In April, 1981, a direction to the Jute Industry was given by the State Government for implementation of the grades within a month. The Jute Industry, however, went to Court and the matter is subjudice in the Calcutta High Court.

(c) A statement is attached.

Statement

The locked-out mills are private mills. Labour being a State subject

it would not be possible for the Central Government to intervene directly in the matter. However, Government is keen that jute Industry's problems are solved as early as possible. The following ameliorative measures aimed at stimulation of demand for correcting supply-demand situation as far as possible, have already been taken:

1. Continuous grant of CSS on export of jute goods.

2. Purchase of substantial quantity of jute bags from mills through DGS&D from time to time under Essential Commodities Act at cost-plus prices after linking it with purchase of raw jute from JCI, so as to restore buoyancy in jute goods market.

3. Compulsory use of new jute bags for packing cement.

4. Persuading other user departments to use more jute bags for packing of fertilizers/sugar and foodgrains.

5. Grant of letters of intent for setting up of 100 per cent export oriented units for manufacture of new products.

6. Active participation of STC in export of sacking under a consortium arrangement.

7. Active participation in regional and international level inter-Governmental deliberations to consider measures for stabilization of prices and supplies of jute and jute products and promotion of an International Jute Organisation for enabling corrective actions on global fronts consistent with the interrests of both producers and consumers of jute goods.

There has been improvement in gunny market from later part of September onwards. Prices of both hessian and sacking have firmed up. Recent decision of Government to procure substantial quantity of B. Twill under E.C. Act of cost plus prices within a short period of two months of October & November, 1982 has also stimulated the market. The Jute mills have stopped distress selling. Mills remaining closed due to various factors including financial difficulties are showing keenness for reopening and in fact some of them have already resumed working and few others are likely to reopen in near future.

Assessment of impact of protracted Textile Strike in Bombay on overall Economy

4314. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Goverment have made any assessment of the impact of the protracted textile strike in Bombay on the overall economy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Present indications are that the protracted textile workers' strike in Bombay has not resulted in any shortage of cloth in the market. Estimates of losses upto mid-October on account of the Bombay textile workers strike are as under:—

Loss in wages to workers	Rs. 110.9 crores
Loss in value of production	Rs. 755 crores
Loss in export earnings	Rs. 175 crores
Loss to exchequer	Rs. 105 crores

Execution of Supreme Court Judgement in case of West Bengal and others Vs. Swapan Kumar Guha and others

4434. A SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have carefully considered the judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of State of West Bengal and others Vs. Swapan Kumar Guha and others, AIR 1982 SC 949 particularly paragraphs 37 and 38 of the said judgement;

(b) whether in accordance with the said judgement, the Government considered the institution of an enquiry into the affairs of the firm and prosecution of the offenders under the Indian Penal Code;

(c) whether any action has since been instituted in this matter and the documents in the custody of the courts taken over for the purpose of investigation; and

(d) whether any investigation conducted by Government has disclosed the identity of the offenders; if so their names and particulars?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY): (a) to (d). Implications of the judgement of Hon'ble Supreme Court in this case had been examined in consultation with the State Government, among others. The West Bengal Government have already instituted a case under certain sections of the Indian Penal Code against the partners of the firm and another person. All papers and documents seized earlier by the West Bengal State Authorities in connection with the case under Prize Chits & Money Circulation Schemes (Banning) Act, 1978 have been seized in this case. Incometax Authorities are also separately pursuing the matter in accordance with the law.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 403 DATED 9TH JULY, 1982 RE-SUPPLY OF DEFECTIVE ELECTRICAL PLUGS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

THE MINISTER OF STATE of the MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ N. PATIL): During the 9th Session of the 7th Lok Sabha the following answer was given to parts (a) and (b) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 403 for 9th July, 1982 by Shri Ram Vilas Paswan, regarding supply of defective electrical plugs to foreign countries:

"(a) and (b). The Government of U.K. have not issued any warning to consumers not to use electrical plugs exported from India. However, preliminary laboratory tests conducted in the U. K. on certain plugs exported by an Indian exporter have raised certain doubts whether these plugs meet fully the British standards in all respects. This test report has been sent recently for re-verification to another laboratory. The Indian firm, in the present case, are established exporters of electrical accessories for a number of years and no complaints from overseas buyers have previously come to the notice of Government."

It was later observed that one statement in the answer namely, that "this test report has been sent recently for re-verification to another laboratory" was not entirely accurate. Based on a communication received from the Indian High Commission, London in connection with another Parliament Question, it was noticed that the idea about re-verification of the test report was being given up. On receipt of this, Ministry of Commerce called for clarification from the Indian High Commission, London. The High Commission in their reply explained that the London office of Engineering Export Promotion Council had been told by the Association of Short Circuit Testing Authorities, Rugby (ASTA) that they would charge a fee of £1000 with a waiting period of 3 months for a complete test of electrical plugs. The High Commission also added that they learnt that the ASTA had already conducted a test on Indian Plugs at the instance of Yorkshire county Council. Consumer

Protection Department. The High Commission, further added that so far three tests had been conducted on the Indian plugs: first, at the instance of Zakar and Co., London from Manchester Testing House; second at the instance of Yorkshire County Council at the Institute of ASTA and Third, at the instance of Trading Standards Officer in Warwickshire.

While more than one test was conducted on the plugs, the reply given in response to unstarred question No. 403 quoted above was factually not completely accurate, as the tests had already been completed.

Regarding delay in submission of the reasons for correcting the reply, the same was due to checking and cross checking of information from more than one organisations.

The delay in correcting the reply is regretted.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY DATED 15TH OCTOBER 1982 RE-DIRECTIONS TO STATE FAIR PRICE SHOPS.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI MOHAMMED USMAN ARIF): I invite the attention of the House to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2053 in this House on the 15th October, 1982. In the reply to part (c) of the question, the concluding sentence reading 'The war widows and handicapped people also who apply for a notified fair price shop, are accorded preference.' may please be treated as deleted. This error in the reply, which was due to inadvertance, was detected after the answer to the question had been given. The error is sincerely regretted.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

STATEMENT CORRECTING THE REPLY UNSTARTED QUESTION NO. 3215 DATED 22ND OCTOBER 1982 RE: CONSTRUCTION OF SERAIS.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI KHURSHEED ALAM KHAN): I invite the attention of the House to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3215 in this House on the 22nd October, 1982. In the reply to part (b) of the question, the second sentence reading "Samiti also has under construction, Dharamsalas at Puri (Orissa), Bihar Shareef (Bihar), Dwarka (Gujarat), Nainadevi (H.P.), Joshimath (U.P.), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kampil (U.P.), and Pondicherry.', may please be read as 'Samiti also has under consideration constructions of Dharamsalas at Puri (Orissa), Bihar Shareef (Bihar), Dwarka (Gujarat), Nainadevi (H.P.), Joshimath (U.P.), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Kampil (U.P.) and Pondicherry.' The omission of the word 'consideration' due to typographical error was detected after the answer to the question had been given. The error is sincerely regretted.

I, therefore, crave the indulgence of the House to the extent mentioned above.

श्री मनीराम **बागड़ी** : (हिसार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां के बारे में कुछ कहने की अनुमति आपसे चाहूंगा । आज दुनिया का सबसे वृद्ध आदमी, आजादी की लड़ाई का जरनैल, बूढ़ा शेर अस्पताल में विस्तरे-मर्ग पर है । यह बहुत बड़ी अहसानफरामोशी होगी इस देश के इस सदन की . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो उस दिन किया था हमने, जब घोष साहब ने कहा था । कल भी आपने यह कहा था ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : जब हम दुनिया के मुल्कों में गैर-मामूली व्यवहार के बारे में बात करते हैं तब खान अब्दुल गफ्फार खां जैसे आदमी के लिए, जिसको हम सरहदी गांधी कहते थे, वह 96 साल का व्यक्ति, जब अस्पताल में विस्तरे-मर्ग पर हो . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैंने कह दिया था ।

श्री मनोराम बागड़ी : आज श्री कमलापति त्रिपाठी जी यहां पर चुप क्यों हैं ? ... (व्यवधान)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): I have written to the Prime Minister today that she should instruct our Embassy in Pakistan to see that good treatment is given to Mr. Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan and if they have got some information, they should make a statement on the floor of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): About Frontier Gandhi, I raised this point with the Ministry of External Affairs.

MR. SPEAKER: They will take care.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Frontier Gandhi has been arrested. Gen. Zia came here. Frontier Gandhi was arrested. The Government should protest against it. The External Affairs Minister.....

MR. SPEAKER: He made a statement yesterday.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I have given you an Adjournment Motion because the Government of India is refusing to accept the 55 prisoners/Indian Ex-servicemen who were taken to war of Lebanon. Why do you not accept them back?

MR. SPEAKER: It is not for an Adjournment Motion.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: It is for an Adjournment Motion. It is a matter for censure.

MR. SPEAKER: No. It is not for an Adjournment Motion.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): I have written this morning on B.P. Mandal Commission. The Home Minister is not here.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent your communication. What could I do?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: The Government is delaying deliberately and is not taking any decision.

MR. SPEAKER: I have sent your communication.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Before the House adjourned, it was a commitment made in the last Session.

Will the Home Minister give us any indication as to when the Chief Ministers Conference is going to be held?

MR. SPEAKER: I have done whatever I could do and also...

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Government is not doing anything. Government is sleeping.

MR. SPEAKER: I am telling you on the floor of the House that I have already sent your communication to the Home Minister this morning.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Why are they delaying it? They are just delaying it.

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे आग्रह करूंगा कि यह सरकार बी० पी० मण्डल आयोग की रिपोर्ट का कभी लागू नहीं करेगी ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं क्या कर सकता हूं ? मुझे जो करना था वह कर दिया है ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : दो साल के बाद प्रेसीडेण्ट के पास वह रिपोर्ट पेश की गई, फिर आपकी अनुमति से यहां पर उस बर बहस की गई । मैं जानना चाहता हूं चीफ मिनिस्टर्स कांफ्रेन्स बुलाने में क्यों विलम्ब हो रहा है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं तो नहीं कर रहा हूं ।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब दो साल हो जायेंगे तब सरकार कहेगी कि नया कमीशन गठित करने जा रही है । आप होम मिनिस्टर को डायरेक्ट कीजिए, उनसे कहिए कि वे जल्दी से जल्दी चीफ मिनिस्टर्स की कांफ्रेन्स को बुला कर मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को इंप्लीमेण्ट करें । (व्यवधान)

श्री जयपाल सिंह कश्यप (आंवला) : हम सारे मदस्यों की भी यही राय है ।

(व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) । श्रीमन्, लास्ट सेशन में एक एश्योरेन्स दिया गया था । . . . (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने किसी आदमी पर विश्वास करना नहीं सीखा है ? मैं आपसे पूछ रहा हूं ।

श्री रामनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (संदपुर) : विश्वास तो किया है ।

श्री बाबू राव परांजपे (जबलपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हैवी इलैक्ट्रिकल्स के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं—लीबिया के एक 100 करोड़ के प्रोजेक्ट में 50 करोड़ का घाटा है । यहां सदन को गलत जानकारी दी गई है । मैंने प्रिवलेज का मोशन दिया है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: You please come under 115.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): To-day I have received an explanatory note regarding the 47th Amendment Bill by Shri P. C. Sethi but I have not received the Bill. Why this discrimination to me. Sir? . . . . Other Members . . . You have received? . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Not allowed.

श्री राजेन्द्र प्रसाद यादव : (मच्येपुरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी आप ने कहा—मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट के इम्प्लीमेण्टेशन के लिए यादव जी की चिट्ठी को भेज दिया गया है . . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I have already heard about it. There is nothing new you are saying.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: The hon. Minister said that he shall convene a conference of Chief Ministers. What happened to that. . . . (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Come along Shastriji. They are not going on record. You are going on record.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष जी, आज सत्र का अन्तिम दिन है . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आप कैसे कह सकते हैं ।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : जब तक वे घोषणा नहीं करते हैं, तब तक तो यही समझेंगे कि आज आखरी दिन है . . .

श्री राम विलास पासवान : आप के लिस्ट-आफ-बिजनेस के मुताबिक . . .

To-day is the last day.

MR. SPEAKER: I have called a meeting of the Business Advisory Committee at four.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मैं यह सवाल भी उठा रहा हूं कि हमारे देश में 10 लाख केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारी हैं और वे बोनस की मांग कर रहे हैं । उन के बोनस के बारे में सरकार बयान दे ।

MR. SPEAKER: Shastriji, you cannot raise it like this. ...No, no. Not allowed.

SHRI M. M. LAWRENCE (Idukki): On the Independence Day five Border Road Organisation workers were killed by firing by the Army men. I have given notice of an adjournment motion...

MR. SPEAKER: No, no, not allowed...What have you got, Mr. Soundararajan?

SHRI N. SOUNDARARAJAN (Sivakasi): What happened to our request for a privilege motion against our hon. Member, Shri Mayathevar and the editor of '*Murasoli*'?

MR. SPEAKER: It is under my consideration.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Sir, I am objecting to any privilege being raised against my speech in the Parliament. This will give rise to another privilege against my privilege. Therefore, it should be rejected.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बिहार के सिंघभूम जिले में गया था। वहां भूख से मौतें हो रही हैं . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : परसों इस को डिस्कस किया है।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : फायरिंग भी हो रही है। वहां ईटागढ़ में फायरिंग हुई है। अब इस सरकार को नहीं चलने देना है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please don't shout.

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : एक तरफ़ मौतें हो रही हैं, दूसरी तरफ़ सरकार लोगों को गोलियों से मार रही है . . .

MR. SPEAKER: Now, papers to be laid. Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal.

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : मैं सभी अखबारों की कटिंग्ज लाया हूं . . . (व्यवधान)

12.09 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATION UNDER MONOPOLIES AND RESTRICTIVE TRADE PRACTICES ACT, 1969

THE DEPUTY MINISER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): On behalf of Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 764(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1982 directing that the provisions of section 21 and 22 of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1969 shall not apply to any proposal for the increase in the production of any goods or the provision of any services which are meant exclusively for export outside India or which relates to an undertaking established or proposed to be established in a free trade zone, subject to certain conditions specified in the notification, under sub-section (3) of section 22A of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practice Act, 1969.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5629/82].

STATEMENT REGARDING ACTION TAKEN/TO BE TAKEN ON THE CONVENTIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED AT THE 67TH SESSION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, HELD IN GENEVA IN JUNE, 1981.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Action taken or proposed to be taken on the Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 67th Session of the International Labour Conference (held in Geneva in June, 1981). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5630/82]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES/ PROMISES AND UNDERTAKINGS GIVEN BY THE MINISTER DURING VARIOUS SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION, NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82 AND HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION LTD., NEW DELHI FOR 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): On behalf of Shri Bhishma Narain Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) The following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various Sessions of Lok Sabha:—

(i) Statement No. XIX	—Sixth Session, 1978	Sixth Lok Sabha
(ii) Statement No. XXIV	—Seventh Session, 1979	
(iii) Statement No. XIV	—Second Session, 1980	
(iv) Statement No. XXI	—Third Session, 1980	
(v) Statement No. XV	—Fourth Session, 1981	
(vi) Statement No. XV	—Fifth Session, 1981	Seventh Lok Sabha
(vii) Statement No. IX	—Sixth Session, 1981	
(xiii) Statement No. VII	Seventh Session, 1981	
(ix) Statement No. VI	—Eighth Session, 1982	
(x) Statemgnt No. II	—Ninth Session, 1982	
(xi) Statement No. I	—Tenth Session, 1982	

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5631/82].

(2) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 under section 19 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, Act, 1973. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5632/82].

(3) A copy of Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Delhi Urban Art Commission, New Delhi for the year 1981-82. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5632/82].

(4) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under subsection (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5633/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INSTITUTE OF POST-GRADUATE TEACHING AND RESEARCH, GUJARAT AYURVED UNIVERSITY, JAMNAGAR FOR 1981-82 AND A STATEMENT CONTAINING CORRIGENDA TO "NATIONAL HEALTH POLICY".

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Institute of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Institute of Post-Graduate Teaching and Research, Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5634/82].

(iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) containing corrigenda to the 'National Health Policy' laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on 5th November. 982.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5635/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF CENTRAL PULP AND PAPER RESEARCH INSTITUTE, DEHRA DUN FOR 1980-81, STATEMENT FOR DELAY, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF SPONGE IRON INDIA LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1981-82 AND KUDREMUKH IRON ORE COMPANY LTD. BANGALORE FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): On behalf of Shri Narayan Datt Tiwari, I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1980-81 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Dehra Dun, for the year 1980-81.

[*Placed in Library. See No.* LT—5636/82].

(2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sponge Iron India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5637/82].

(b)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5638/82].

(ii) Annual Report of the Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5638/82].

REPORT OF COURT OF INQUIRY INTO THE ACCIDENT ON 24-6-1981 AT JAGANNATH COLLIERY, ORISSA STATE.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BALESHWAR RAM): On behalf of Shrimati Mohsina Kidwai, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Court of Inquiry into the accident on the 24th June, 1981 at Jagannath Colliery in Dhenkanal District of Orissa State.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5639/82].

REPORT OF JUTE YARN AND JUTE TWINS (QUALITY CONTROL AND INSPECTIONS) RULES, 1982, REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF HINDUSTAN DIAMOND COMPANY LTD., BOMBAY FOR 1981-82 AND WOOL RESEARCH ASSOCIATION, THANE, FOR 1981-82 ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Export of Jute Yarn and Jute Twines (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 3619 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1982 under sub-section (3) of section 17 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5640/82].

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

(i) Annual Report of the Hindustan Diamond Company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts,

(ii)) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Diamond company Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5641/82].

(3) (i) Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Wool Research Association, Thane, for the year 1981-82.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5641/82].

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on 9 July, 1982 to Unstarred Question No. 216 by Shri Rajesh Pilot Regarding employment of trained apprentices in MMTC and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5643/82].

अध्यक्ष महोदय : एक बात सुनिये—मैं हाउस का ध्यान इस तरफ़ दिलाना चाहता हूं—जो सब्जेक्ट डिस्कस करवा दिया जाये और मंशा के मुताबिक डिस्कस करवा दिया जाये, अभी परसों इस पर डिस्कशन हुआ है और आज मेरे माननीय सदस्य फिर हाउस का वक्त जाया करने पर तुले हुए हैं :—

This is utterly impossible. I do not like it.... This is impossible. I do not like it. ...

(*Interruptions*).

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : एक मिनट सुन लीजिये—वहां पर लगातार मौतें हो रही हैं ..

MR. SPEAKER: No, no. Not allowed. I have got it discussed only a few days back and you cannot force it on the House daily. ....No, no. You cannot thurst it on the House.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: Sir, I am not forcing at all. ...I am not thrusting at all. I am only requesting.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने *** बोला है । एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर ने कहा है—वहाँ डेथ्स नहीं हुई हैं—जबकि वहां पर डेथ्स हुई हैं ।

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल : यह पार्लियामेंट तो केवल एक फार्मेलिटी सी हो गई है । .... (**व्यवधान**) ...

श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह मांझी : बिहार की हालत बहुत खराब होती जा रही है । ... (**व्यवधान**) ...

***Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कोई आदमी है जो इन से बात कर सके ।

This is utterly impossible. I allowed a discussion and still you are forcing me. It is impossible.

SHRI DHANIK LAL MANDAL: I am not forcing you, Sir.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब अतिक्रमण होता है, तब मुझे कष्ट होता है ।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : कभी-कभी मंत्री जी को भी डांट दिया कीजिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं बिल्कुल डांट देता हूं । मैं बिल्कुल डांट दूंगा ।

REPORT OF SECOND PRESS COMMISSION VOLUMES I & II AND MEMORANDUM OF ACTION TAKEN ON THE REPORT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI N. K. P. SALVE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 3 of the Commissions of Inquiry Act. 1952:—

(1) Report of the Second Press Commission Volumes I & II.

(2) Memorandum of Action taken on the Report.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5644/82].

STATEMENT ON THE OCEAN POLICY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ELECTRONICS, OCEAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE DEPARTMENT OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. P. N. SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the 'Ocean Policy.'

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5645/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF INDIAN OIL CORPORATION LTD. BOMBAY FOR 1981-82.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

(2) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5646/82].

REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF PRAGA TOOLS LTD. SECUNDERABAD FOR 1981-82, MISHRA DHATU NIGAM LTD. HYDERABAD FOR 1981-82, BHARAT EARTH MOVERS LTD. BANGALORE FOR 1981-82 AND BHARAT ELECTRONICS LTD. FOR 1981-82.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. P. SINGH DEO): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(1) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Praga Tools Limited, Seundrabad, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Praga Tools Limited, Secundrabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5649/82].

(2) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the work-

ing of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5650/82].

(3) (i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, Bangalore, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Earth Movers Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5651/82].

(4)(i) A statement regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Bharat Electronics Limited, for the year 1981-82.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Electronics Limited, for the year 1981-82 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5652/82].

INDIAN POLICE SERVICE (UNIFORM) AMENDMENT RULES, 1982 TWENTIETH REPORT OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA FROM JULY, 1978 TO JUNE, 1980, AN EXPLANATORY NOTE IN REGARD TO THE REPORT AND STATEMENT FOR DELAY.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 880 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd October, 1982 under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act. 1951. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5647/82].

(2) A copy of the Twentieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deputy Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period from July 1978 to June, 1980.

(3) An Explanatory Note (Hindi and English versions) in regard to the Report.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Report mentioned at (2) above.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—5648/82].

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dharma Vir.

(Interruptions)

I am not immune to any suggestion from the House. I go acocrding to the suggestions given. Still you do not try to cooperate with me. I work acocrding to the wishes of the House. Why should you not cooperate?

Shri Dharma Vir.

BEEDI WORKERS WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982 AND LIMESTONE AND DOLOMITE MINES LAMBOUR WELFARE FUND (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1981.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI DHARMA VIR): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 839 in Gazette of India dated the 21st August 1982 and 2nd October, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 12 of the Beedi Workers Welfare Fund Act, 1976.

[*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5653/82].

(2) A copy of the Limestone and Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Amendment) Rules, 1981 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 550 in Gazette of India

dated the 12th June, 1982 under sub-section (4) of section 16 of the Limestone Dolomite Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1972. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT- 5654/82].

(*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He is a Member first and then the Minister. Shri Poojary.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Are we going to see you here on Monday at 11 a.m.?

MR. SPEAKER: No, you are not; at least me.

SOCIAL SECURITY CERTIFICATES (SECOND AMENDMENT) RULES, 1982, NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CUSTOMS ACT, 1962 AND CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, 1944, REVIEW ON AND ANNUAL REPORT OF LIFE INSURANCE CORPORATION OF INDIA FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31-3-82 ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Social Security Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 627(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th October, 1982 under section 12 of the Government Savings' Certificate Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5655/82].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1982:—

(i) G.S.R. 638(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of existing rate of basic customs duty on unwrought copper upto 15th November, 1982.

(ii) G.S.R. 639(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of exemption from auxiliary duty of customs on unwrought copper upto 15th November, 1982.

(iii) G.S.R. 640(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding concessional rate of import duty on automatic flow forming machine.

(iv) G.S.R. 628(E) published in Gazette of India date the 25th October, 1982 regarding exemption to goods from customs duty in connection with IX Asian Games, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5656/82].

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944:—

(i) G.S.R. 641(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of the existing rate of excise duty on copper.

(ii) G.S.R. 642(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1982 together with an explanatory Note regarding continuance of the existing basic excise duty on manufactures of copper. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5657/82].

(4) A copy of Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, for the period ended the 31st March, 1982 along with Audited Accounts under section 29 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

(5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, for the period ended the 1st March, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5658/82].

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 43 of the Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948:—

(i) The Industrial Finance corporation of India (Transaction of Business with specified Industrial concerns) Regulations, 1982.

(ii) The Industrial Finance Corporation of India General Regulations, 1982. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5659/82].

REVIEWS ON AND ANNUAL REPORTS OF HINDUSTAN SALTS LTD., JAIPUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30-9-1981 AND SAMBHAR SALTS LTD., JAIPUR FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30-9-1981 AND TWO STATEMENTS FOR DELAY

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: On behalf of Shri Kalp Nath Rai I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 618A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a)(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1981.

(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1981 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of thte comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5660/82].

(b) (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1981.

(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year ended 30th September, 1981 along with Aduited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-5661/82].

12.10 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

MINUTES

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the Forty-ninth to Fifty-second sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

MINUTES

SHRI P. V. G. RAJU (Bobhili): I beg to say lay on the Table Minutes (Hindi and English versions) of the sitting of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House held on the 16th October, 1982.

12.11 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

STATEMENT SHOWING FINAL REPLIES

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): I beg to lay on the Table (Hindi and English versions) of the Statement showing final replies in respect of Chapter V of Eighth Report of the Committee on Public Undertakings on Structure of Boards of Management of Public Undertakings and Allied Matters.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

REPORTS OF STUDY TOURS

SHRI A. C. DAS (Jaipur): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Study Tours of the

[Shri A. C. Das]

Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

(1) Report of the Study Tour of the Study Group I of the Committee on its visit to Trivandrum, Kanyakumari, Tiruchirapalli, Neyveli, Pondicherry and Madras during September, 1982.

(2) Report of the Study Tour of the Study Group II of the Committee on its visit to Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Junagarh, Rajkot and Bombay during September, 1982.

12.12 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND FOURTH, HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST AND HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS

SHRI SATISH AGARWAL (Jaipur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Public Accounts Committee:—

(1) Hundred and fourth Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Eighteenth Report on Delhi Development Authority.

(2) Hundred and twenty-first Report on Excesses over Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations (1980-81) and Action Taken on Fifty-seventh and Sixty-first Reports.

(3) Hundred and twenty-second Report on Para 1 of the Report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1979-80, Union Government (Civil) on All India Handicrafts Board.

12.13. hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC UNDERTAKINGS

FIFTY-SECOND AND FIFTY-THIRD REPORTS

SHRI MADHUSUDAN VAIRALE (Akola): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Public Undertakings:

(1) Fifty-second Report on Action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.—Rural Housing.

(2) Fifty-third Report on Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee on Jessop & Co. Ltd.—Employment and Overheads.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS

ELEVENTH REPORT AND MINUTES

SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to present the following Report and Minutes of the Committee on Petitions:—

(1) Eleventh Report (Hindi and English versions).

(2) Minutes of the Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth Sittings (Hindi and English versions).

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE

SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI D. L. BAITHA (Araria): I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee on 'Rate of Dividend for the years 1980-81 to 1983-84 and other Ancillary Matters.'

12.14 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING ANSWER TO STARRED QUESTIONS NO. 302 DATED 22-10-1982 *RE.* SMUGGLING ACTIVITIES OF DIAMOND TRADERS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PATTABHI RAMA RAO). Sir,

During the courts of supplementaries raised relating to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 302 on smuggling activities of diamond traders answered on 22nd October, 1982, the Hon'ble Member of the House, Shri Bheravadan K. Gadhavi, had asked whether the figure given in the reply included the seizures of diamonds made at airports when people come from abroad. I had replied that the figure includes such seizures to the extent that we were able to make out.

On checking up the records, I find that the figures given in the reply relate only to seizures of diamonds effected during searches of premises. As such the figures given in the reply do not include seizures of diamonds effected at the airports.

MR. SPEAKER: A. K. Roy, what do you want?

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I just want to raise only one point. It is this: You know, Sir, that on the 8th of November there is going to be an All India strike of the colliery workers.

MR. SPEAKER: What has that to do now with the business of the House?

SHRI A. K. ROY: I only want, Sir, that on behalf of the Government either the Labour Minister or the Mines Minister should come out with some statement...

MR. SPEAKER: You come and see me.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, you made an observation;

"How do you know that today is the last day of the session?"...

MR. SPEAKER: Because, the Business Advisory Committee is meeting at 4 O' clock.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, it only creates a lot of uncertainty. Today is the last day for example I am leaving Delhi today. Without any extension, I am leaving Delhi today.

Sir, don't make the matter hanging in uncertainty when you are in the Chair. There should not be any uncertainty over this matter.

12.16 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (FORTY-SEVENTH) AMENDMENT BILL*

MR. SPEAKER: Introduction of Bill. Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): I want to oppose the introduction.

MR. SPEAKER: Let him first introduce. If he does not introduce how can you oppose anything?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): On behalf of Shri P. C. Sethi I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

Mr. Vajpayee—no, he is not here.

Dr. Subramaniam Swamy.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: I am a poor replacement for Vajpayee Ji; Sir, I am opposing the introduction of this Constitution (Forty Seventh Amendment) Bill on two grounds. If the hon. Minister gives me satisfactory reply. I may withdraw my objection.

My first objection is, this is related to a small area. The demand for scheduled

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II Section 2 dated 5-11-1982.

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

tribes representation and recognition has been there from various other States. For example, I have been receiving a number of representations from the Darjeeling area where a number of tribes have claimed that they should also be so recognised. In Kashmir, in Ladakh area, similar kind of demand is there. There are demands of this kind. And, it would have been better for him to have brought forward a comprehensive Bill. Already it is considerably delayed. Without a comprehensive Bill, they are bringing such piecemeal legislation which only makes me wonder. Number two is this: I am not able to comprehend the implications of this Constitution Amendment Bill on the elections that are due to take place in Nagaland, how does it impinge on the reservation. This question has also to be clarified because this Bill also extends to Nagaland and therefore these are some of the points on which I would like the Minister to make a clarification, Sir.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, hon. Dr. Subramaniam Swamy has not properly understood the spirit of this Amending Bill.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: But you have not explained it. That is your mistake.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Sir, I will refer him to Article 330. It says:

"(1) Seats shall be reserved in the House of the people for—

(a) the scheduled castes;

(b) the Scheduled Tribes—except the Scheduled Tribes—

(i) in the tribal areas of Assam;

(ii) in Nagaland;

(iii) in Meghalaya;

(iv) in Arunachal Pradesh; and

(v) in Mizoram;"
or Assam.

These States are predominently tribal-populated States. In the Article of the Constitution they have been treated as general seats. There is an apprehension in the predominently tribal areas that their representation may not be adequate in consonance or in conformity with the number of population inhabiting in that area. That was the reason why this amending Bill is being brought forward. As a matter of fact, the Meghalaya Assembly has passed a Resolution in 1980, urging for reservation of seats for Tribal areas in this State. He asked why it was delayed when the Assembly has passed a Resolution in 1980.

12.20 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We have also to get information and the reaction of the other States which are likewise placed, for instance, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and some other places where there is a similar demand. For the other Union Territories also, we have to go in for a consequential amendment of the Union Territories Act and the People's Representation Act has also to be suitably amended. These were the reasons that have prompted Government to bring forward this amending Bill.

My hon. friend has also mentioned about the tribal areas in Darjeeling and other areas. They are quite different; they only want to be recognised as the tribal areas. This is applicable to Jammu and Kashmir and other areas mentioned by the hon. Member. It has no relevance with the present amending Bill. I think, my hon. friend is fully satisfied.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, he seems to be satisfied.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: How can you take it for granted? But since you have said it, I am also satisfied.

What about Nagaland?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: It will not come in the way of Nagaland elections. I have said it in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and it will be clear if you go through the Bill that it will

not apply to the elections in Nagaland and Meghalaya. This Bill will come into force after it is passed by the Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: I introduce the Bill.

12.23 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Delay in implementation of the expansion schemes of some of the Steel Projects in the country.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, There is an inordinate delay in implementing the expansion schemes of some major steel projects like Bhilai, Bokaro and Rourkela. Delays have occurred mostly on account of the failure of construction agencies and equipment suppliers to keep to time schedule. The delay has resulted in cost escalation by over Rs. 1500 crores. Cost estimates of these projects have increased because of changes in the scope of the projects and consequent increase in the quantity of work.

Government of India has set the target for undertaking the expansion programme of these steel plants during the Sixth Plan. But if things are allowed to go like this, the expansion schemes of these steel plants cannot be completed during the current plan period.

Therefore, Government of India should constitute a special cell to go into the various factors which have led to the delay in implementing the expansion schemes of the above mentioned steel projects. Some ways and means should be found to modernise and expand these steel plants within the time schedule.

(ii) Bonus to employees of Stationery Offices of the Government.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Although, after persistent demands and movements launched by the employees, the Government of India has granted productivity-linked bonus to the employees of the Printing Presses belonging to the Government, yet, surprisingly, such bonus has not been given to the employees of the Stationery Offices of the Government. The Stationery Offices are ancillary to the Printing Presses and are part and parcel of the Printing, Stationery and Publication Department of the Government of India. There cannot be any justice whatsoever for denying the benefit of payment of bonus to the employees of the Stationery Offices. National Federation of Printing, Stationery and Publication Employees has already brought it to the notice of the Government the injustice that has been caused to the employees of the Stationery Offices and I urge upon the Government to immediately make payment of bonus also to the employees of the Stationery Offices.

The productivity linked bonus which has been given for the year 1980-81 is for 15 days only and has been presumably computed on a *ad hoc* basis. It is also necessary that the formula for computing the productivity-linked bonus should be finalised after discussion with the National Federation of Printing, Sationery and Publication Employees and the bonus should be paid on proper computation also for the years 1979-80 and 1981-82 at an early date.

(iii) Development of Coal Mines in Orissa.

SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA (Kalahandi) Orissa has two coal fields,

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*The Original Speech was delivered in Oriya.

[Shri Ras Behari Behera]

namely, Talcher and Ib Vally. Talcher Coal Field is under the administrative control of Central Coal Fields Ltd., Ranchi and Ib Valley is under the Western Coal fields, Nagpur. The two coal fields produce around 3 million tonnes of non-coking coal annually, which accounts for the 2.7 per cent of the total production of coal in the country. The reserves of coal in Talcher and Ib Valley Coal fields, which together constitute the largest non-coking coal fields in the country, have been estimated to be of the order of 35,000 million tonnes. Unfortunately, due attention has not been paid to development of coal in Orissa by Coal India Ltd., and its two subsidiaries viz., CCL and W.C.L.

For effective development of coal in Orissa, it is necessary that the two coal fields are brought under the administrative control of a separate subsidiary company of Coal India Ltd., with its headquarters at Bhubaneswar or Talcher or Brajraj Nagar as may be convenient. The large quarriable reserves of coal in Ib Valley Coal Fields can sustain establishment of a Super Thermal Power Station in the area which can meet the growing needs of power in the industrial bealt of Orissa.

In view of this, I request the Hon. Minister of Energy, Coal and Petroleum to look into it and extend all possible help for the development of coal in Orissa.

(iv) SETTING UP OF NICKEL PROJECT AT SUKINDA ORISSA).

*SHRI A. C. DAS (Jajpur): A serious discontentment has arisen among the people of Orissa due to the inordinate-delay in setting up of Sukinda Nickel Project. Geological Survey of India discovered huge deposits of nickel ore in the Sukinda Valley in Cuttack district in 1970. Subsequently, a project for indigenous production of nickely metal was conceived by Government of India during 1971-72. But it is regrettable that the proposal to set up the above plant has not been implemented though more than a decade has passed. India imports her entire requirement of nickel and cobalt and the annual foreign exchange outgo is now more than Rs. 30 crores. The plant sanctioned by Government of India was to have an annual capacity of 5,000 tonnes. For a viable plant, the minimum capacity should not be less than 10,000 tonnes per annum, which would be adequate to meet the annual requirements of the country for some years to come.

If the Nickel plant is set up at Sukinda the import bill of the Government will be reduced to the tune of several Crores every year. Besides, the above plant will generate employment for some thousands of people. An annual capacity of 5,000 tonnes was envisaged on the basis of availability of 15 million tonnes of nickel-ore in Kansa sector in Sukinda Valley. As additional measures of the order of 14 million tonnes of nickel have since been found in Sukinda Valley, it should be possible to set up a Nickel plant of minimum 10,000 tonnes annual capacity.

In view of this, I urge the Government of India to take expeditious steps in this connection so that an important and strategic project of this nature can be set up in the State of Orissa in national interest.

(v) NEED FOR ELECTRIFICATION OF DURG-BHUSAVAL RAILWAY LINE ON PRIORITY BASIS.

श्री केशवराव पारधी (भंडारा) : वाम्बे-हावड़ा (कलकत्ता) मेन रेलवे लाइन है जिसमें वाम्बे से भुसावल तक रेलवे लाइन का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है जो कि सेण्ट्रल रेलवे के अधीन है और हावड़ा से दुर्ग तक रेलवे लाइन का भी इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हो चुका है। जोकि साउथ ईस्टर्न रेलवे के अधीन है। बीच में दुर्ग से लेकर भुसावल तक रेलवे लाइन का इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन हुआ नहीं है। जब कि इसी लाइन पर भिलाई जैसा लोहे का कारखाना, फैरोमैंगनीज के तीन कारखाने और अकोला, अमरावती, नागपुर, गोन्दिया, राजनन्दगांव जसे औद्योगिक नगर हैं। बिजली के सभी

*The Original Speech was delivered in Oriya.

कारखाने पारस (भुसावल) रभापर खेड़ा, कोराड़ी और पेंच जल विद्युत् परियोजना है जिससे रेलवे को बिजली सरलता से मिल सकती है। रेलवे लाइन भी डबल है। भुसावल से नागपुर तक इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन के लिए प्राथमिकता दे कर रकम भी पिछले वर्ष बजट में रखी गई थी और काम भी प्रारम्भ किया गया। इस काम के वास्ते नागपुर में आफिस के लिए काफ़ी बड़ी बिल्डिंग किराये पर ली गई, स्टाफ के सभी स्थानान्तरण किये गये। इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का सर्वे भी पूरा हो चुका है, मैटीरियल भी आया पड़ा है लेकिन इस वर्ष प्राथमिकता बदल कर दूसरी लाइन को प्राथमिकता दी गई जिसका सर्वे भी नहीं हुआ, इस काम को पीछे की प्राथमिकता दे कर कार्य धीमा कर दिया है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि भुसावल, नागपुर, दुर्ग रेलवे लाइन के इलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन को जैसे पहले प्राथमिकता दी गई थी वह वैसे ही इस कार्य को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने के आदेश देने का कष्ट करें।

(vi) NEED FOR PROPER SURVEY TO IDENTIFY THE SMALL FARMERS WITH A VIEW TO ASSIST THEM FINANCIALLY.

SHRI ARJUN SETHI (Bhadrak): To assist small farmers—those with less than two hectares of land—the Government set up the Small Farmers Development Agency over a decade ago. But as a study sponsored by the U.N. Centre for Regional Development shows, it has had hardly any impact. For a start, the SFDA moves at a snail's pace. It reaches no more than a million families each year. At this rate, it will take 50 years to establish contact with the 50 million landless labourers. By that time, the number of small farmers would have shot up, further increasing the SFDA's responsibility.

The major flaw SFDA suffers from is that it invariably fails to conduct a survey to identify the people it intends to benefit. As such, relatively well-off farmers, who are more organized, often manage to corner most of the subsidies it offers. Even as it takes steps to ensure that these go to small farmers, it must do much more to help them receive loans from commercial banks. This can be achieved by goading the Patwaris to produce the relevant documents speedily. Moreover, the SFDA will enable small farmers to supplement their income if it markets the products of their milch animals, many of which are obtained by loans it has extended. It can at least see to it that unhealthy animals are not palmed off on them, a frequent occurrence since few States have operational veterinary departments. Hence, I urge upon the Government at the Centre to see that these lacunae are dealt with, to help the poor for the successful implementation of programmes at the grass root level.

12.32 hrs.

STATEMENT UNDER RULE 377 AND QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI (Raiganj): I miraculously escaped from an attempt on my life at about 9.15 p.m. on the 8th October 1982. On that night, I was coming from the northern side of Chanchal P.S. of Malda district in West Bengal by a motor cycle, after some party work. Another person was driving it. As we reached Chanchal proper and were entering the bazar, I saw an assembly of many people at the 'Sukanto Mor', a notorious spot with many shops belonging to the ruling party men. The motor cycle was stopped by a man. I got down, and saw a crowd with lathis, etc. advancing towards me. Some people warned me that there was a great danger in my staying there, and that I must not go forward. While I was running across the field I could hear some people shouting "There goes the doctor; catch hold of him". I ran and approached a house on the southern side of the field, where two persons were standing in front of the door. I begged them for giving me shelter, and they took me inside through the front door and closed it. After a few minutes, one man

[Dr. Golam Yazdani]

entered again, and told me that the police was informed and also told me that he was a ruling party man, and he searched my pockets and bag; and finding that I was not having any arms whatsoever, he went out and closed the door again. Then, again after some time, one of the two men who gave me shelter entered the room, and said that his house was gheraoed by my followers, and he was facing great danger; and he, therefore, asked me to go away. He physically dragged me towards another door which was on the road side, and where the miscreants were on the look out for me. He pushed me out of the door and closed it. Immediately, the door through which I was, thrown out opened and a ruling party man with a lathi came near me and hit me twice. I tried to defend myself but failed and I sustained severe injuries in both of my hands and head. In the meantime one well-wisher of mine came near the door and asked me to go inside. I went inside the same room. On entering the room I found a police standing at the entrance of the other door of the room. Police asked me to accompany him. When I was brought out in the field and asked by police to ride on the jeep I found other policemen there. Only at that time I saw my clothes were all wet with blood. I then got on the jeep. I was taken to the Chanchal Hospital where stitches were given to my head injury and other injuries were attended to. On 10th October 1982 I was removed to District Hospital of Maldah where stitches from my head were removed on 15th October 1982 and I was discharged on 16th October 1982 with advice to take rest for three weaks. I went home but all along I had a feeling of insecurity and apprehending that I would be risking my life if I stay there, I decided to come back to Delhi and therefore I came to Delhi with my family on 20th October 1982 and as per the advice of the C.G.H.S. Doctor of South Avenue, I was admitted to the Nursing Home of Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia Hospital where investigations are still being carried out and from where I have come with the permission of the doctor to make a statement today. This incident occurred by the ruling party men and with the knowledge of the police. So, I request you and through you the hon. Home Minister to make a thorough investigation into this particular case by the CBI. I also request you that the matter may kindly be referred to the Privileges Committee, as I feel that I am unable to discharge my duties as M.P. from that area unless the situation improves. I, therefore, seek your protection as my life is in threat.

(Interruptions)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): This is a very serious matter and it should be enquired into. What he has said is very tragic.

(Interruptions)

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol): It had occurred in front of the police. It is a great shame on the part of the West Bengal Government.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, Yesterday, you were supporting something regarding Shri Jagpal Singh.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): We condemned the attack.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I leave it to the House to decide. Is it the pleasure of the House that this matter be referred to the Privileges Committee?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We have no objection. But you hear me for one minute.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: What is the sense of the House, I will go by it, by whatever consensus is there.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: I am not opposing it.

MR. SPEAKER: No. decision no. I think with the consensus of the House.

I will refer both these cases.....Shri Yazdani's as well as Shri Jagpal Singh's to the Privileges Committee.

(Interruptions)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We condemn the attack. But the Chief Minister of West Bengal enquired about it. This is very important. You kindly allow me to make my submission.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: You cannot discuss it here.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: It has been done. The decision has been given.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Already the Chief Minister of West Bengal enquired about it and he knows it. This is the result of his family quarrel. The Chief Minister enquired about it. We condemn the attack. This was the result of the family quarrel. You should tell it to the House that the Chief Minister had enquired into it.

12.39 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 377, statement he has read.

DR. GOLAM YAZDANI: No family quarrel. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Don't record anything.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no controversy. The matter has been settled.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. B. D. Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Let it go on record that we also condemn the attack. He is a Member of the House. Let it go on record.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is for the Committee to decide.

The matter has been referred to the Committee.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: We also denounce and we condemn the attack. But let it also be recorded that the Chief Minister has enquired into it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It goes on record unless we say that it does not. It is all right.

You sit down. Yes, Mr. B. D. Singh, please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No discussions or no speeches on 377.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Is the case of Jagpal Singh also going to be heard?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have not heard. When people become emotional they lose their reasoning.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: Some people lose their reasoning without becoming emotional.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I never said that Shri Satyasadhan is losing it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajpur): Even in a family quarrel, if the person, happens to be a Member of Parliament, it comes to the House!

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: If Prof. Dandavate beats Mrs. Pramila Dandavate, it will be a breach of privilege and it will be refered to the privileges Committee!

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Definitely, it is left to the House!

**Not recorded.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA (Bombay South): He is an espouser of non-violence; so he will not beat his wife

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. B. D. SINGH Please.

12.42 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377—*Contd.*

(viii) NEED FOR PROVIDING A HEALTHY SUGAR POLICY TO PROMOTE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह (फूलपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, देश में स्पष्ट चीनी नीति के अभाव में चीनी उद्योग पुनः संकटग्रस्त हो चुका है। आज उद्योग के सामने चीनी की निकासी की समस्या उत्पन्न हो गई है। किसी भी वस्तु नीति का आवश्यक तत्व है कि वस्तु का भंडार आवश्यकता से न तो बहुत अधिक हो और न बहुत कम। परन्तु चीनी की अतिरिक्त मात्रा बहुत अधिक हो चुकी है। गत 30 सितम्बर को आवश्यक भंडार 12 लाख टन का होना चाहिए था, जब कि वह 33 लाख टन का था। इस प्रकार लगभग 21 लाख टन का भंडार सामान्य से अधिक था। प्रारम्भ होने वाले मौसम में अतिरिक्त भंडार की मात्रा में और बहुत अधिक वृद्धि हो सकती है। इस प्रकार समस्या और भी गम्भीर होने वाली है। मांग एवं पूर्ति में सामंजस्य के अभाव की स्पष्ट आशंका है। अगला मौसम आसन्न है और गन्ने का पिछला भुगतान अवशेष है। किसानों का करोड़ों रुपया चीनी मिलों पर बकाया है। मिलों के पास धन का अभाव है। भंडारण की समस्या है। मांग एवं पूर्ति के सामंजस्य को बनाए रखने का हर संभव प्रयास ही इस प्रकार के संकट से मुक्ति दिला सकता है। आवश्यकतानुसार उत्पादन को नियंत्रित करना होगा तथा चीनी की निकासी को बढ़ाना होगा। उत्पादन को नियंत्रित करने के लिए खंडसारी एवं गुड़ उद्योगों को विशेष सुविधायें दी जानी चाहिएं। जहां तक चीनी की निकासी का प्रश्न है विश्व बाजार में चीनी के मूल्यों में ह्रास होने के कारण हमें निर्यात के 7 लाख टन के निर्धारित लक्ष्य को ही प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है। घरेलू बाजार में मूल्यों की ऊंची दर के कारण उपभोग में आशातीत वृद्धि नहीं हो पा रही है। हानि उठा कर चीनी के निर्यात की गुंजाइश सीमित है। एक मात्र विकल्प घरेलू उपभोग में वृद्धि ही है और यह तभी संभव है, जब मूल्यों में पर्याप्त ह्रास हो। इसके लिए चीनी के उत्पादन व्यय को कम करने के लिए गंभीरता से प्रयास होना चाहिए। चीनी पर लगे केन्द्रीय करों को कम करने पर विचार करना होगा। चीनी के क्रय-विक्रय भंडारण एवं आवागमन सम्बन्धी प्रतिबन्धों को समाप्त करना होगा।

नियंत्रित एवं अनियंत्रित चीनी की कीमतों की वर्तमान स्थिति को देखते हुए सरकार को चीनी पर से नियंत्रण हटाने की दिशा में गंभीरता से विचार करना चाहिए।

मैं माननीय कृषि मंत्री से निवेदन करूंगा कि वह सम्बन्धित संस्थाओं के सहयोग से एक सुविचारित दीर्घकालीन समन्वित दृष्टिकोण के आधार पर चीनी नीति निर्धारित करें, जिससे चीनी उद्योग आये-दिन अनिश्चितता के वातावरण से मुक्ति पा सके।

(ix) NEED FOR PROVIDING FACILITIES TO SMALL COTTAGE INDUSTRIES SITUATED AT BANSBAGH DURGA PUR, RAJASTHAN.

श्री भीखा भाई (वांसवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन-क्षेत्र वांसवाग-डूंगरपुर के बन्द होते हुए छोटे एवं कुटीर उद्योगों की ओर मैं सदन का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं।

श्रीमन्, इस क्षेत्र के उद्योगों सम्बन्धी कठिनाइयों के बारे में समय-समय पर

सम्बन्धित अधिकारियों का ध्यान आकृष्ट किया गया है, परन्तु इन उद्योगों की गिरती हुई स्थिति की अनदेखा किया जाता रहा है।

अनेक क्षेत्रों में भारत सरकार के लघु उद्योग विकास आयुक्त ने बहुत सी योजनाएं इस सम्बन्ध में बनाई हैं और वे कार्यान्वित हो रही हैं। ऐसी ही एक योजना दिल्ली के उद्योग-धंधों को पनपाने के लिए अभी हाल ही में लागू हुई है। मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में भी इसी तरह की योजना लागू की जाए।

इस क्षेत्र में उद्योगों के समक्ष सब से बड़ी कठिनाई तो विद्युत् की है। अन्य कठिनाइयों में कच्चे माल का न मिलना, समय पर पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता, मौजूदा प्रतिस्पर्धा का होना एवं इन उद्योगों द्वारा बनाई हुई चीजों के बेचने में कठिनाई आदि हैं। रेल सेवा का अभाव, टेलीफ़ोन व्यवस्था का सुचारू रूप से न चलना इन कठिनाइयों को और भी बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं। ये व्यवस्थाएं शीघ्र ही इन उद्योगों के बचाव के लिए आवश्यक हैं। छोटे उद्योगों के घाटा उठाने की क्षमता अधिक नहीं होती। इस कारण वे शीघ्र ही बन्द हो जाते हैं। इससे जनता के छोटे तबकों को विशेषकर संकट हो जाता है।

मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वे इस ओर तुरन्त कार्यवाही करें।

(x) DEMAND TO PRESCRIBE THE HISTORY TEXT BOOK FOR EIGHTH CLASS IN MAHARASHTRA

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government has often expressed its serious concern and anxiety to ensure that text books are free from historical distorions and communal bias. Unfortunately, however, such text books still continue to get prescribed for study in our educational institutions. There is a strong feeling, anguish and resentment in Maharashtra against the history text book prescribed for Standard VIII as the matter contained under the Chapter "Islam Ka Uruj" in almost all languages, and especially in Marathi and Urdu, is highly erroneous, sacrilegious and provocative. There is public agitation against the text book. Other Chapter of this history text book are also replete with errors, distortions and irresponsible statements. At several places even dates given in the text book are so rediculously wrong that they create wide disparities to the extent of even two centuries.

I urge upon the Government the urgent necessity to proscribe and confiscate the said text book and to make a statement thereon in the House outlining how such text book came to be prescribed and steps taken to prevent such recurrences in future.

(xi) SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER AND ELECTRICITY TO THE PEOPLE OF DINDIGUL, TAMIL NADU.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government have had failed to give electricity supply to the pumpsets of the farmers for irrigation. The farmers in my Dindigul Parliamentary Constituency are facing an unprecedented crisis in the supply of electricity. The towns and villages also are not getting the electricity supply. The entire farm and the industrial productions are seriously affected. The drinking water is supplied to Dindigul towns and other towns of my constituency once in five days. The people are purchasing drinking water by paying 25 n.p. to Rs. 1.50 per pot in different towns of my constituency. The farmers are unable to save the standing crops neither they could raise new or fresh crops due to the failure of electricity supply. I resorted to hunger-strike on these demands a few months back at Dindigul town. But the authorities concerned woefully neglected to implement demands as I belong to the opposition DMK Party.

[Shri K. Mayathevar]

I therefore request the Central Government, especially the Ministry of Electricity and Irrigation to instruct the Tamil Nadu Government to provide (i) the drinking water and (ii) the supply of electricty and Irrigation to instruct the Tamil Nadu Government to provide (i) the drinking water and (ii) the supply of electricity to all farmers and to all my Dindigul constituency people.

(xii) URGENT NEED TO INCREASE THE WAGES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS TO IMPROVE THEIR ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगावार (पीलीभीत): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं नियम 377 के अधीन देश के कृषि मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी के महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं।

देश के विभिन्न भागों में कृषि मजदूरों की न्यूनतम मजदूरी आज के महंगाई से त्रस्त समय में सब से कम है। देश के उन्नत व समृद्ध राज्य महाराष्ट्र के मजदूर को अधिकृत सूचना के अनुसार केवल 4 रुपये से साढ़े-पांच रुपये तथा उड़ीसा में 5 रुपये प्रतिदिन कृषि मजदूर को मजदूरी दी जाती है। कुछ अन्य राज्यों में मजदूरों की स्थिति इस से बेहतर नहीं है और असंगठित होने के कारण खेतिहर मजदूरों का शोषण जारी है।

कृषि मजदूरों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी के मामले में हरियाणा, पंजाब व केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र चण्डीगढ़ सब से आगे हैं, जहां न्यूनतम मजदूरी 14 रुपये प्रतिदिन है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने कुछ ही समय पूर्व केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों के कृषि मजदूरों के लिए 6 रुपये 75 पैसे से 10 रुपये प्रतिदिन न्यूनतम मजदूरी घोषित की थी। यद्यपि केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित ये दरें राज्य सरकारों के लिए अनिवार्य नहीं हैं तथापि कृषि के मामलों में उन राज्यों को जिन में मजदूरी दर 7 रुपये प्रतिदिन से कम है, सलाह दी गई थी कि वे न्यनतम मजदूरी छः रुपये पछत्तर पैसे प्रतिदिन निर्धारित करने के लिए कार्यवाही करें।

अगस्त, 81 में श्रम मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में निर्णय लिया गया था कि न्यूनतम वेतन गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे न जाये, न्यूनतम वेतन का उपभोक्ता मूल्य सूचकांक से सम्बन्ध जोड़ने का तरीका निकाला जाय लेकिन महाराष्ट्र, उड़ीसा तथा अन्य कुछ राज्यों में खेतिहर, मजदूरों को जो न्यूनतम मजदूरी मिल रही है उस से इस निर्णय से कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचा, ऐसा लगता है।

भारत के 5 करोड़ 40 लाख खेतिहर मजदूरों की आर्थिक दशा सुधार कर उन्हें कम से कम भरपेट रोटी देने के लिए उन के असंगठित होने के कारण शोषण से बचाने के लिए आवश्यक कार्यवाही केन्द्रीय सरकार को तुरन्त करना चाहिए।

(xiii) ARTIFICIAL SHORTAGE OF SODA ASH.

SHRI RATANSINH RAJDA: Cyclic artificial shortage of soda ash has become a regular feature, creating untold hardships for small scale industries and consumers like washermen. Innumerable small-scale industries are destablished on account of spiralling prices of each ash.

Soda ash is produced by four monopoly producers, who have absolute control over production, distribution and pricing, in the absence of any statutory control. The usual plea of cost escalation at the root cause of price increase is not convincing at all. From the minute study of balance-sheets of producers, it is clear that the cost of one tonne soda ash should not be more than Rs. 700 to Rs. 800/-. Unfortunately, black market has already reappeared. Market prices have soared from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,800 per tonne. Conditions have to be created so that producers reduce their prices consistent with the cost of production. The following

steps are, therefore, immediately called for:—

(a) The producers should not be allowed to cut down production;

(b) They must reduce their prices to pre-July 1982 level forthwith;

(c) Import duty should be reduced to 20 percent so that the producers have to reduce their price to less than Rs. 1,200 to 1,300 per tonne. Their resistance to price reduction is stiffening by raising the false bolgan of glut and dumping by Bulgaria etc.

12.52 hrs.

ANTI-HIJACKING BILL—*CONTD.* SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION BILL—*CONTD.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up further consideration of the Anti-Hijacking Bill and the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill moved by Shri Bhagwat Jha Azad. Out of two hours alloted, one hour and five minutes were taken yesterday and 55 minutes remain. We will complete these two Bills and then adjourn for lunch.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Bombay North East): Sir, this Bill has come in order to give legal shape to a convention, which was passed more than half a decade ago, which it was not thought fit all these years to bring in the form of an Act. Therefore, the question arises—it is a matter of curiosity—why this Anti-Hijacking Bill come at this stage.

As far as I can understand it, the reason is that the Government has run into difficulties with its own hijackers. Earlier on, the problem was to take a political stand on hijackers of other countries. For example, if the Palestenian Liberation Organisation members hijacked a plane to India, and some other countries demanded them, then India would have felt embarrassed, because we support the PLO cause. Similarly, if murdas of Bhutto had hijacked the plane from Pakistan and brought it to India, then we would have to return him to Pakistan which these people would have found very embarrassing. But these Khalistan people have brought this Government more in line with the international thinking on the subject because when the Khalistan people hijacked this plane and took it to Lahore and they were arrested and I must say Pakistan should be congratulated on helping the Indian passengers to be freed without violence and sent home safely on each time, but they found that after they were arrested by the Pakistan authorities they were demanded back. The Pakistan Government simply asked this question that if you take them back, under what law are you going to try them and, secondly, if you take them back and we give them back to you and tomorrow Pakistanis hijack a plane into India, will you reciprocate and return those people to us? This was the question that was asked from this Government and this Government had no answer because they did not have an Act. Now the Act has come and Article 7 of that Act specifiles more clearly that we wil reciprocate. So I welcome this Bill because it is in line and keeping with the tradition, the international tradition, that has been established that hijacking is bad whether Indians do it, whether Khalistan people do it, whether the Palestinian Liberation Organisation does it, anybody does it, we do not consider something called a terrorist hijacking or political hijacking or whatever. However, there is a moral question which this Minister must answer. There was a hijacking within the country from Lucknow to Varansi by two people called Devendra Nath Pande and Bhola Nath Pande. So, we also arrested them in Varansi and sent them to jail and filed a case against them and since then I find that they are not in jail. So, I investigated

[Dr. Subramaniam Swamy]

and tried to find out where they are, and I found they were in Congress (I) and they have become MLAs. Now I had asked this question of the then Home Minister Giani Zail Singh that how can you condemn the hijacking of the Khalistan people when you have rewarded the hijackers Bhola Nath Pande and Devendra Nath Pande and made them MLA. So, he said there was a difference in the case of Bhola Nath Pande and Devendra Nath Pande. They did hijacking within the country and as far as the Khalistan people are concerned, they went outside the country. Now, I would like the Minister to clarify whether hijacking is hijacking within the country or outside the country and if you do it within the country you will be rewarded in this way or not. I think this is a moral slur on the ruling party which it has to live down. So, I would conclude with the comment that the anti-hijacking measures in our airports are very primitive. I think it is necessary.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The State Government has withdrawn the cases.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: Yes I know that they have withdrawn the cases and made them MLAs. So, I think the equipment should be modernised because the airport is a big headache—going and opening your bag, going through the referring. It is better to have these cameras, these X-Ray machines fitted on all the major airports. Today Delhi has as an experimental measure but I think it should be done on all the airports and I think little expenditure on that is no harm. Secondly, I find it very odd that Members of Parliament are searched in a way that common criminals are searched. I am not searched because most policemen recognise me as the man who escaped during the Emergency. So, they say if you want to escape you will do it anyway.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You cannot be searched because you get into plane without their knowledge.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY: They say that if you want to do anything mischievous, you will do in any way. Your capacity of mischief is established. But I do find many of my colleagues going through great harassment for this and I do not see why. If Members of Parliament are supposed to safeguard the nation, they must have an established identity, name. There is no question of identity, why there cannot be some special measure either through the presentation of identity card or whatever where the Members of Parliament can be exempted from these security checks because we do travel quite frequently and it becomes very odd. I would also say to the Minister since he is here that anti-hijacking measures need not resort to primitive methods. Now, I will give you an illustration of the primitive methods that are being used. We are told that Delhi Airport cannot be photographed.

13.00 hrs.

This is a regulation which is not there in any democratic country of the world. Besides this Delhi Airport is being photographed by satellite all the time. The tourists come and they want to take photograph of people coming and getting off the plane and climbing on the plane. If you go to America, Japan, Germany, you are allowed to take the photographs. This is something which people like to treasure. But this Government is following something of 1983 or whatever about prohibiting photographs in airport. If he wants to get a photograph of air-port, I can give it to him taken by a satellite and sold commercially all over the world. But Indian citizens cannot take photographs of our own airport and photographs of the passengers. I think this should be changed. There should be review of the Airport Act that is quite out of date.

श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा (कोडरमा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं, जो विधेयक लाया गया है, उसका समर्थन करता हूं। इस प्रश्न पर 10–12 वर्षों तक विचार नहीं किया

गया जब कि नागर विमानन संगठन के द्वारा इस प्रश्न पर बहुत पहले यह निर्णय लिया गया था कि अक्सर वायु में परिवहन की व्यवस्था को सुरक्षा प्रदान करने के लिए अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत् में जो कुछ करारनामे हुए हैं उनके अनुसार हमको चलना चाहिए। लेकिन उस निर्णय को लेने के बाद 10–12 वर्ष तक कोई भी कार्यवाही नहीं की गई।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज दुनिया में वायुयान द्वारा यात्रा बहुत लोकप्रिय हो गई है आम आदमी भी इसमें आने-जाने लगे हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही विध्वंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां भी काफी मात्रा में बढ़ गई हैं। वायुयानों के अपहरण के मामले भी दिनोंदिन बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। फिर भी भारत सरकार ने पिछले 10–12 वर्षों में इस दिशा में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की और अन्तरर्राष्ट्रीय करारों का अनुकरण नहीं किया।

हमने देखा कि पिछले वर्षों में अपने देश में भी इस तरह की कई घटनाएं हुई। भारत का वायुयान पाकिस्तान ले जाया गया और उसे वहां जलाया गया। पता नहीं उसके मुआवजे लेने या अन्य तरह से उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति की भी कोई व्यवस्था हो सकी है या नहीं। अगर अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत में हुए इकरारनामों के अनुसार इस पर कोई ठोस कार्यवाही करने पर कुछ विचार किया जाता तो अच्छा होता। न जाने क्यों इस दिशा में कुछ नहीं किया गया।

इस विधेयक में कुछ कमियां रह गई हैं। वायुयान द्वारा धर्म और धार्मिक भावना से भी लोग यात्रा करते हैं। हवाई जहाजों के नियमों के अनुसार किसी धर्म वगैरह के लिए यात्रा करने वालों को प्रश्रय नहीं देना चाहिए। यात्रियों की सुरक्षा प्रमुख चीज होनी चाहिए। वायुयान से यात्रा बहुत महंगी है और अगर यात्रा करने वालों को सुरक्षा की कोई व्यवस्था न हो तो विकट बात हो जाती है और खतरे का वातावरण बन जाता है। इस से यात्रियों का वायुयान से यात्रा करने के सम्बन्ध में निरुत्साहित होना पड़ता है। धार्मिक भावना से यात्रा इस तरह से नहीं होनी चाहिए जिस तरह से खालिस्तान के समर्थकों ने की और अपनी मांग के लिए भय और आतंक का वातावरण उत्पन्न किया या किसी तरह को अपनी अन्य कार्यवाहियों के द्वारा वायुयान को अपहरण करना चाहा। ऐसे मामलों में सभी के साथ समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए। ऐसा न हो कि ऐसे कार्य के लिए किसी को पुरस्कार दिया जाए जैसा कि उत्तर प्रदेश के श्री भोलानाथ पांडे और देवेन्द्र पांडे को दिया गया। इस तरह के अपराधियों को एम0 एल0 ए0 बना दिया गया। इस से दूसरे लोगों में भी ऐसा काम करने के लिए उत्साह पैदा होता है। ऐसी कार्यवाही तब हुई जब कि यूथ कांग्रेस का आन्दोलन चल रहा था। उस समय जिन्होंने ऐसी कार्यवाही की उनको उस समय हीरो बनाया गया। ऐसा किसी अपराधी के लिए नहीं होना चाहिए, चाहे वह किसी भी राजनीतिक दल से सम्बन्धित हो, चाहे किसी भी धर्म से सम्बन्धित हो या किसी भी मत-मतान्तर से सम्बन्धित हो। ऐसे अपराध करने वाले सभी लोगों के साथ समान व्यवहार होना चाहिए तभी लोगों में अपहरण की कार्यवाही करने के लिए भय उत्पन्न हो सकता है।

लेकिन, अगर किसी को छूट या राजनीतिक प्रश्रय दिया गया तो यह भावना

[श्री शीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा]

बढ़ती जायेगी। व्यास जी ने कहा था कि ऐसे लोगों को गोली मार देनी चाहिए, मैं खासतौर से इसका विरोध करता हूं। ऐसा विचार नहीं करना चाहिए। अपराध-कर्मियों को अगर यह मालम हो जायेगा कि पकड़े जाने के बाद गोली मार दी जायेगी तो वे विस्फोटक या विध्वंसकारी पदार्थ रख कर एयरक्राफ्ट का डमेज कर सकते हैं जिससे सभी के जान-माल की क्षति हो सकती है। मनोवैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण से उसे आजीवन कारावास देनी चाहिए, साथ ही साथ जमानत भी नहीं होनी चाहिए क्योंकि यह भी राष्ट्रीय और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत के लिए बहुत बड़ा जघन्य अपराध है। ऐसे लोगों को जरा भी प्रश्रय नहीं देना चाहिए। इस बिल में उसकी कमी है।

जहां तक सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध में जांच की बात है, उसमें भेदभाव की नीति होती है। बहुत से विकसित देशों में आधुनिक-तम तरीके से जांच करने की व्यवस्था है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में सुरक्षा प्रहरी शरीर को इस तरह से पकड़ते हैं जिससे उनके शरीर में दर्द हो और किसी विशेष व्यक्ति को ऐसे ही छोड़ते हैं। इस तरह का भेद-मूलक व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए इसलिए सरकार को आधुनिकतम व्यवस्था की ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक एयरक्राफ्ट रहता है कोई उसमें ऑयल में पानी मिला देता है तो ऐसी जगह पर कोई भार-साधक प्रहरी को रखा जाना चाहिए। उसकी पूरी जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए। अगर एयरक्राफ्ट में किसी तरह की गड़बड़ी होती है तो उसके लिए वह जिम्मेदार होगा। ऐसी अवस्था में ही एयरक्राफ्ट सुरक्षित रह सकता है।

इसी दृष्टिकोण से सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नियमों के अनुसार हेग कन्वेन्शन और मांट्रियल कन्वेन्शन के अनुसार 70 देशों ने इसे पहले ही अपना लिया लेकिन हम पीछे हैं। इसके पीछे सिर्फ राजनीतिक या कूटनीतिक भावना हो सकती है। यही कारण है कि बहुत से राजनीतिक और क्रान्तिकारी अपराधकर्मियों का हौसला बढ़ा है और इसी वजह से चार-पांच बार ऐसा हुआ है। सुरक्षा प्रहरी सभी लोगों की जांच करते हैं—संसद् सदस्य और कुछ ऐसे विशेष लोगों की भी जांच करते हैं जैसे ईमानदारी दिखा रहे हैं। लेकिन जिनके पास रिवाल्वर या बम रहता है उनको डिटेक्ट नहीं कर पाते हैं। केवल हम लोगों को दिखाते हैं कि हम कितने सक्षम हैं और कितनी बहा-दुरी से जांच कर रहे हैं। अपराधकर्मियों का पता लगाने के लिए कुछ ऐसे लोगों को विशेष ट्रेनिंग दें जैसा विदेशों में होता है और उसी का अनुसरण करना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समाप्त करता हूं।

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, विमान अपहरण विधेयक 1982 एवम् सिविल विमानन सुरक्षा विधि विरुद्ध कार्य दमन विधेयक, 1982 जो सदन में प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। यों तो इस कानून का, विरोधी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने और इस पार्टी के सदस्यों ने समर्थन किया है। परन्तु जो इस बात पर जोर दिया गया है और सरकार पक्ष को बिल्कुल स्पष्ट करना चाहिए कि जब हमने कन्वशन पर 1970–71 में हस्ताक्षर कर दिये फिर इतने विलम्ब से यह कानन क्यों लाया गया? और जब देरी से लाया गया तो इसमें यह भी लिखना चाहिए था कि यह तुरन्त लागू होगा। लेकिन यह भी नहीं बिल में लिखा गया

है । जब कि हमने सैलरीज और पेंशन बिल को परसों यहां पास किया और राज्य सभा ने कल पास किया और राष्ट्रपति की स्वीकृति मिलने पर जल्दी से जल्दी लागू हो जायगा, उसी प्रकार की कार्यवाही इस बिल के बारे में भी करनी चाहिए। नोटिफिकेशन में जारी करने वाली बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आई । इसलिए कानून में स्पष्ट लिखना चाहिए ।

बिल में व्यवस्था है कि अपहरणकर्ता को लाइफ इमप्रिज़नमेंट होगी । तो जब लाइफ इमप्रिज़नमेंट होती है तो मतलब यह होता है कि यह अपराध काग्नीज़ेबिल और नान-बैलेबिल होगा । यह प्रोवीज़न इस बिल में होना चाहिए, जो कि अभी नहीं है । आई० पी० सी० और क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड के यह प्रोवीज़न इसमें लागू होंगे कि नहीं इसकी व्यवस्था इसमें होनी चाहिए । मंत्री जी को इस बारे में संशोधन करना चाहिए । अन्यथा लाइफ इमप्रिज़नमेंट होने के बाद भी यह प्रश्न आयेगा कि यह आफेंस नान-बेलेबिल और काग्नीज़ेबिल है कि नहीं । यह बात इसमें स्पष्ट नहीं की गई है ।

तीसरी बात यह है कि पाकिस्तान में जो हमारा विमान अपहरण करके लाहौर ले जाया गया था और बाद में हमको लौटा दिया गया, लेकिन उस अपहरणकर्ता को अभी तक हमें नहीं लौटाया गया है । यह चिन्ता का विषय है । इस सम्बन्ध में दोनों सरकारों के बीच क्या करस्पौंडेंस हुई है, क्यों नहीं उस अपहरणकर्त्ता को लौटाया गया यह भी हमें बताया जाना चाहिए । क्या इसलिए नहीं लौटाया है कि हमारे यहां कोई कानून नहीं था जिसके अधीन ऐक्शन ले सकते ? लेकिन इस कानून के बाद ऐक्शन ले सकते हैं तो इस सम्बन्ध में कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए और अपहरणकर्ता के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए । जो उसका लक्ष्य था खालिस्तान का और पंजाब की भी जो स्थिति है तो अपहरणकर्ता से पूछताछ कर के जानकारी की जा सकती है कि उसके पीछे कौन सी शक्तियां थीं या हैं जिन्होंने उसको यह काम करने के लिए प्रेरित किया । इसलिए आवश्यक है कि उस अपहरणकर्ता को हम अपने देश में वापस लायें ताकि पूरी जांच कर सकें और क्या कांस्प्रेसी है उसका पता हमें चल सके ।

वह अपहरणकर्ता कृपाण ले कर चला गया उसके लिए कौन कर्मचारी दोषी हैं उनके खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करनी चाहिए। और हमारी सरकार कृपाण ले जाने को परमीशन दे यह भी स्थिति हम ठीक नहीं समझते हैं । क्योंकि अगर कृपाण रिलीजस प्वाइन्ट से है तो दूसरे रिलीजन वाले भी कह सकते हैं कि हम यह हथियार उपयोग करते हैं, हमें भी एलाऊ करना चाहिए । इस बारे में सरकार को सोचना चाहिए ।

किसी भी धर्म का व्यक्ति अगर कोई भी किसी किस्म का हथियार अपने पास रखता है, चाहे धार्मिक दृष्टि से हो या किसी भी कारण से हो और उसको प्रयोग करने की उसकी इच्छा नहीं है तो भी कभी भी उसकी प्रवृत्ति हिंसा की हो सकती है और वह उस हथियार को प्रयोग में ला सकता है । इसके लिए हमें आधुनिक उपकरणों का प्रयोग करना चाहिए ।

तलाशी को जो बात कही गई है, मेरा कहना है कि सब का समान चैक किया जाना चाहिए, चाहे एम० पी० हो या मंत्री हो। ऐसा नहीं हो सकता है कि एम० पी० जुर्म

नहीं कर सकते हैं । यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि जुर्म करने वाला साधारण व्यक्ति या इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट ही हो सकता है जो कि कस्टम के ऑफेन्स कर सकता है । कोई भी व्यक्ति ऑफेन्स कमिट कर सकता है, इसलिए तलाशी के लिए गाइड लाइन्स होनी चाहिए । और सब के लिए बराबर की गाइड लाइन्स जारी कर के सब की तलाशी की जानी चाहिए । इस सम्बन्ध में जो कानून प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We are winding up the discussion. Shri A. K. Roy..

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Sir, I seldom travel by air. I know only a little about these affairs like hijacking. Whatever we may say people in India do not fly. VIPs fly. And may be the enemies of the people by. But the common people walk on the ground. So, I do not think that this Bill has got that much importance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: VIPs are not enemies of the people, I think!

SHRI A. K. ROY: We are decade behind giving a legal shape to a convention which was passed and adopted in early 70s. We are not only technologically behind. Even in legal matters we are falling behind.

I do not want to comment on all these things because this has already been done.

I only want to point out one thing. Hijacking is not an ordinary offence. Hijacking is a political offence. So the question that arises is whether by increasing the quantum of punishment, can we contain any political offence? I think we cannot. Because those people who take to such desperate course, to whatever party or ideology they may belong, do not care for the consequences. So, if we think or if we live in our own paradise, and make the punishment deterrent to deter such an offence, then, we would only be deceiving ourselves.

You have to create some social sanction, some political sanction and some conciousness against this crime. It is not a legal affair.

Those who are considered criminals today, they may be regarded as liberators tomorrow. Values change with the time.

We have, therefore, to lay emphasis on political sanction and social sanction against this crime.

You have observed that this Bill is more or less non-controversial. Even then, each and every Member may doubt its effectiveness and put some questions or some jarring note in their speeches as usual. Why? Because people doubt the basic honesty of this Government. There is a wide gap between precept and practice.

We referred to the hijacking from Lucknow to Varanasi or something like that. I know that because that was also debated in this House. A special debate was held only to discuss the hijacking. Sir, you would be surprised to know the stand the Congress Party took at that time. That was why I became interested in participating in such a debate.

Wisdom should not drawn on the people simply because one changes sides. Sir, Shri R. Venkataraman is now Defence Minister. He is one of the senior Ministers and a very softspoken man. He spoke very plainly. What did he say in that debate? He said:

> "Sir, I will take only two minutes about hijacking. This hijacking when it was originally mentioned in the papers really created a great deal of anger in the country. All of us felt, but ultimately, when it turned out to be nothing more than a toy pistol and cricket ball, Sir, it has become a joke of the year.

"AN HON. MEMBER: It turned out to be an apple.

†SHRI R. VENKATARAMAN: What is more, these people do not seem to have even threatend or done anything of that kind. They seemed to have surrendered themselves. Sir, if it had happened on the 1st of April, all of us would have said that it is an April Fool joke."

Just after two years, it was said that what was done by Khalistan people was wrong. They showed a toy pistol or quava and it became a joke later. I want to emphasise one thing. Of course I have not to grind. One should take a very consistent line. If something had been done, oneshould be very serious about it whether he be in the Opposition or in the Government. You forget one thing. Whatever you say here, that becomes a part of the record. Anybody can quote that and refer to that. Parliamentary Proceedings are very precious. To day you are in the Opposition. Tomorrow you may become a Minister. While in Opposition you say something and that can be quoted when you become a Minister.

I would now like to say this. In answer to a question, the Minister has said that after 1980 and 1982, four cases of hijacking took place. In three cases, the hijacker boarded the aircraft at Delhi and only in one case he boarded at Udaipur. That means in Delhi, the capital of India, security arrangement seems to be lacking. We want to say how that could take place. You have said in answer to a question as follows:

"Towards this end sophisticated electronic detection equipment, viz., Hand held metal detectors, door frame metal detectors and X-Ray Hand Baggage Scanners, are progressively being installed."

I would like to know how progressively these are being installed. You have been taking several steps. You again say that these are political offences. These cannot be controlled only by deterrent punishment. That is my conviction. You have to create an atmosphere and have to deal with it politically. With these few words, I conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister can reply.

नागर विमानन तथा नागरिक पूर्ति मंत्रालयों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भागवत झा आजाद) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन दोनों विधेयकों पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां अपने विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उसमें वे एक बात पर एकमत हैं कि उन्होंने इन दोनों ही विधेयकों का समर्थन किया है, । श्री सुधीर गिरि, जिन्होंने इस बहस को प्रारम्भ किया, बहुत सुन्दर और कम शब्दों में इसकी पृष्ठभूमि आप के सामने रखी। क्या नियम है, उसको रखा, क्या प्रावधान हैं, उनको बताया और साथ-साथ और अधिक क्या करना चाहिये, उसको भी कहा। इसके साथ ही कहीं-कहीं उन्होंने राजनैतिक छींटाकशी भी की, जो कि करनी चाहिये थी और आवश्यक भी उनके लिये ताकि वे ऐसा करते। लेकिन मैं इस बात के लिये उनके प्रति कृतज्ञता ज्ञापन करता हूं कि उनके साथ सर्वश्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास, हरीश कुमार गंगवार, जयपाल सिंह कश्यप, डा० स्वामी, रामावतार शास्त्री, राम विलास पासवान तथा अंत में श्री ए० के० राय सभी ने इन दोनों विधेयकों का समर्थन किया।

लेकिन साथ-साथ तीन प्रकार की समालोचनाएं सामने आई। एक तो यह कि इस कानून को तुरन्त लागू किया

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

जाये । दूसरे, जो पांच अपहरणकर्ता अभी भी पाकिस्तान में हैं, उनको लाने का प्रयास किया जाये । तीसरे सुरक्षा के प्रबंध को और मजबूत और आधुनिक बनया जाये । अधिकांश मेम्बरों ने राय प्रकट की कि सुरक्षा की जांच के सम्बन्ध में सुधार किया जाये ।

इसके अलावा जो दूसरे प्रकार की समालोचना थी, वह देश के अन्तर्गत चलने वाली वायुयान सेवाओं, उनमें देरी, भोजन और भारतीय भाषाओं के अखबार देने के सम्बन्ध में थी ।

तीसरे प्रकार की समालोचना थी राजनैतिक । मैं तीसरे प्रकार की समालोचना के सम्बन्ध में पहले कह दूं कि मैं माननीय सदस्यों की इस बात से पूर्णतः सहमत हूं कि अपहरणकर्ता चाहे किसी भी पार्टी या राजनैतिक दल का हो, चाहे वह किसी विचार को बड़ा उदात्त बना कर कहता हो कि मैं इतने बड़े काज के लिये यह काम कर रहा हूं, उसकी कार्यवाही चाहे किसी सिद्धांत के लिये और किसी भी अवसर पर हो, वह बिल्कुल गलत है, वह समाज का सबसे निकृष्ट प्राणी है और इस लिये उसको कड़ी से कड़ी सजा देनी चाहिये ।

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि इस कानून को तुरन्त लागू किया जाये, जोकि शास्त्री जी ने कहा, यह बिल्कुल सही है । हम इस कानून को तुरन्त लागू करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि 19 नवम्बर, 82 से एशियाड प्रारम्भ हो रहा है और इसके बाद गुट-निरपेक्ष राष्ट्रों का सम्मेलन हो रहा है और उनके लिये इस कानून को लाना जरूरी है और जाये । दूसरे, जो पांच अपहरणकर्ता कानून को राष्ट्रपति की असेंट मिल जायेगी हम इसको तुरन्त लागू करेंगे । इस लिये वह तुरन्त लागू हो जायेगा । इस वजह से इस बिल में "एट वन्स" नहीं लिखा गया है ।

लेकिन इस सम्बन्ध में एक कठिनाई है । हमने जो दो कनवेंशन माने हैं, उनके अनुसार संसार के तीन राष्ट्रों को नोटिफाई करना है । उसमें दो, चार, पांच दिन का वक्त लग जायेगा । हम इस कानून को तुरन्त लागू कर देंगे । इस लिये इसका उल्लेख इस बिल में नहीं कर पाये हैं ।

हमने सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध के प्रश्न को बहुत गम्भीरतापूर्वक लेना है । जिन राष्ट्रों में वायुयान की सेवाएं अधिक हैं—उदाहरणार्थ अमरीका में—, वहां हाईजैकिंग भी अधिक है । उसकी तुलना में हमारे देश में पिछले वर्षों में चार हाईजैकिंग हुये हैं । मगर हम समझते हैं कि अगर एक भी हाईजैकिंग हुआ है, तो वह गलत हुआ है । इसलिये सुरक्षा प्रबन्ध पर हम अधिक से अधिक जोर दे रहे हैं ।

यह कहना सही नहीं होगा कि हम पुराने तरीकों से जांच कर रहे हैं । जांच करने के जो लेटेस्ट, आधुनिकतम, तरीके हैं, वे हमने लागू कर दिये हैं । उनमें से एक तो हैंड मेटल डिटेक्टर है और दूसरा डोर फ्रेम है । तीसरा उपकरण वह है, जो अभी तक नहीं आया था, जिसको हम अब लाये हैं और आगे अधिक, तेजी से लायेंगे । जो व्यक्ति जा रहे हैं उनकी जांच तो हम हैंड मेटल डिटेक्टर और डोर फ्रेम डिटेक्टर से कर देते हैं,

लेकिन उनके वैगेज की जांच हम अभी तक प्रापरली नहीं कर पाते थे। उसके लिये हमने एक्सरे गैजेट बम्बई और दिल्ली में लगाये हैं। सब से बड़ी परेशानी इसके मिलने की थी; वह बाहर मिलता है। वह अपने ही देश में बन जाये—ई० सी० आई० एल० बना दे या वैस्ट बंगाल गवर्नमेंट की कार्पोरेशन बना दे—और वह जल्दी मिल जाये, इस उधेड़-बुन में थोड़ी देर हो गई है। अब हम इस बात के लिये कृत-संकल्प हैं कि खासकर हमारे बहुत सेंसिटिव एरियाज में जो एयरपोर्टस हैं, वहां इस उपकरण को हम जल्द से जल्द लगायेंगे—दिल्ली में लगाया है, एशियाड विलेज में लगाया है, बम्बई में लगाया है और अमृतसर और श्रीनगर में बहुत जल्दी लगायेंगे।

सुरक्षा जांच के जो तीन प्रमुख आधुनिकतम तरीके हैं उनको हम लगा रहे हैं। लेकिन इसमें अधिक आवश्यक यह है कि जो लोग इन तरीकों को यूज करने वाले हैं, जो इनका प्रयोग करने वाले आफिसर्स हैं उनको अच्छी ट्रेनिंग दी जाये। इन आफिसर्स को हम विभिन्न राज्यों से लेते हैं, उधार, लीयन पर लेते हैं। हम चाहते हैं क दुर्भाग्य से यदि किसी राज्य में ऐसी घटना हो जाती है तो उस राज्य का हमें पूरा सहयोग मिले। हम अपना एक सलग कैडर 5–6 हजार आदमियों का बनायें, वह बात भी आती है लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे जितने भी एयरपोर्ट हैं वहा राज्य प्रशासन से हमारा अधिक से अधिक सहयोग और सम्बन्ध रहे। इसीलिये हम राज्यों से प्रार्थना करते हैं कि वे हमें लीयन पर अधिकारी दें और अधिक समय के लिये दें, ऐसा न हो कि 6–8 महीने के बाद उनको वापिस बुला लें। हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि हमको अच्छे अधिकारी दें।

जांच के सम्बन्ध में कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा कि संसद सदस्यों में भेदभाव किया जाता है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह इसलिये नहीं है कि जांच की ही जाय, सच बात तो यह है कि हम, हमारा मंत्रालय, एयर-इंडिया और इंडियन एयर लाइन्ज यह बिल्कुल नहीं मानते हैं कि हमारे संसद सदस्य हाई जैकिंग करेंगे प्रश्न इस बात का है कि जब वर्षों में एक बार कोई एक व्यक्ति ऐसा कर लेता है तो उसको रोकने के लिये इतनी अधिक-सावधानी करनी पड़ती है और इतने अधिक व्यक्तियों की जांच की जाती है। जहां व्यक्ति की सुबुद्धि ने प्रगति की है, उसकी कुबुद्धि ने उससे अधिक प्रगति कर ली है। आज एक व्यक्ति अपने पास चार-चार फोर्ज्ड पासपोर्टस रखता है। वह एक माननीय सदस्य के फोर्ज्ड-आइडेंटिटी कार्ड से निकल भी सकता है। यदि इस प्रकार से कभी एक व्यक्ति भी निकल जाता है तो हमारे सारे प्रयत्न व्यर्थ हो जायेंगे। प्रश्न यह है कि उन हजारों व्यक्तियों में कोई एक कुबुद्धि वाला व्यक्ति भी हो सकता है और उनके नाम से निकल सकता है। इसलिये उसको रोका जाये। मेरे पास विधान सभाओं के एम० एल० एज० के पत्र आये हैं, राज्य सरकारों के मंत्रियों के पत्र भी आये हैं और अमृतसर में तो एक बड़े अधिकारी ने भी प्रोटेस्ट की थी कि जब आई० एस० ए०, आई० पी० ऐस० आफिसर्ज को आप छोड़ते हैं तो मेरे को क्यों नहीं? मैं भी एक बड़ा आफिसर

[श्री भागवत झा आजाद]

हूं। इसलिये प्रश्न यह नहीं है और हम कभी ऐसा नहीं सोचते कि कोई एम० पी० हाइजैकिंग करेंगे। परन्तु अपहरण को रोकने का प्रश्न इतना कठिन है कि दूसरे व्यक्तियों के साथ-साथ मैं अपने जांच के लिये समर्पित करता हूं। आप इस को इस रूप में देखें कि मैं जो स्वयं मंत्रिमंडल में हूं, मुझे भी वर्तमान नियमों के अनुसार सुरक्षा जांच के लिये अपने को समर्पित करना पड़ता है। केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल के जो कैबिनेट स्तर के मंत्री हैं या जो मुख्य मंत्री हैं, ऐसे कुछ लोगों को छोड़ कर बाकी सभी व्यक्तियों पर यह बात लागू है। यह बात दूसरी है कि कोई व्यक्ति जांच करने के काम में अपना रोब न दिखाये, बदतमीजी न दिखाये, उस काम को नम्रतापूर्वक करे, ठीक से करे। इस बात के लिये सुधार की बराबर गुंजाइश है और हम बराबर प्रयास करते रहेंगे। उनको कहते हैं कि आप इस काम को इस रूप में कीजिये। इसलिये मेरा ख्याल है कि माननीय सदस्य इसको इस रूप में देखेंगे तो सन्तुष्ट हो जायेंगे।

इस बिल के अतिरिक्त भी कुछ बातें कही गई हैं--जैसे इण्डियन एअर लाइंज के लिये कहा गया कि हवाई जहाज लेट चलता है। मैंने प्रथम बात यह कही है, अपने दोस्तों को, --जसे कुछ मित्रों ने अखबारों में लिख दिया कि भागवत झा आजाद ने कहा है--

I am the most powerful person.

मैंने ऐसा नहीं कहा है। मैंने अपने फर्स्ट ब्रीफिंग में अपने अफसरों को यह कहा है कि आप निर्भीकतापूर्वक जो आप की इच्छा हो वह लिखो, सामने रखे राष्ट्र को और भगवान को। यदि भगवान को नहीं मानते हैं तो डायलैक्टिकल-मैटीरियलिज्म के अन्तर्गत जो गरीब आदमी हैं उसकी तस्वीर सामने रखो? लेकिन उसके बाद मंत्री जी निर्णय करे तो वह मंत्री का निर्णय नहीं सरकार का निर्णय मान कर उसका प्रतिपालन होना चाहिये। उसी ब्रीफिंग में मैंने यह भी कहा कि एअर इंडिया और इंडियन एअर लाइंज के लिये कुछ गौरव हम को भी पहुंचाना चाहें तो सब से पहला सुधार यह करें कि लेट चलना बन्द हो और दूसरे-भोजन में सुधार कर दें। मैं इन दोनों बातों के लिए जोर लगा रहा हूं। मैंने अपने सचिवालय के सचिव से, जो नये और जोरदार व्यक्ति हैं, कहा है कि हम हर एअरक्राफ्ट का हिस्ट्रीशीट रखें। पता लगायें कि कब, किस समय अमुक एअर-क्राफ्ट कितना लेट हुआ और क्यों हुआ है। मैंने यह भी कहा है कि यह नार्मली नहीं होना चाहिए --

I am sorry for the delay, I apologise.

यह आदत नहीं बननी चाहिए। कभी-कभी देर हो जाती है लेकिन आम तौर पर ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए।

मुझे कुछ सदस्यों ने कहा है कि आप ने भोजन में सुधार कर दिया है, लेकिन कुछ ने व्यंग भी किया है कि पटना वाले में सुधार हुआ है। मैंने कहा है कि बम्बई वाले में भी कर दूंगा, असाम वाले में भी कर दूंगा, कलकत्ता वाले में भी कर दूंगा। आप का कहना ठीक है।

तीसरी बात--इन वायुयानों में भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र होने चाहिए --इस बात से मैं पूर्णतः सहमत हूं। जो हवाई जहाज जिस जगह से उड़ता है, उस में अंग्रेजी अखबार तो होते ही हैं, लेकिन उस में भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्र भी हों, यह आदेश--मैंने

राज्य सभा में भी कहा है--मैं तुरन्त प्रसारित करा दूंगा । यह आवश्यक है कि अगर मद्रास से हवाई जहाज चलता है तो तमिल के प्रमुख पत्र भी उस में हों, अगर वह नागपुर से हो कर गुजराता है तो उस में महाराष्ट्र के भी प्रमुख मराठी पत्र हों । अगर वह पटना जाता है तो हिन्दी के प्रमुख पत्र हों । कलकत्ता से उड़े तो उसमें अंग्रेजी के अलावा बंगाली तथा हिन्दी के पत्र भी होने चाहिए । यह इन्तजाम मैं फौरन करा दूंगा ?

माननीय सदस्यों ने जिन बातों का उल्लेख किया, उन के लिए मैं उनका कृतज्ञ हूं, लेकिन कृपा कर इस में कोई और बात मत पठियेगा । इस बिल से अलग जो बातें कही गई हैं उन पर भी हम विचार करेंगे और जो उचित होंगी उन को मान लेंगे । जहां तक राजनीति वाली बात कही गई थी, वह आप को मुबारक हो । जहां तक देर की बात है कि इतनी देर क्यों हुई--मैं उस का कोई जवाब दूं तो आप सहमत नहीं होंगे, इसलिए मैं कोई जवाब नहीं देता हूं और आप से क्षमा चाहता हूं । कहते हैं--देर आयद दुरुस्त-आयद--इसी दृष्टि से आप सन्तोष मान लें । इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आशा करता है कि आप इस का पूर्ण समर्थन करेंगे

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

" That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft and for matters connected therewith, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill.

" That clause 2 to 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 11 were added to the Bill

Clause 1—Short Title, extent, application and Commencement.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna): I beg to move:

Page 1 for lines 14 and 15, substitute—

"(3) It shall come into force at once." (1)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Amendment moved by Shri Ramavtar Shastri to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

Themotion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए ।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put to vote consideration motion in respect of Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Civil Aviation Bill.

"That the Bill to give effect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and for matters connected therewith; as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clauses 2 to 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short Title, extent, application and Commencement

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an Amendment of Shri Ramavtar Shastri in Clause 1 of the Bill. Are you moving?

SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI (Patna): Yes, Sir.

I beg to move:

"Page 1,

for lines 16 and 17, *substitute*—

'(3) It shall come into force at once."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put Shri Shastri's amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 1 was put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"The Enacting formula, the Preamble and the title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं :

"कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए"।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fortyfive Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MOTION *RE.*: TWENTY-NINTH, THIRTIETH AND THIRTY-FIRST REPORTS OF UPSC

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Venkatasubbaiah.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH): I beg to move:

> "That this House takes note of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1979, 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980 and 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981 respectively, along with the Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned therein, laid on the Table of the House on 26th February, 1981, 18th September, 1981 and 28th April, 1982 respectively."

In this connection, I would like to add that I may assure the hon. members that various suggestions that they had made in the past for consideration of the earlier Repor of the Commission had been given the utmost attention; and I am sure, the discussion on this Report, in this House, will be equally fruitful in generating new ideas of improving personnel administration. I need hardly say that the Government as well as the Commission would welcome suggestions of the House for further improving the procedure of recruitment to the civil services.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

> "That this House takes note of the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of the Union Public Service Commission for the periods from 1st April 1978 to 31st March, 1979, 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980 and 1st April, 1980 to 31st March 1981 respectively, along with the Government's Memorandum on the cases of non-acceptance of the Commission's advice mentioned therein, laid on the Table of the House on 28th February, 1981, 18th September 1981 and 28th April, 1982 respectively.

Shri Satyasadhan Chakrabhuty.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this motion is very important and I am sorry to say that today is the last day of the session and also we are left hardly with 10 minutes. According to constitutional obligation, the UPC submits its annual report and that report will be discussed by this House. But here we find that we are going to discuss report, covering the periods from 1st April, 1978 to 31st March, 1979, 1st April, 1979 to 31st March, 1980 and 1st April, 1980 to 31st March, 1981 respectively. So, this House is discussing the Report of the Union Public Service Commission after a long period when that was submitted to the President of India. I would like to know why is it that the Government has failed to submit the Report to the House for its consideration immediately after it is presented to the President. The House should discuss the irregularities immediately after they occurred; if it is delayed, the useful purpose of discussing it is lost. The Constitution makers did not make it obligatory for the Government to accept the advice of the Union Public Service Commission; it is not mandatory or advisory; and when it was asked why the Union Public Service Commission was made an advisory body, the explanation that was given was that, since the report is presented to the President, that will be placed before the House. This sovereign body of the representatives of the people will scrutinise it, it will discuss the report and if there are any irregularities the Government is bound to give an explanation. Unfortunately, this constitutional provision is being made almost useless when we discuss the report of 1978-79 in the Year of the Lord 1982! Why

is it so? The Minister should have explained the reason of this delay because this is a very important subject concerning the public services, concerning recruitment, and concerning the administration of the country.

I consider this very important because of the fact that if we really want to implement our development programmes, if we want to implement whatever programme we adopt after debating in the Parliament, this is implemented through the bureaucracy and until and unless we discuss this subject, and try to improve their functioning, one of the reasons of the failure or non-implementation would be failure of the bureaucracy itself. But unfortunately such an important subject is not taken seriously by the Government.

At the very outset, I would like to say that in our country a great hiatus exists between the people and the administration. The British had artificially created a kind of self-styled dignity in the higher services which aimed at a deliberate aloofness from the general public. This aloofness is deliberately maintained. The old colonial type of administration, where the administration is divorced from the aspirations of the people which the Britishers deliberately created in our country is continued. Just as they created in our country an educational system which was to keep the educated people away from the general people, more or less all the people of our country, so also they created an administration with the purpose of keeping it aloof from the people. We should take it up seriously. Otherwise, our efforts are going to fail. The House should discuss how the recruitment is done, how the examinations are conducted and who are the people recruited, what is their training and how best they can serve the people. And this House is a right body to discuss all these things and formulate the right type of policy.

I would also like to point out another thing. Article 309 of the Constitution creates Central Services and State services. But Article 312 creates All India Services.

15.00 hrs.

In the draft Constitution there was no provision for all India services. It was incorporated later on . Now, due to this Article 312 which creates all India services like Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service, the autonomy of the State is adversely affected.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You will continue your speech afterwards. Now, we will take Private Members Business.

15.01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

FIFTY-SECOND REPORT

श्री चन्द्रदेव प्रसाद वर्मा : (आरा): श्रीमन्, मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूं कि यह सभा, 3 नवम्बर, 1982 को सभा में प्रस्तुत किये गये गैर-सरकारी सदस्यों के विधेयकों तथा संकल्पों सम्बन्धी समिति के बावनवें प्रतिवेदन से सहमत है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifty-second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 3rd November, 1982."

The Motion was adopted.

MANAGEMENT OF PROPERTIES OF TEMPLES, MUTHS AND OTHER RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS BILL*

SHRI RANJIT SINGH (Chatra): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to privide for the creation of public trusts for the management of properties of temples, "muths" and other institutions devoted to religious purposes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the creation of public trusts for the management of properties of temples, "muths" and other institutions devoted to religious purposes."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

Amendment of Section 4 etc.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES (Muzaffarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave to granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES: I introduce the Bill.

15.02 hrs.

CATTLE INSURANCE BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for cattle insurance in the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for cattle insurance in the country."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha—Absent.

PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(INSERTION OF SECTION 16A, ETC.)

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

CRIMINAL LAWS (AMENDMENT) BILL*

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR (Ratnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI BAPUSAHEB PARULEKAR: I introduce the Bill.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 5-11-1982.

EQUAL SHARING OF ANCESTRAL PROPERTY BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for equal sharing of ancestral property among the boys and the girls.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for equal sharing of ancestral property among the boys and the girls."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

LAND ACQUISITION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

(AMENDMENT OF SECTION 3, ETC.)

SHRI A.T. PATIL (Kolaba): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI A. T. PATIL : I introduce the Bill.

15.04 hrs.

NATIONAL PARKS BILL*

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU (Chittoor): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and control of National Parks and for matters connected therewith.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and control of National Parks and for matters connected therewith."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI P. RAJAGOPAL NAIDU: I introduce the Bill.

FOREST REVENUE (CONSERVATION) BILL*

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY (Adilabad): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for utilising revenue earned from forest produce for the purpose of forestry.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for utilising revenue earned from forest produce for the purpose of forestry."

The Motion was adopted.

SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

15.05 hrs.

RIGHT TO PRIVACY BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Before further discussion on the Right to Privacy Bill by Shri V.N. Gadgil is resumed, I would like to mention that one hour and 57 minutes have already been spent on this Bill. Thus almost exhausting the time of two hours allotted by the House for this discussion. I would like to know whether it is the sense of the house that the time may be extended for the consideration of his Bill and, if so, how much?

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 5-11-1982.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: By one hour.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: So, it is the sense of the House that we extend it by one hour. Shri A.T. Patil will continue his speech.

SHRI A. T. PATIL (Kolaba) : Sir, I have already said something about the right to privacy as well as the limitations put upon the right of privacy.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Patil, you have already taken 21 minutes.

SHRI A.T. PATIL: I would touch upon only some of the points. I was referring to the remedy provided for this and I have already commented upon it saying that if the matter is taken to the court of law, the so-called, I should say, delays and all other things causing a sort of injustice to the litigant may come in the way and then the question would be as to what should be the remedy to be provided. Apparently, there is no alternative except to go to the court in a civilized society. By civilized I mean the civilization as understood by the modern society. But then the question will be whether any other remedy by way of public opinion criticising the action can be made available and if any such public criticism is made whether that public criticism can be protected under the law. And if that remedy is accepted, perhaps there will be a sanction from the public against the breach of the right of privacy and there may be possibly a restriction, valid restriction, effective restriction against the breach of this particular right.

I will not go into the details about the remedy and the relief, etc. I may refer to one point, because that was referred to by an hon. friend on the other side, and that was about the right to know, the right of information. Now, the right of information is no doubt accepted somewhere, for some time and to some extent but that right of information as right to know is not accepted in the sense in which it is sought to be projected in this House by the hon. Member. I may quote some authors in this respect where it has been said:

> "The public's interest in and right to know about an event depends on the nature of the event and not on the participant in it"

The emphasis is not on the individual, the emphasis is on the nature of the event. Therefore, the outlook is objective, rather than subjective. If this right is to be exercised, special reference must be made to the nature of the event, rather than to the individual involved in it. Unfortunately, in common experience we find that the emphasis is inter-changed, the emphasis is given on the individual, rather than on the events. This right has been expressed in a judicial pronouncement in this language:

> "The guarantee for speech and press are not the preserve of political expression, or comment upon public affairs, essential as those are to healthy Government. One need only pick up any newspaper or magazine to comprehend the vast range of published matter which exposes persons to public view, both private citizens and public officials. Exposure of the self to others in varying degrees is a concomitant of life in a civilized community. The risk of this exposure is an essential incident of life in a society which places a primary value on freedom of speech and of press."

Here again,, when the liberty is given, or admitted or accepted, the emphasis is on the structure of the society which places the primary value on the freedom of speech and of press.

So far as our society is concerned, no doubt there are fundamental rights, granting the right of freedom of speech and expression. But, at the same time, it is circumscribed by the basic concept of our Constitution viz. the assurance given to the individual to maintain his dignity. The very preamble of our Constitution speaks about "fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual". Therefore, as I have already said, ultimately it comes to the individual dignity, which will have to be taken

[Shri A. T. Patil]

into consideration while examining the extent of the right which the society recognises.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The individual is a part of the society, is it not?

SHRI A. T. PATIL: The individual is a part of the society. No society can be constituted without the individual; ultimately, the individual is the nucleus. Therefore, you will find that form of the constitution in any free society, wherein the individual is taken to be the nucleus, around which the entire edifice of the social or political structure is built up. In our Constitution also the preamble, which enunciates the basic objectives of the Constitution, says "fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual". So, the individual dignity, which is protected, is taken as the base of the entire structure of the Constitution. The other provisions in this Constitution are subject to this concept of "justice. . . . liberty ... equality and fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual". Therefore, the individual is at the centre of all structure, of movement, of activity, both political and social.

Therefore, I submit that the right to privacy, as enunciated by the Mover of this Bill, deserves all commendation. I support the Bill.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour): Sir, this Bill has been brought, I think, a little too prematurely, so far as the social and economic condition in India is concerned. A similar Bill was brought before the British Parliament, not even ten years ago. They are a technologically much advanced society, and the reason why such a Bill was thought necessary to be brought before the British Parliament by a Private Member was that in the guise of medical records, the social security system, credit system, National Health system, on these grounds the Government was acquiring too much power over the life of the individual, too much knowledge about the individual, his life and his family, which he would not like to be known to the Government or, for that matter, to any corporation or anybody else. Moreover, another reason for bringing that Bill was that, it was thought just after the Watergate in America if the British Government indulged in a similar snopping which the then President of America—Nixon—has ordered—to snoop in the Democratic Party Candidate headquarters, that was possible to ferret out and ultimately unseat Nixon in U.S.A. would not be possible in England where there was no separation of powers between the Executive and Judiciary and where the Bureaucrats would cling to gether and particularly because of the hated Officials Secrets Act which incidentally we have in India even to-day. On all these considerations particularly because invasion has been made into the private life of the citizens, not political persons, but citizens, which was made by the social security system, medical system, credit system, this Bill was brought in England. To-day in India we do not find any of these aspects. We neither have social security system, which has to by the nature of things get all the information as to the health and family life, the income and periods of unemployment of persons or for that matter the medical system which they have in England or the credit system which they have in every western country, but we do not have for good or bad. Therefore, I say this is in support of what I started with—that this Bill is premature in India.

Another reason why that Bill was brought before the British Parliament is to stop the Government from snooping. But here in India we have the Government specially empowered to censor mail of every citizen including the Members of Parliament. Here we have an Act, which authorises Government to tap telephone line and to see what is going in telegrams, that is the Telegraph Act which covers telephone also.

In this House a breach of privilege was

brought when it was found that a Member's mail had been tampered and the hon. Speaker gave a ruling, expressing his helplessness to protect the Member because he said there was no separate law for the Members of Parliament. Government has the blanket power of censoring mail of citizens and that included mail sent to the Members of Parliament by the people of their constituencies or others. In other words the interference which such censoring of mail would cause snaring of telephones would cause in his carrying out Parliamentary duties, was not considered a breach of privilege. But at that time the hon. Speaker when giving his ruling observed that a Private Member's Bill had been brought in Parliament to deal with the offending Section of the Indian Post Office Act of 1898. When that Bill was moved, the then Minister for Communications, Mr. Stephen had given an undertaking to bring a Bill to remove that offending Section. Now, I believe a Bill is before Parliament not to remove the entirety of it but to give the citizen who is aggrieved by such censor, the right to go to court and challenge that censoring has been done in the public interest. That much of change is sought to be made.

The main thing happening today in India is not an invasion of privacy which is happening in Western countries but invasion of the rights of politicians to function properly by the Government itself. The Government has armed itself with the power to know what politicians of other Parties are doing—even their own people are doing. Why that is necessary? Because, konwledge is power and to keep oneself in power, one requires the knowledge of what other people are doing. For this reason and not for any other reason, not in the public interest and not in the country's interest but to perpetuate themselves in power, the Government will not give up their right of tapping telephones, eavesdropping on conversation and censoring mails. That is the greatest harm which is being caused to the functioning of democracy in this country. This Bill has miserably failed to bring a remedy for that particular situation. This Bill does not make a difference between the Government invasion and invasion by others. Therefore, it fails to achieve the objective. It does not make a difference between the invasion of the Privacy of an individual citizen and the person who has voluntarily, by coming into politics, become a public figure. If the public representative has risen to a certain height and if his entire activity must necessarily be always in public interest, he cannot claim the right to privacy which this Bill seeks to confer upon him. It is not possible for the politician to say this much of my life is private and that you cannot interfere, you cannot say anything and you cannot even enqire about it; you cannot give information to anybody about them. Suppose a politician happens to meet a smuggler who had been in jail under COFEPOSA, and if he claims the right to privacy what will happen? What I am saying has already happened. Supposing a politician is found to be hobnobbing with the criminals, supposing somebody who has come to public life with no money is suddenly found to have amassed wealth, what will happen? The right to privacy is the right of any person to preserve the seclusion of himself, his family or his property from any other person. One cannot even try to find out how he has done because trying to do that will be an offence under this Bill. Nobody will be able to find out how corrupt politician and others have accumulated their wealth by using corrupt methods. The main purpose of this Bill is only to protect those people who have come to public life not in the public interest but to advance their own interest. Therefore, this Bill should be outright rejected.

Before I conclude, I must point out other defects in the Bill.

First of all, what is the cause of action? This makes the whole thing ridiculous. It says:

> 'Any person who has been subject to any serious and unreasonable infringement of his right to privacy..."

What is "serious' and what is "unreasonable" who is to decide? What are the guidelines for that decision? Everything has been left so vague that nobody will know facts about the private life of a per-

[Shri Amal Datta]

son or what a person has done. Certainly, a politician has to live for all the 24 hours under a public gaze. He cannot go to any place he likes. Even when a particular politician has met another politician, whether there is any chance of defection or there is any conspiracy going on, the public has a right to know about the activities of politicians whom they have elected, what they are doing in and out of Parliament, in the States or in the capital, wherever they go.

AN HON. MEMBER: Or in the Haryana Bhavan.

SHRI AMAL DATTA: That is to be known to the public. Otherwise, how are they going to judge or how are they going to come to conclusion that they have made a mistake in electing somebody so that next time they will not repeat the mistake? If all these things are not brought to their notice, how can they decide about it?

The cause of action itself is absolutely vague. The only practical defence that is given is that "it was reasonably necessary to comment fairly upon a subject of general public interest". Whether it is a subject of general public interest or not, how to know that? If a politician was seen with a criminal, he will say, "He is a friend of mine from the days of my childhood and, therefore, I met him." On the other hand, it may also be that only by being seen with a politician that criminal will be able to call the tune so far as the police is concerned and the police will not be able to arrest him. Therefore, this is the most misguided bill apart from being a Bill which is premature so far as the Indian conditions are concerned.

It does not take into account the facts of life in the Indian politics, the sort of defections which we have seen in India during the last 15 years. Which do not take place in those countries of the West on the basis of which this Bill has been modelled. It does not take into account the way in which corruption has percolated into the very sinews of political life here. That has not happened anywhere in the Western Countries also. Therefore, it is necessary here to bring all the facts of life of public figures to the public gaze and that is what this Bill is trying to prevent.

With these words, I oppose the Bill.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, श्री गाडगिल साहब ने यहां पर "राइट टू प्राइवेसी" जो विधेयक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। जहां तक एकान्त के जीवन का सम्बन्ध है, यदि हम अपने पिछले इतिहास को देखें, तो हमारे महर्षियों और तीर्थंकर आदि एकान्त का जीवन व्यतीत किया करते थे। उनका जीवन इस प्रकार का होता था। क्यों कि वे अपने जीवन में पवित्रता लाना चाहते थे, शुद्धता लाना चाहते थे। वे जीवन में शुद्धता लाना चाहते थ और अगर कोई उनके जीवन के बारे में उसकी गुप्त बातों के बारे में जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहे, तो उनको कोई एतराज नहीं होता था। उनका जीवन खुला जीवन था। अब हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा निजी जीवन इस प्रकार का हो कि उसके बारे में कोई जान न सके। क्या हम अपने मतदाताओं को धोखा देना चाहते हैं? मतदाता तो यह जानना चाहते हैं कि आपका जीवन कैसा है, आपका चरित्र किस प्रकार का है, आप किस तरह का ऐश्वर्यशाली जीवन व्यतीत कर रहे हैं और आप किस प्रकार अपने क्षेत्र की सेवा करना चाहते हैं। इसलिए इस प्रकार का कानून बनाना बिल्कुल निरर्थक होगा।

श्री गाडगिल ने यह जो बिल प्रस्तुत किया है, मैंने इसका अध्ययन किया है। इसमें "डिफेंसिज" की जो सूची दी गई है, उसको देखते हुए कोई भी डिफेंडेंट इस कानून में फंस नहीं सकता है। टार्ट के आधार पर डैमेजिज का कोई भी सूट सक्सेस-

फुल नहीं हो सकता और डिफेंडेंट अपना डिफेंस दे कर अपना बचाव कर लेगा ।

हमारा देश एक प्रजातंत्र है । प्रजातंत्र में हमने अपना संविधान बनाया है और उसमें लोगों को बड़े विशाल और मूलभूत अधिकार दिए हैं । उन अधिकारों का हनन एक जुर्म है । अगर कोई डीफ़ेमेशन करे, मारपीट करे, प्रापर्टी को नुक्सान पहुंचाए, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में कानून बने हुए हैं और टार्ट के आधार पर डैमेजिज़ का दावा किया जा सकता है । अगर कोई इस प्रकार की बात कहे, या अखबारों में पब्लिसिटी करे, जो डीफ़ेमेशन की डेफ़िनीशन में आती है, तो हम कार्यवाही कर सकते हैं और अपने अधिकारों की प्राप्ति कर सकते हैं ।

लेकिन जहां आवश्यक हो, वहां अधिकारों को सीमित रखना आवश्यक है । जैसे, अगर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए टेलीफ़ोन को टैप करने की आवश्यकता हो, तो क्यों न टैप किया जाए ? अगर कोई बड़े से बड़ा राजनीतिक ऐसी कार्यवाही करता है, तो जो राष्ट्र के हित में नहीं है, तो उसका टेलीफ़ोन क्यों नहीं टैप किया जाए? अगर वह किसी व्यक्ति से बात करना चाहता है, तो वह उससे मिल कर बात कर ले, संघर्ष की योजना बना ले । लेकिन अगर वह डाक के ज़रिये से पत्र लिखता है या तार देता है, या टेलीफ़ोन से बातचीत करता है, जो राष्ट्र के लिए घातक है, तो किसी भी देश में ऐसी कोई गवर्नमेंट नहीं है, जो ऐसी कार्यवाहियों को करने दे । ऐसी कार्यवाहियों पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने होंगे । इसके लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन का प्राविज़न रखा गया है और ऐसे लोगों की लिबर्टी पर अंकुश लगाया गया है । अगर कोई स्मगलिंग का धंधा करता है या ऐसी कार्यवाही करता है, जो राष्ट्र-हित के विरुद्ध हो, तो उसके लिए कांस्टीट्यूशन में प्रिवेंटिव डिटेंशन का प्राविज़न किया गया है । समाज की सुरक्षा के लिए, राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए, आवश्यक है कि हम कुछ इस प्रकार के कदम उठायेंगे, जिन में कुछ अधिकारों को सीमित करना पड़ेगा तथा अधिकारों को सीमित कर के राष्ट्र की रक्षा करनी पड़ेगी । इसी तरह से जहां तक पुलिस के अधिकार हैं--पुलिस यदि किसी जुर्म के बारे में जानना चाहे, जैसे किसी क्रिमनल के साथ, किसी डाकू के साथ कोई बड़ा आदमी होता है तो सन्देह होता है, किसी डाकू के साथ कोई मेम्बर आफ़ पार्लियामेन्ट या कोई विधान सभा सदस्य या कोई मंत्री है, तो उस का क्या कारण है—इस के बारे में पुलिस जानकारी प्राप्त करना चाहे तो उसे वह अधिकार होना चाहिए, उस के अधिकार को कम नहीं किया जाना चाहिए । पुलिस ऐसे मामलों में जानकारी प्राप्त करती है, जांच करती है, अन्य बहुत सी बातें मालूम करती है, उस क्रिमनल के साथ क्या राजनीतिक-गठबन्धन है । इसी तरह से जो डाक्टर इलाज करता है, उस को मरीज़ के व्यक्तिगत जीवन की पूरी जानकारी मिलनी चाहिए, अगर उस को उस मरीज़ के व्यक्तिगत जीवन की जानकारी नहीं होगी तो वह उस मरीज़ का इलाज अच्छी तरह से नहीं कर सकता । होम्योपैथी में तो ऐसा होता है कि मरीज़ के पिछले इतिहास को दृष्टि में रख कर इलाज करना पड़ता है ।

कहने का अर्थ यह है कि राइट आफ़ प्राइवेसी के कानून पर आज जो हम विचार कर रहे हैं, गाडगिल साहब ने शुरू में ही अपने भाषण में कहा है कि यह अभी प्रीमैच्योर है, यहां की सोसायटी में अभी लागू नहीं है । जब यह यहां की सोसायटी में लागू नहीं है तो इस को यहां लाने का क्या लाभ है । अमरीका या ब्रिटेन में जो जीवन

[श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन]

है वह यहां के जीवन से थोड़ा भिन्न है। जैसे नंगी-तस्वीरों को हम यहां बिलकुल पसन्द नहीं करते, फिल्म्ज में भी हम इस प्रकार का प्रावीजन करना चाहते हैं कि नंगे चित्रों का प्रदर्शन न हो, हम उन का विरोध करते हैं . . . .

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: When Mr. Gadgil introduced the Bill, he made a speech. Where you in the House then?

SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN: I was here.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You reply to those points.

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन : मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि यह जो कानून यहां लाया गया है इस से हमारे किसी भी मन्तव्य की पूर्ति नहीं होती। हमारे यहां की परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रख कर इस प्रकार का कानून नहीं बनाया जा सकता। अगर इस प्रकार का कानून बनाया जायगा तो हमें व्यक्तियों के जीवन के बारे में जानकारी नहीं हो सकेगी, हमारी गवर्नमेंट को जानकारी नहीं हो सकेगी कि वह किस प्रकार का आदमी है, कोई व्यक्ति ऊपर से कुछ हो लेकिन अन्दर से वह अपनी शक्ति भोग-विलास की क्रियाओं में लगाता हो, रंग-रेलियां मनाता हो—इस प्रकार का जीवन हम अपने लोगों को नहीं देना चाहते। हम चरित्रवान, महापुरुष पैदा करना चाहते हैं और ऐसे चरित्रवान महापुरुष हमारे देश ने पैदा किये हैं जिन का अनुकरण हम करना चाहते हैं तथा अपनी संस्कृति को ऊंचा बनाना चाहते हैं। इस लिए यह कानून इस देश के लिए लागू नहीं हो सकता है तथा मैं इस का कड़ा विरोध करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ramavatar Shastri. The last speaker would be Mr. Girdhari Lal Vyas. Then the Minister will intervene and Mr. Gadgil will reply. Any discussion without the participation of Mr. Vyas will not be fruitful at all.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे इस पर बहुत ज्यादा नहीं कहना है, मैं सिर्फ अपना विरोध प्रकट करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस तरह के विधेयक की हमारे मुल्क में अभी आवश्यकता नहीं है . . . .

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : और न कभी होगी।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : कभी की बात मैं नहीं कर रहा हूं, फिलहाल की बात कर रहा हूं।

मुझे इस सिलसिले में एक बात कहनी है जो इस विधेयक के दायरे में आ सकती है, बल्कि आती है। आज हमारे समाज में कुछ लोग नारा देते हैं कि "भाई, हमारी राजनीति को देखो, हमारे राजनीतिक जीवन को देखो, व्यक्तिगत जीवन को देखने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। हम लीडर हो सकते हैं लेकिन हम डिवाच भी हो सकते हैं यानी जो चाहें वह करें।" मैं इस में बहुत ज्यादा खुलासे में नहीं जाना चाहता हूं। अगर इन के बिल को स्वीकार कर लिया जाएगा, तो इस तरह का जो नारा देने वाले हैं, उन को लाइसेंस मिल जाएगा और वे राजनीति में कुछ करेंगे और घर में कुछ और करेंगे और मैं अपने सूबे की बहुत सारी बातें जानता हूं राजनेताओं की और मंत्रियों की कि उन की प्राइवेट लाइफ क्या है। उन का घर में जीवन कुछ और है और बाहर जीवन कुछ और है और जब लोग इस को जानते हैं तो उनकी प्रतिक्रिया बड़ी तीक्ष्ण होती है।

हमारे देश में परम्परा दूसरी है । अगर हमारे देश में कोई शराब पी कर बाजार में घूमें, तो लोग बुरा मानते हैं, क्योंकि यह हमारी संस्कृति, हमारी सभ्यता और हमारी परम्परा में फिट नहीं बैठती जब कि दूसरे देशों में यह फिट कर जाती है । अगर दूसरे देशों की ऐसी बातों को देख कर हम यह बात करते हैं, तो यह ठीक नहीं होगा और आप यह भी देखें कि जब हम राजनीति में कोई ऐसा काम करते हैं, तो जनता घृणावाचक चिह्न लगाती है कि आप का व्यक्तिगत आचरण जब ठीक नहीं है, तो हमारी सेवा आप क्या कर सकते हैं, आप समाज में एक आदर्श कैसे उपस्थित कर सकते हैं । जब ऐसी स्थिति हमारे यहां है, तो लोग इस के बारे में भी पूछेंगे और पूछना भी चाहिए । हम यह देखते हैं कि जो जितना चरित्रवान होता है, सीधा-सादा होता है, उतना ही उस को बातों का असर ज्यादा पड़ता है और वे ये समझते हैं कि यह हमारी तरह रहता है लेकिन अगर आप एकान्तता के नाम पर इस तरह का लाइसेंस दे देंगे, तो उस से हमारी प्रतिष्ठा घटती है, बढ़ती नहीं है और इस में बहुत से लोग बच जाएंगे । हमारे दादा ने तो नाम भी दे दिये लेकिन मैं नाम नहीं देना चाहूंगा । मैं समझता हूं कि इस तरह के जो बहुत से लोग हैं, उन को एक ढाल मिल जाएगी । इसलिए ऐसी ढाल मत दीजिए, जिस से जो समाज में बुराइयां हैं, समाज में भ्रष्टाचार है और आचरण सम्बन्धी अनैतिकता है, वह खुल कर सामने न आए । मैं तो यह समझता हूं कि यहां की जनता यह तय करे कि हमारे समाज में जो काम करने वाले हैं, वे हमारे नेता बनने लायक हैं या नहीं? अगर यह बिल आप ले आएंगे, और मैं जानता हूं कि सरकार इस को स्वीकार नहीं करेगी और न उसे स्वीकार करना ही चाहिए लेकिन मान लीजिए कि अगर वह स्वीकार कर ले, तो ऐसे लोगों के पास एक ऐसा लाइसेंस हो जाएगा कि वे जो चाहेंगे, करेंगे । उनको इस तरह का लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहिए । हमारे देश का वायु-मण्डल, वातावरण और सारी चीजें अलग हैं । इसलिए मेरी यह राय है कि राजनीतिक जीवन में जो मापदण्ड आप रखना चाहते हैं, व्यक्तिगत जीवन में भी वही मापदण्ड रखना चाहिए और यह न हो कि व्यक्तिगत जीवन में एक आदमी जो चाहे, वह करे ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, one clarification from you. When you go to bed in the night, you lock the door from inside..

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: One may lock the door with anybody else also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You lock your door from inside. That is privacy.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I can go alone, I can go with my family...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You do not keep the door open throughout. Do you?

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I keep the door open.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has gone on record that you are keeping your door open even in the night. Many people would have come to know about it by this time.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: When it is needed, then I close it. Everybody does that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It will come in the papers also tomorrow.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: No paper-wala will give it.

मुझे और अधिक इस बिल के बारे में नहीं कहना है । बस यही कहना है कि इस बिल की हमारे देश में जरूरत नहीं है । हमारे देश को और मामलों में बढ़ाइये,

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

हमारे देश में बहुत सारी समस्यायें हैं, उनका समाधान निकालिए ।

मुझे आशा नहीं है कि यह बिल पास होगा । अगर बिल पास भी हो तो पोलिटिशियंस को कभी एग्जेम्प्ट मत कीजिए क्योंकि वह तो सब से ज्यादा खतरनाक जानवर है । उसको हम इसकी आज़ादी नहीं दे सकते हैं । (व्यवधान)

यह बात मेरे ऊपर भी लागू होती है ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा यही कहना है कि इस तरह का बिल खतरनाक है । इस से हमारे देश का लाभ नहीं होने वाला है, नुक्सान ही होने वाला है । पहले ही हम बहुत नुकसान बर्दाश्त कर रहे हैं, काहे को अब आप अपने देश को और नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं ।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास (भीलवाड़ा): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बिल जो प्रस्तुत किया गया है, इसमें दोनों तरह की बातें कही गई हैं। कुछ तो ऐसी बातें हैं जिनका समर्थन करना चाहिए, कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनका विरोध करना चाहिए । दोनों तरह की बातें हैं । इसीलिए मैं माननीय गाडगिल साहब से निवेदन करूंगा कि यह बिल पूरा नहीं है, अधूरा बिल है, इसलिए आप इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए और वापस ले लीजिए ताकि कोई अच्छा बिल आप प्रस्तुत कर सकें ।

इसमें दो प्वाएंट हैं । एक तो यह कि हमारे देश में जो पीली पत्रकारिता है उसकी वजह से अच्छे से अच्छा आदमी को धरातल पर ला कर पटक दिया जाता है, चाहे उसकी गलती हो या न हो । यह राजनीतिक विद्वेष की वजह से होता है और उसके कारण उसे बदनाम किया जाता है । इसको रोका जाना चाहिए ।

दूसरे, हमारे शास्त्री जी जो कह रहे थे उस प्वाएंट का मैं भी समर्थन करता हूं । हमारे देश में बहुत से खराब लोग हैं, जैसे स्मगलर्स हैं, हार्डर्स हैं, डकोइट्स है जो कि राष्ट्र की सम्पत्ति को लूटना चाहते हैं, जो हर प्रकार के अन्याय और अत्याचार करते हैं, उसके सम्बन्ध में निश्चित तरीके से जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाना चाहिए । जब तक यह नहीं होगा तब तक ठीक तौर से ऐसे लोगों का पर्दाफाश नहीं होगा ।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे देश में बहुत सारे और भी कानून हैं जिनके तहत हम दावा कर सकते हैं । डिफेमेशन का दावा किया जा सकता है । यह कहा गया कि इतने कानून होने के बाद इस कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है । हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई बढ़-चढ़ कर बात कर रहे थे । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे कम्युनिष्ट भाइयों की कथनी और करनी में बहुत अन्तर है । खास तौर से इनका मोटा यह है कि ईट, ड्रिंक एण्ड बी मेरी । ये वैसे तो सब तरह के काम करते हैं मगर दुनियां को जाहिर नहीं होने देते और दुनियां को यह बताते हैं कि हम से अच्छा कोई नहीं है । इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति को निश्चित तरीके से रोका जाना चाहिए । जैसा कि शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे देश में चरित्र की आवश्यकता है, अच्छे लोगों की आवश्यकता है, यह मैं भी मानता हूं । लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में ऐसे ढकोसलेबाज लोगों की भी आवश्यकता नहीं है जो बाहर से मल्टी मिलियनर्स को बुराई करते हैं और अन्दर से खुद मल्टी मिलियनर्स बनते हैं । इस प्रकार की स्थिति हमारे कम्युनिस्ट भाई चाहते हैं । इस प्रकार की स्थिति जो हमारे

कम्युनिस्ट भाई चाहते हैं उसको खास तौर से रोकने को आवश्यकता है । अगर इस प्रकार को प्रवृत्ति पर रोक नहीं लगाई गई तो ऐसे लोग लोगों को बराबर धोखा देते रहेंगे और गलत बातें कह कर, लोगों को समझा कर अपने आप को फायदा पहुंचाते रहेंगे । इस प्रकार को प्रवृत्ति पर रोक लगाने को नितान्त आवश्यकता है ।

विदेशों में निक्सन के समय वाटरगेट कांड हुआ, इंगलैंड में परफ्युमो कांड हुआ और अन्य प्रकार के कांड हुए । हम उस प्रकार के कांड अपने देश में निश्चित तरीके से नहीं चाहते । इस प्रकार के कांड निश्चित तरीके से हम अपने देश में रोकना चाहते हैं । मगर इसके साथ उन लोगों की कथनी और करनी के अन्तर को भी रोकने की बहुत आवश्यकता है जिन लोगों की कथनी और करनी में अन्तर है । (व्यवधान)

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, ये लोग हल्ला बहुत मचाते हैं, सुनना इन्हें पसन्द नहीं है । थोड़ी-सी बात कहो तो खड़े हो जाते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What has this Bill got to do with this? I would appeal to the hon. Members not to inject politics. In the Private Members' Business, do not bring in politics. At least to-day, in this discussion, I would request you to forget the Communist friends and come to the subject proper.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : अगर आप प्रजातंत्र में विश्वास रखते हों तो औरों की बात भी सुन लीजिए । मैं सही बात कह रहा हूं । ये लोग जो हैं सुनने के आदि नहीं हैं । कोई दूसरा आदमी इनके खिलाफ अपनी आवाज बुलन्द न करे, इस प्रकार की भावना रखते हैं । मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इनकी कथनी और करनी में बड़ा अन्तर है ।

मैं आपसे करप्शन के बारे में यह निवेदन कर रहा था कि जीवन में शुद्धता बहुत आवश्यक है, इस देश में नितान्त आवश्यक है ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Vyas, one clarification. I was told that you were a Member of the Communist Party...

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: No, Sir. Not at all. From the very beginning I was a Member of the Congress Party—this Congress Party.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I got this information from this side. Therefore I asked you.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : जब तक हम अपने देश के जीवन में शुद्धता नहीं लायेंगे तब तक कोई व्यवस्था नहीं बैठ पायेगी । इसको लाने के लिए बड़े से बड़ा आदमी चाहे वो इनका लीडर हो जिन्होंने लाखों-करोड़ों रुपया कमा लिया, चाहे हमारी तरफ के लोग हों, कोई भी हो, जिन लोगों ने गड़बड़ी की है, उनके खिलाफ पब्लिक ओपीनियन तैयार की जानी चाहिए तब जा कर व्यवस्था बैठेगी ।

हमारे शास्त्री जी बहुत बढ़चढ़ कर बात करते हैं । लेकिन खुद यह नहीं सोचते कि किस तरीके से व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । लोगों पर आरोप लगाते हैं लेकिन स्वयं कितने गहरे पानी में हैं यह नहीं सोचते ।

आज कई तरीके से घपलेबाजी हो रही है । जिस तरीके की व्यवस्था आज हमारे देश में होनी चाहिए उस प्रकार की व्यवस्था को ठीक करने में सहयोग नहीं कर रहे हैं बल्कि बिगाड़ने में सहयोग कर

[श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास]

रहे हैं ? जितनी भी राजनीतिक पार्टियां देश के अन्दर हैं, खासतौर से वामपंथी पार्टियां जो हैं, धन-सम्पत्ति संचय करने में बराबर लगी हुई हैं ताकि इसके जरिए से वे अपना वर्चस्व कायम रख सकें। (व्यवधान)

मैं क्या आपकी पोल खोलूं। मैं आपकी सारी बातें जानता हूं कि किस प्रकार से करोड़ों रुपया इकट्ठा किया जा रहा है। ये लोग कह सकते हैं कि यह बात गलत है, लेकिन मैं इनके बारे में अच्छी तरह से जानता हूं कि किस तरीके से इन्होंने धन-सम्पत्ति अर्जित की है। मैं आपको कहना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल गलत है और इस तरह से नुकसान होता है। (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please conclude now. If there is anything derogatory, I shall go through the records

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, (व्यवधान)

I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Bagri is on a point of order. What is it?

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL VYAS: No point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to sit down. He has raised a point of order.

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : माननीय सदस्य ने खड़े हो कर यहां सदन के अन्दर एक बहुत बड़ा आरोप लगाया है कि करोड़ो रुपया इन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार के तरीके से लिया है। और यह कहा है कि मैं साबित करने को तैयार हूं।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पोलिटिकल पार्टी के लिए कहा है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. If there is anything defamatory I will see. Please conclude now.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : मैं कानून के तहत बोल रहा हूं। इस प्रकार की गलत बातें नहीं होनी चाहिये, इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कह रहा हूं . . .

(व्यवधान)

आप देखिए क्या हुआ ? मैं आपको इस बात की नजीर दूं। गरीब आदमियों को पालने के लिए जो भारत सरकार धन देती है उसका ठीक से उपयोग नहीं होता है। करोड़ों रुपये के अनाज का क्या हुआ ? इस प्रकार की गलत बातें इस के देश के अन्दर कर रहे हैं। काम के बदले अनाज व्यवस्था का क्या हुआ ?

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go through the records. Our discussion should be kept to the standard.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : यहां पर मुझको कहने का अधिकार है इसलिए मैं कहूंगा। मुझे कोई डर नहीं है। मैं चैलेंज करता हूं आपको, आप कमीशन बैठा दीजिए और जांच करवा लीजिए जो बात मैंने कही हैं। . . . .

(व्यवधान)

यह चैलेंज करते हैं मुझको कि बाहर चलो। बाहर क्या कर लेंगे ?

एक माननीय सदस्य : बाहर चलो।

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : बाहर चलता हूं, चलो, देखें क्या कर लोगे ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, the Minister will reply.

श्री गिरधारी लाल व्यास : दुनिया भर की बात करते हैं और हम कुछ नहीं कह सकते हैं। जब सही बात कहते हैं तो गुस्सा आता है और धमकी देते हैं बाहर चलने को।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Everybody is getting up without the permission of the Chair. Whatever is said from either side will not go on record. Decency and decorum of our Parliament should be maintained by everyone of the Members.

16.00 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. V. N. Gadgil has moved in the Lok Sabha a Private Members Bill called, 'The Right to Privacy Bill'. While moving the Motion for consideration of the Bill, Shri Gadgil made a scholarly speech and quoted extensively from India, U.K. and U.S.A. explaining the objects of the Bill and the concept of the right to privacy. He has also elaborated the hazards posed by the new and sophisticated electronic and scientific equipments which could be used for spying, listening, wire tapping, eavesdropping, photographing, recording, storing and reproducing virtually unlimited amount of data and information about individuals and their hitherto considered 'private' life without the knowledge of the individual concerned.

16.02 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*].

He also gave illustration of the dimensions of the problem in western countries and identified three sources of this invasion of privacy, namely, the Government, the big corporation and the media. Shri Gadgil stated that his Bill was an 'anticipatory' Bill in the sense that we in India hvae not yet reached the stage of being exposed to the full magnitude of its dangers.

Sir, a number of our hon. Members has spoken on the subject. Shri Mool Chand Daga has concluded his speech by asking the author of the Bill as to what exactly he sought to accomplish by introducing this Bill. Shri Jethmalani also asked what was the purpose of the Bill. Shri Narshimha Reddy was of the view that for a fruitful discussion a definition of 'privacy' was necessary. Shri Trilok Chandra has suggested that the right to privacy should have well defined limits. Shri A. T. Patil has pointed out limits of the right to privacy. Mr. Dutta has cited the examples of Watergate and some examples in U. K. In his opinion, this Bill is pre-mature in India and demanded that the Bill be rejected. Mr. Jain has cited some of the examples of ancient times and he did not feel the need of any legislation as far as the right of privacy is concerned. In his opinion one should be an open book before the people. Shri Ramavatar Shastri has said that there is no need of such a Bill at this stage. Mr. Vyas has also drawn the attention of this House yellow journalism. Keeping all these suggestions and the Bill into account, I appreciate the idea of the author. The author was concerned by most of our friends from both sides. I feel that to some extend they have devided from the main subject.

Sir, it will be appreciated that two expert bodies, namely, the Law Commission of India and the Second Press Commission have gone into various aspects of the matter and have recommended certain measures, like incorporation of penal provisions in the IPC for prohibiting unauthorised base of photographic and recording apparatus and empowring of the Press Commission to take cognizance of the complaints of unfair publication relating to matters concerning privacy.

[Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad]

Sir, these and related matters are under the consideration of the Government and suitable legislation will be brought before the House at an appropriate stage after taking into acount the suggestions and recommendations of the hon. Members and the expert committees.

Keeping in view all these facts, I would now request the hon. Member to withdraw this Bill.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL (Pune): Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am thankful to my colleagues and hon. Members of this House who have participated in the discussion on my Bill.

If I may say so, some of the criticism are based on certain misreading of the Bill. For example, it was said by some Members that one has to disclose many things to the doctor, and they spoke as if my Bill is going to prevent all that. I may invite attention in this connection to Section 4(d) of my Bill where it has been stated "the plaintiff explicitly or by his conduct had consent to the infringment' and therefore, it is with his 'consent' the right does not exist. It was presented as if I have brought this Bill to protect smugglers, to protect, in the words of Ram Avtar Shastri Ji, 'debauch and immoral politicians'. But, that is not the object of the Bill at all. There is a specific clause in the Bill saying that the right of privacy can be invaded if the person acts in accordance with the authority conferred upon him by any law for the time being in force. I suppose that includes Cr. P. C. IPC and various other laws, under which the authority can proceed against smugglers and all the rest of it. I don't want to deal with all these points in detail but I wish to refer to some of them.

Mr. Daga in his characteristic way, said in the course of his speech that he did not know what the object of my Bill was. After hearing me exhaustively for one hour, he asks, what is the object of my Bill; I can only say he is like a person who after hearing the whole of the Rammayana asks in the end 'How Sita was related to Ramal'. Then, Mr. Ram Jeth malani made a speech in a wrong forum. It was an After-Dinner speech which he chose to make in Lok Sabha. Characteristically he began his speech by referring to adultery. More than that I don't want to say anything about his speech.

Mr. Jethmalani and Mr. Reddy criticised the drafting of the Bill. On this, I want to make one point quite clear. They have asked me what is the meaning of 'reasonable' and 'unreasonable' and so on. Now, Sir, you, Mr. Chairman, are a distinguished senior advocate of the Supreme Court. You know how the terms 'reasonable' and 'unreasonable' are defined in the Law of Torts; you know how they are interpreted by the Courts of Law. For those who are familiar with law, it is quite obvious that the terms like 'reasonable' and 'unreasonable' have a certain meaning in the Law of Torts etc. Therefore, there is no question of any vagueness about it. So, the criticism that the drafting is vague is really unfounded.

There are some people, particularly lawyers in this country, who are very eloquent about the drafting of the English Laws. Now here I wish to point out that they will be suprised to know that the Bill that I have brought forward is modelled almost to the comma on a Bill introduced in the British House of Commons. If the drafting of a Bill in the House is good, then this drafting is also good. Therefore, I have no apology for the drafting of the Bill.

Shri Datta pointed out that this matter was taken up in England only after Watergate incident. I may point out to him the fact that a similar Bill was introduced in 1967 by Lord Mancroft in the House of Lords and by Alex Lloyd and 12 other British Labour party MPs. in the House of Commons. So, it is not as if, after Watergate only they woke up; it is not so. The movement has started right from 1890 when Justice Brandies wrote an Article in the Harward Law Review. I say that the right of privacy is necessary in a democracy. I, of course, agree with him to this extent that technological advancement has not taken place in this country to that extent.

But nevertheless, I started my speech last time with these words that in a sense this is an anticipatory Bill. If you are going to wake up after ten years, when the problems become acute, what is the use? Let us anticipate and have some kind of legislation of this kind so as to project the right of privacy.

Shri Jain talked of rishis and maharishis. I am not familiar with them and shall not, therefore, say anything. I shall only tell him only this much. He talked of nacked pictures being taken now-a-days and at the same time he objected to the right privacy. I would like to tell him to look to the issue of Sunday magazine dated 14th Feburary, 1982. Almost a naked picture of the wife of an American politician has been published. What is her fault? She happens to be the wife of an ex-President of USA. Should she not have any right to privacy? Any journalist or anybody else can go, take a naked photograph of her and publish it. This magazine is from Calcutta and has published this photograph. I am not justifying it at all. Has politician's family no right to privacy?

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Durgapur): He is showing it to the Members. He cannot do this....

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: *Sunday* will be very popular.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: Therefore, most of the points of criticism Bill. That was not the object. The object, as I have stated, at the outset, was that a person in democracy should have a right to privacy. That privacy is being invaded by three forces which I have already mentioned, and ultimately they will destroy the dignity of the individual. The Law Commission in their 42nd Report has mentioned similar things about the problem arose; and they have made a recommendation that Chapter 19 should be replaced by another chapter which will place certain restrictions on this and the right of privacy should be protected. I again submit that this right of privacy in a democracy is very essential and it should be protected.

However, in view of the observations made by my friend, the Deputy Minister of Law, I seek permission of the House to withdraw my Bill. I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill to provide for right to privacy to every citizen of India."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for right to privacy to every citizen of India."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI V. N. GADGIL: I withdraw the Bill.

16.14 hrs.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A HIGH COURT AT AGARTALA BILL

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court at Agartala, Tripura be taken into consideration."

Sir, the purpose of bringing forward this Bill by me is to establish a High Court at Agartala. What is the present position? There is a High Court in Assam at Guhati and it is conducting cases of six States. There is a Bench of the High Court at Agartala, but that does not serve the purpose. The people of Tripura are very much interested to have a separate High Court at Agaratala.

This Bench actually sits in two or three months' intervals. There is no regular sitting of this Bench. As a result a huge number of cases have got accumulated. Now, the total number of pending cases have exceeded 2,000. During this Session

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Ajay Biswas]

I put a question about the number of pending cases. My question was:

> " How many courts cases are pending in Agaratala Bench of Gauhati High Court?

The reply of the Hon. Minister was:

> "As per information received from the Government of Tripura, the pendency of cases in Agaratala Bench of Gauhati High Court was 1,765 as on 1-6-1981.

Sir, now it is 1982 November. That means already more cases have been added. So, I can say about 2,000 cases are pending there.

Sir, Tripura is a small State with a population of only 20 lakhs. And two thousand cases are pending in a State like Tripura where only 20 lakhs people are living. So, you can easily imagine the gravity of the problem.

Sir, it clearly proves the Bench of the Gauhati High Court is inadequate for speedy finalisation of the cases there. Rather this Bench puts the people to more sufferings and loss of money and energy. If the case is delayed, then it is definite that the person, who is involved in that case, will suffer. So, I would like to know what is the intention of the Government in this regard? Whether the Government has decided that they will keep the Eastern region as backward as it is at present or whether the Central Government will do any justice to the people of the Eastern region? In the circumstances, the people of Tripura want to get rid of this Bench and they want a separate High Court for Tripura. The position is that there is no sitting of this bench between two or three months. Then the people of Tripura have to go to Gauhati. Gauhati is a far away place from Tripura and it involves tedious and expensive journey. Moreover, Gauhati is capital of another State, Assam. There the language is different. It is an unknown place for the people of Tripura. When a person goes to Gauhati in conection with any court case, he is put to difficulties. The people are more in trouble particularly in the present state when, as you know, a separatist movement has started there. Actually people are afraid even now to go to Gauhati in conection with their court cases. So, all these problems have got accumulated.

The second part of my question is: what are the reasons for the accumlation of so many cases, and what are the steps that Government proposes to take, to speed up the finalization of pending cases.

The reply of the Minister was that many complex factors were responsible. The complex factors are those which I am now stating. But the Minister, in his reply, has not said anything about the complex factors.

What is the suggestion of the Minister? The Minister said that the Government had addressed the State authorities concerned to consider the augmentation of the strength of the Gauhati High Court, to cope with the arrears of the Court as a whole, and also facilitate the effective functioning of its circuit Benches, including the Bench at Agartala.

It will not solve the problem. It will add more problems to those which the people of Tripura are now facing. When there are 2,000 cases pending, if the State Government or Central Government engages more Judges and tries to speed up the cases, after 2 or 3 years this total accumulation will definitely cross 3,000 or 3,500. It will further increase day by day. You will not be able to reduce this number.

My next point is: how will the people go to Assam? It is far away. People have to travel to Dharmanagar first, by bus. By rail, the distance from Agaratala to Dharmanagar is 200 Kms. From Sabrom it is more than 300 Kms.

I do not know whether it will be possible for the Minister to have a bus journey from Aagartala to Dharmanagar. If he does it, he will know how tedious it is, because in Tripura, 62 per cent of the area is covered by hills. You have to

travel through zig-zag roads in a zig-zag way. From Dharmanagar to Gauhati you have to go by train—a distance of 452 Kms. Tough the distace is only this much, it takes 20 to 22 hours.

If the Minister undertakes a journey from Agaratala to Dharmanagar by bus, I am sure that (*Interruptions*) after that journey, he will change his views.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I have already visited the places you are mentioning twice.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Gauhati is unfamiliar to the common man of Tripura. So, when he goes there to pursue a case at the Gauhati High Court, he will take the advocate from the Agartala Bar. The Advocate will not go by bus or train: he will fly. What will be the cost? Can you calculate what the burden you have inflicted upon the people will be? And the Advocate will not go alone.

He will take some one who is just a common man. He will take another man who knows about Gauhati and the atmosphere over there. You know the present situation is complicated. He will stay in a hotel. Tripura is a poor State where 83 per cent of the people are living below the poverty line. Will they afford to go to Gauhati for proper justice? It is not possible.

I quote from the Constitution what is their motivation. I am quoting from the Directive Principles of State Policy. 39A says as follows:

> 'The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities'.

Is it being followed?

16.27 hrs.

[SHRI V. N. GADGIL *in the Chair*.]

In the case of Tripura our demenad is not to provide free legal aid but our approach is that the Central Government will not add more financial burden on the shoulders of citizens of Tripura. In Tripura, exactly that is happening. I can say clearly that the opportunities for securing justice are denied and the Central Government is responsible for that. Justice delayed means justice denied.

You can see the cost for establishment of a separate High Court in Tripura. I can say that if you establish as separate High Court, that will not cost more than what you are incurring now. My opinion is that already there is a bench and the Government is to bear T.A. and D.A. for the judges. The judges are getting them for the period when they are staying at Agartala. They are also getting T.A. for their peons. If you add all costs you will see that you are spending a huge money for the present bench. I am not against giving T.A. and D.A. to the judges. They are entitled for that and they will get that. My Point is that a separate High Court rather minimises the present expenditure.

There is a big library which is now being used by the Judges of the Gauhati High Court. The present staff of the Agartala Court are available because their services have been placed at the disposal of the Bench of the Gauhati High Court, So, the superstructure is there and the Government wil not face any difficulty if they decide to establish a separate High Court for Tripura. I am sure, and I can challenge, that the expenditure will not be more than what the Government is now spending to maintain the Bench. Moreover, it is the duty of the Government as per the directives of the Constitution to provide justice for the poor people. Therefore, the Government should not be have like a businessman.

My main point is, I would like to know the attitude of the Government. Because, it all depends on the attitude of the Government. You may say many things against the establishment of the High Court. But if your attitude is that you will allow the devllopment of the Eastern

[Shri Ajoy Biswas]

region, then there is no problem in establishing a High Court because spending of money is not involved. Because, naturally you will take a decision that some Judges are required. But my point is, that actually the Government is not interested in the development of the Eastern region. In the case of Tripura, Mizoram and in Nagaland, you are always trying to see that all the States will depend on the Centre or on the neighbouring States. I have said about the High Court. About the university and other cases also you are doing the same thing. Tripura is a full-fledged State now; Nagaland is a full-fledged State. In the Eastern region two or three other areas have also attained full statehood. Then, what is your duty when a State lie Tripura or Nagaland attains statehood? It is your duty to provide all the amenities and facilities so that the people feel that they have really attained statehood. But actually you are not doing that. Your main motive is to delay, or your main motive is to divert their attention and to exploit the region. That is the reason why you see that the people in Nagaland, in Mizoram. in Arunachal Pradesh and Manipur, everywhere the people are frustrated and are fed up with the Central Government. At some places some people have even been saying that the Indian Government is not their Government. They say that the Government of India does not feel that they are within India. How has this feeling come? Why should they think that they are not Indians and that they are outside India? That is because of your attitude and because of your not providing any facilities for the development of Eastern region. That is why, I have brought this Bill. It is a minor thing. It will not involve so much money. If you establish a High Court, then the people of Tripura will be very much pleased. They will feel that the Central Government is doing something for them. If you accept some of the demands of the people of Nagaland and Arunachal, they will feel that the Central Govrnment is doing something for them and that they are part and parcel of India. My main motive in brining forward this Bill is to highlight the situation that is prevailing in that region. Already the Chief Minister of the State has discussed the matter with the Central Government. The State Legislature adopted unanimous resolutions and sent to the Central Government so that a separate High Court could be established there. Not only that, the Agaratala Bar Association had also adopted a resolution in favour of a saparate High Court. They approached you. But you have paid no heed. You did not care even to reply to them. Then they started agitation. Recently they boycotted the courts. So, this is the situation there. This is not my Bill. It enjoys the support of the entire people of Tripura.

I shall request the Minister to see reason and accept this Bill so that the long pending demand of the people of Tripura can be fulfilled.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved.

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court at Agartala, Tripura be taken into consideration."

Mr. Vijay Kumar Yadav.

श्री विजय कुमार यादव (नालन्दा) : सभापति जी, यह बिल बहुत ही छोटा है और इसका एक ही मकसद है, और ऐसा कोई मकसद नहीं है इसका जिसमें सरकारी पक्ष की ओर से कहीं कोई विरोध की गुंजाइश हो । सवाल यह है कि सरकार की यह घोषित नीति है कि देश की जनता को सरकार सस्ता न्याय दिलाना चाहती है, सहज न्याय मिल सके और न्याय में शीघ्रता हो । और यह बिल कि त्रिपुरा में हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना हो मैं समझता हूं कि सरकार की घोषित नीति के पूरी तरह अनुकूल है । देश के अन्दर जो इलाके पिछड़े हुए हैं, खास तौर पर वहां से और जहां इस तरह के न्याय में अभी पूरे देश के बारे में कई बार सवाल यहां उठते रहते हैं दूसरे हाई कोर्ट्स की क्या हालत है, जजेज की जगह खाली हैं बड़ी मात्रा में, हर हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम

कोर्ट के अन्दर भी केसेज पेंडिंग हैं .... ऐसी स्थिति में उस फ्रण्ट पर जो समस्याएं हैं, उनको सुलझाने की दिशा में, मैं समझता हूं कि यह बिल एक पौजिटिव स्टैप देता है त्रिपुरा में अगर अस्थाई तौर पर एक बैंच हो जाता है, जैसा कि कहा गया है कि त्रिपुरा एक पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र है, 83 फीसदी लोग गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे हैं, तो यह एक अच्छी चीज होगी । यह कैसे उम्मीद की जा सकती है कि त्रिपुरा के लोग उन मौकों पर जब कि बैंच वहां नहीं बैठता हो, वह गोहाटी जा सकें और न्याय को उम्मीद कर सकें ?

देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में भी न्याय काफी महंगा है, बहुत कम लोगों की पहुंच न्याय तक हो पाती है । जो बिल लाया गया है, और बिल का पायलट करने वाले सदस्य ने जो तर्क दिये हैं, मैं समझता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब को और सरकार को कन्विन्स करने के लिए उसमें काफी मसाला है, काफी तथ्य उसमें दिये गये हैं। यह कोई पोलिटिकल बात नहीं है । वहां की बार एसोसियेशन के चेयरमैन खुद कांग्रेस (आई) के लोग हैं, वहां की असेम्बली ने इसको पास किया है, आर्थिक तौर पर भी कोई ज्यादा वर्डन गवर्नमेंट का नहीं होने जा रहा है । हालांकि ऐसे मामले में मेरी राय यह है कि यदि आर्थिक बोझ भी सरकार को पड़ता हो तो उसे उठाना चाहिए ताकि आम जनता को, खासतौर से गरीब लोगों का आसानी से न्याय मिल सके । सरकार को यह जिम्मेदारी अपने ऊपर लेनी चाहिए ।

मैं इस सिलसिले में कुछ ज्यादा बोलना नहीं चाहता, मकसद साफ है, डिमांड एक ही है । मैं समझता हूं कि त्रिपुरा और ऐसी जो भी स्टेट्स हैं, वहां आम धारणा यही होती है कि जब किसी को स्टेट-हुड दिया जाता है तो न्याय के मामले में भी हाईकोर्ट उनको मिलेगा । मैं इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूं । मैं समझता हूं कि इस मामले में मंत्री महोदय पौलिटिक्स नहीं करेंगे, वह बराबर विरोधी लोगों से सहयोग की बात करते हैं, त्रिपुरा के लोगों की यह साधारण सी मांग है, यह उनको माननी चाहिए और हाईकोर्ट के मामले में जो बिल आया है, उसके लिए सरकार को अपनी सहमति जाहिर करनी चाहिए ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Jadavpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very happy that our new dynamic, young Minister will be intervening on behalf of the Government and we sincerely hope that there will be positive response from him in this matter. The Bill no doubt refers particularly to Tripura. The necessity of having a special judicial tribunal for that area cannot be gainsaid but it raises certain basic issues. As you will kindly appreciate having the experience of the functioning of the judicial bodies in this country for future experience it is considerable that I would like to press some of the basic issues involved. Our Constitution, as it has been already read out, visualises as a part of the Directive Principles, the securing of justice by the common people. Now there are several obstacles in our country, obstacles generated out of poverty, out of non-accessibility, out of want of awareness of the problems of the people that are required to be solved; it is these things that create trouble. The people are poor and the expenditure on litigation is much. Over and above that, if one has to calculate the cost of travel and taking the lawyers along with them to far away places, it adds greatly to the burden.

So far as our Constitution is concerned, judicial independence is one of our basic structures; whether one likes that expression or not, it is one of the bulwarks of the foundations of our constitutional set up in this country, of parliamentary democracy, the type of polity that we have set up by our organic law.

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

So, to have a meaningful, independent judiciary, the necessary concomitant is people's accesibility to the judicial forum. It is a necessary concomitant and one does not have to say much about it. This demand for courts has been made from different places, not Tripura alone. There was a demand from UP, another from Punjab, from so many places. Apart from the chauvinistic pressure that may be there, which we should not succumb to. I do not lie to impute chauvinism in such matters, unless some people take up matters on that basis. But we have seen the unhappy spectacle—I am not happy about it—that people in UP in different districts are asking for the location of a Bench of the High Court in their respective areas, be it Meerut, Moradabad or some other place. The other day we had seen that the Maharashtra High Court had struck down the decision of the Chief Justice of Maharashtra to locate a Bench at Aurangabad and the Supreme Court has upset that decision.

Why are these demands coming? In this august House, for the last 10 years, since the Fifth Lok Sabha, I have had the opportunity to raise this question. I strongly support the location of such circuit benches of the High Courts in the different States for the convenience of the people. I have been advocating a circuit bench in North Bengal, which is a difficult place to go. In spite of Shri Ghani Khan Chaudhuri trying to re-vamp Malda railway system, it is very difficult to go there. As a matter of fact. I am strongly in favour of a circuit bench, or some circuit beneches, of the Supreme Court, the highest court of the land.

Think of the plight of the people coming to Delhi. There is a dismissed worker, who has got the award in his favour. The High Court under article 226 reverses the award. Then he has to come to the Supreme Court Think of his lot. How does he pay for the expenses, apart from the legal expenses, which are substantial amounts?

Therefore, if justice is meant to be given to the people, in a vast country like ours, with such gnawing poverty eating into the vitals of our country, if you believe that justice has to be provided for them, then you have to take justice nearest to the people, rather than asking the people to go to distance places to seek justice. It is not only a question of providing easy accessibility to the court. You have to generate in the people faith in the judicial system. If you want to be cohetive, if you want people to have faith in the rule of law and in the dispensation of justice by the judiciary, then you should have the involvement of the people in it. The people's faith is generated in the system that in a case if I am wrong, I can go easily to the seat of justice and with my limited resources even I can seek justice acording to law. But if you make that difficult, there is a necessary erosion of the people's faith in the entire judicial system and thereby in the constitutional set-up of our country. Therefore, I would request you one thing. As rightly stated, I am not imputing anything that it will be considered on political basis. I know, sometimes one has to take a broader approach. One has to necessarily apply broader outlook in this matter and consider it from the point of view of the greater good for the greater number and the greater number being poor, we must necessarily try to help them by providing easy accessibility to court.

Come to Tripura. I know, either in this House or in the earlier Houses we have seen Government has come out with Bills for setting up Benches of High Court. There is some moral or principle behind it. The principle is obvious. In a huge State like Uttar Pradesh with 65 districts, if I am not mistaken, naturally two places—Allahabad, Lucknow, of High court are found to be inadequate. Maharashtra is such a big place. You had to make a sojourn to Maharashtra and come here. You are welcome. Maharashtra has now three places—Bombay, Nagpur, Aurangabad and now Goa also.

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: It is based on population.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is not population only. Population is no doubt important but it is not population only. Take the case of Nagaland. Take

the case of Arunachal, Mizoram. What do you feel if you come to Gauhati where they do not know anybody? The lawyers are unknown. There may have been lawyers in the District Court, in the Sub-Divisional Court in whom they have faith. How do they come to Gauhati? Even if they come, which lawyer to select? You cannot forget these things. These are everyday experiences. If the principle, moral, behind having more than one Bench of High Court, and if there is that principle and if that principle is believed, I do not find any answer to this Bill.

I know the hon. Mover, Shri Biswas, has referred to the answer given by our Law Minister Shri Kaushal. It is only on the 19th October, 1982 where he admits—

> "In a smaller place like Tripura, Agartala Bench, 1765 cases as on 5th June, 1981."

You do not have figures even for the last one year. And then it is admitted:

> "That the High Court has been requested, States have been asked to augment the strength of the Gauhati High Court to cope with the arrears of the court as a whole and to facilitate effective functioning of the circuit benches including the bench at Agartala.

Therefore, the necessity of a greater frequency of the sittings of the circuit Bench at Agartala is conceded."

That is conceded. What has been pointed out here, I believe, is pertinent. Even if there is an arithematical calculation, if that is the abiding consideration here as to the costs involved. then having judges to come here and stay here in Agartala for four months, five months or six months a year, for the rest of it there is nobody available there, then how does it effect the Government or put Government into such greater problems with regard to payment of award or having a separate High Court in the State? Cost is not more. The fact which is very important is, I would request the hon. Minister to keep in mind, not only you get the High Court there, you get contended people along with that. Peoples' aspirations will also be met. On the other hand, you do not spend more money, on the other hand, you have the people's greater involvement in the matter of dispensation of justice. I would therefore, earnestly request the hon. Minister to consider that. Then, there is a unanimous resolution of the Legislative Assembly, and the Bar Association comprising of different political elements also, if that has any relevance. They have also asked for it. They have started a movement; they have boycotted the courts. Instead of having a more regular Circuit Bench, it is better to have a High Court.

I have the personal experience of appearing in Agartala Court. I know what is the condition of the lawyers there. That is very important. You will agree with me that to have a good Bench, it is necessary to have a good Bar: they are complementary to each other. Without a good bar, you cannot have a good Bench and *vice versa*. What do you think of a Bar whose people are waiting impatiently that one or two learned Judges from Gauhati will come for one or two months in a year? How can you expect a thriving, responsible, hard-working and alert Bar in such circumstances? It is important. And, they are not guided by monetary considerations when they have been demanding it. But, of course, as professional people they have to think of their earnings, because that is their livelihood. But, as I said, you cannot have a good Bar, a thriving Bar without a High Court. But even then I have seen and my experience is that they are very eminent, hard-working and brilliant lawyers, though there is a small Bar at Tripura. We are very happy when we go there and work along with them.

Taking into consideration these matters, and consideration of the dispensation of justice, taking into consideration the spirit behind this demand, this should be agreed to.... (*Interruptions*).

Article 226 of our Constitution is the soul of our Constitution; it has been held to be the conscience of our Constitution. Article 226 represents the conscience of our Constitution. The ambit of Article 226 is being widened, and the public

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

interest litigations are being instituted. Ordinary people are very keen to take recourse to it. Although some rich people and big people take advantage of it, yet, as I said, ordinary people are keen to take the asistance of Article 226 of the Constitution. And the district courts cannot dispense justice under Article 226; it is only the High Courts and the Supreme Court. If High Court is far away from the people, then you are necessarily preventing them from taking benefit of this jurisdiction, which is the most important jurisdiction, so far as the judiciary is concerned in our country.

I hope the plea of paucity of funds would not be put forward. The hon. Prime Minister said the other day that the Government may have to spend more money to set up industries in backward areas than setting them up at a cheaper cost in forward and developed areas. If that principle which has been stated the other day by the hon. Prime Minister on the floor of the House is to be translated into action, it is all the more necessary that you apply the same standard, the same attitude so far as the question of providing justice to the people is concerned. Tripura does not abound with rich people, multinationals or other such people.

17.00 hrs.

If you provide a seat of justice for them where an easier access is possible. you will be providing a greater remedy to the poor people. Eightythree per cent of the people there are below the poverty line. Therefore, this will not be a concession to the monopolists, to the big-business, to the big landlords as such; it will be a concession and responding to the urges and aspirations of the people of a section in the country, who aready feel cut-off from the rest of the country. The Hon. Minister himself has undertaken a journey and he realises the difficulties of the journey, of the expenses involved and of the time element involved in it. You cannot reach Gauhati except by undertaking a journey of 24 hours.

Therefore, I would very strongly urge the Hon. Minister and I am sure he will respond favourably to the Bill and not come with a stereotype answer prepared by some Deputy Secretary.

श्री हरीश कुमार गंगवार (पीलीभीत): माननीय सभापति जी, श्री अजय विश्वास द्वारा इस प्रस्ताव का "कि अगरतला, त्रिपुरा में एक न्यायालय की स्थापना की उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए", मैं समर्थन करता हूं ।

श्रीमन्, संविधान के अनुसार जनता को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय दिलाने के लिए हम कटिबद्ध हैं लेकिन इस न्याय को सुलभ करने के लिए, जन सुलभ बनाने के लिए हम ने बहुत कम प्रयत्न किये हैं उसी प्रकार से जैसे कि हम ने अपनी प्राथमिक आवश्यकताओं में हर देहात को सड़क से जोड़ने की बात नहीं की । इतना बड़ा डैमोक्रेटिक सैट-अप जहां आप ने नागरिकों को दिया है और बहुत से मौलिक अधिकार दिये हैं, वहां जनता को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय यदि आप नहीं दिला पायेंगे, तो आप का प्रजातंत्र का ढांचा बहुत लचर हो कर रह जाएगा और रह गया है । पिछली बार जब श्री हरीश रावत ने बरेली में इलाहाबाद की हाई कोर्ट के समान एक हाई कोर्ट बनाने की या एक बेंच की स्थापना करने के लिए एक बिल मूव किया था, तो उस समय मंत्री जी ने आश्वासन दिया था कि बहुत से कारण हैं, जिन पर वे विचार करते हैं और विचार कर रहे हैं की कहां-कहां हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना की जाए । बहुत सी स्थितियां होती हैं और अधिक आबादी की भी एक स्थिति है, जसे एक करोड़ की आबादी वाला जो प्रदेश है, वहां भी एक हाई कोर्ट हैं और 12 करोड़ की आबादी वाला जो प्रदेश है, वहा भी एक हाई कोर्ट हो, तो कैसे लोगों को न्याय मिल सकेगा ।

दूसरी बात यह है कि राज्य की भौगोलिक स्थिति भी देखनी पड़ती है। अगर अगरतला, त्रिपुरा की जो स्थिति है, वह आपके सामने बताई गई। 30–30 घण्टे वहां जाने में लगते हैं। ऐसे ही उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सिरे से दूसरे सिरे तक अगर हम जाएं, तो ट्रेन में भी 20–22 और 24 घण्टे लगते हैं। मान लीजिए कि इलाहाबाद में हाई कोर्ट में अपने केस के लिए अल्मोड़ा और पिथोरागढ़ या तिब्बत से मिले धारचूल नामक स्थान से किसी का जाना है, तो न्याय लेने के लिए उस आदमी को कितना लम्बा सफर करना पड़ेगा और कितना अपने काम का हर्ज करना पड़ेगा, इसको सभी जानते हैं। आजकल के युग में भौकोलिक स्थिति या जो सामाजिक स्थिति है, उसको देखते हुए, कोई निश्चित पालिसी आपको देश में, हाई कोर्टों को नई बैंचें स्थापित करने के लिए बनानी चाहिए, जिससे लोगों को सस्ता न्याय मिल सके। इसी सदन में उस समय के न्याय मंत्री श्री शिव शंकर ने इस के बारे में आश्वासन दिया था। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि आप ने इस सम्बन्ध में क्या पग उठाए हैं। और क्या उनके आश्वासन पर आप अभी अटल हैं, क्या आपके आने से वह आश्वासन समाप्त हो गया है ?

देश में विभिन्न स्थानों से बड़ी वास्तविक मांग हाई कोर्ट की बैंच बैठाने को की जाती है लेकिन आप इस पर ध्यान नहीं देते। इसलिए लोगों में बड़ा असंतोष है। ऐसा कहा जाता है कि आप पोलिटिकल प्रेशर जब पड़ता है तो गोवा में, नागपुर में बैंच बना देते हैं और औरंगाबाद में भी अब बनाने जा रहे हैं। अन्य स्थानों के बारे में आप ध्यान नहीं देते। उत्तर प्रदेश के बरेली और उसके आसपास के जिलों के वकीलों ने हड़ताल की और आजकल भी वे हर शनिवार को हड़ताल करते हैं, अदालतों में काम नहीं करते हैं। इस बात को महीनों गुजर चुके हैं, मेरे ख्याल से साल हो गया है। आपने यहां घोषणा कर दी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की कहां बैंच बिठाई जाए इसके लिए एक कमीशन मुकर्रर कर दिया है। वह कमीशन अब तक क्या कर चुका है और क्या कर रहा है, इसका कुछ पता ही नहीं है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हाई कोर्ट की बैंच बिठाने के लिए आपने जो कमीशन मुकर्रर किया था उसने अब तक क्या किया ? क्या उसने किसी पदाधिकारी से मुलाकात की, किसी की गवाही ली ? क्या उसने उत्तर-प्रदेश का कोई सर्वे किया, उस कमीशन ने उन परिस्थितियों को जानने के लिए कौन-सा कदम आज तक उठाया जो कि एक हाई कोर्ट की बैंच के लिए होनी चाहिएं ? मैं कहता हूं कि वह कमीशन अभी तक डिफैक्ट है, वह बना ही नहीं है, केवल काग़ज पर है। आप अपने राजनीतिक उद्देश्य को पूरा करने के लिए यह चाहते हैं कि जब तक आने वाले चुनाव न हो जाएं तब तक उस कमीशन की रिपोर्ट न आने पाए। यह तरीका आपने अपना लिया है।

जिन जिन स्थानों पर हाई कोर्ट हैं, वहां के वकील लोग यह कभी नहीं चाहेंगे कि हाई कोर्ट की बैंच किसी दूसरी जगह बिठाई जाए। मगर वहां के लोगों से आप डरेंगे तो कोई कदम नहीं उठा पायेंगे और कोई काम नहीं कर पायेंगे। इसलिए इस ढीली-ढाली पालिसी को आप छोड़ दीजिए, और हमें आश्वासन दीजिए कि कब तक आप अगरतला या उत्तर प्रदेश में जिसके लिए आपने आश्वासन दिया हुआ है हाई कोर्ट की बैंच बिठा देंगे। यह भी आश्वासन दीजिए कि इस देश के सम्पूर्ण भाग का अध्ययन करके कितनी बैंच कब तक आप बिठा देंगे, कब तक इसकी घोषणा करेंगे और कब तक इसके सम्बन्ध में बिल लायेंगे और इसके सम्बन्ध में कितना सोचने में समय और लगेंगे ? यह मैं आप से इस अवसर पर जानना चाहता हूं।

[श्री हरोश कुमार गंगवार]

जहां तक रास्ते और सुलभ न्याय की बात है वही कानूनी सहायता अच्छी होती है और सस्ती होती है जो आसानी से मिल सके। अगर आसानी से कानूनी सहायता सुलभ नहीं होती है तो कैसे काम चलेगा। हमारे देश में कितनी गरीब जनता रहती है। हमारे देश में आधे से ज्यादा ऐसे लोग रहते हैं, जिन्हें आप कहते हैं कि दो वक्त की रोटी भी नहीं मिलती है। ऐसे लोगों को हजारों मील जब न्याय के लिए जाना पड़ेगा तो कैसे सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय मिल पाएगा ? ऐसे लोगों को न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए इतनी दूर जाने में कितनी तकलीफ होती है, इसका आप सहज अनुमान लगा सकते हैं। आप अगर अपने देशवासियों को खास तौर पर गरीब लोगों को ऐसा न्याय नहीं दे सकेंगे जिसमें कि मुकदमे में उनसे फीस न ली जाए, जिसमें कि उनको शीघ्र न्याय प्राप्त हो और बहुत आसानी से प्राप्त हो तो बड़े लोग अपने पैसे के बल पर अपने मतलब का न्याय प्राप्त करने में सफल होते रहेंगे जैसा कि आज तक हो रहा है। वे लोग अपने पैसे के बल पर अपने मतलब का न्याय प्राप्त करने में सफल हो जाते हैं। आप ऐसी व्यवस्था करें कि हमारे देश के देहात में रहने वाला छोटे से छोटा, निर्धन से निर्धन, हरिजन और बैकवर्ड भी सस्ता, सुलभ और आसानी से न्याय प्राप्त कर सके।

मैं इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जो घोषणा करें कि वे उत्तर प्रदेश में किस स्थान पर हाई कोर्ट की बैंच बनाने जा रहे हैं।

इस सम्बन्ध में क्या निर्णय लिया गया है और ऐसे ही देश के विभिन्न भागों में किन परिस्थितियों के आधार पर जैसा कि माननीय कानून मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया था, कहां-कहां आप हाई-कोर्ट के बैन्चों को स्थापना करने जा रहे हैं। इन शब्दों के साथ, श्रीमन्, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I rise to support the Bill moved by our colleague, Shri Ajoy Biswas. So far as the urgency of having a separate High Court in Tripura is concerned, I think, you have been convinced of it because there are certain facts which you cannot deny, not that you have got political predilection for being convinced about it, but you canont also deny the fact of life. In our Directive Principles of the Constitution, we have been assured that justice will be secured for every citizen; not only that, the question of cheap justice is also to be taken into consideration. The element of expenses, you cannot just remain blind of, as it has been very rightly pointed out that additional burden of expenditure is being incurred for a litigant for going from Tripura to Gauhati. I do not require any further time or any argument to convince you that that should be one of the principal considerations for having a separate High Court in Agartala.

Apart from that, you should not forget the reality that Tripura is also a State. Every State has got its own personality and distinction; and naturally a separate High Court for a State is not only merely a status symbol but it adds to the prestige and status of a State. By not having a High Court of Tripura which is a State, please bear in mind that you are denying that rightful position of the State. I would only implore upon the Govenament that do not forget that it is a State; it is a State like any other State of the country. Therefore, the distinct personality of the Tripura State urges on the people of Tripura to have it; whatever might be their number; it might be only 20 lakh; but 20 lakh people having a distinct culture of their own, language of their own, being inhabitated by different sections of the people, constitute a State, a State of the Union Republic of India. Therefore, I think, when a decision was earlier taken, I am sorry to comment that this very reality that Tripura constitutes one of the

States of the Republic of India was not taken into consideration; and this is what the people of Tripura want. They want to have their own hopes and aspirations fulfilled; and with this demand is associated people of all sections, of political opinion. There is no difference on this issue as it has been pointed out that there has been a hesitation for a long time. The Bar Council adopted a unanimous resolution. The Tripura Legislative Assembly has also adopted a unanimous resolution. Now, you may say, "Why should we care about a State Legislature? After all, it is a State Legislature!" But they are the representatives of the people. And when the entire State Legislature unanimously adopts a resolution you just cannot remain blind to it. Does it strengthen the federal polity of our country? I question even this also. Does it not affect the federal polity of our country? Do you want to destroy that federal polity? Do you not want to improve the Centre-State relations? Do you not want that the people's expectations should be fulfilled to the best possible extent? Therefore, these are all the major political issues, but not partisan issues. I admit that these are political issues. But every political issue should not be considered as a partisan issue. It is not a partisan issue, but it is a political question, that, can a State be allowed to function without having the distinction of being a State? Therefore, in consideration of these basic issues, the issue relating to the distinct personality of every State, I think you would take a proper decision. Tripura is a small State. There is no doubt about it. But Tripura also has got many prospect. Gas has been made available in Tripura. It is a big news among the people of Tripura. It is a big news in the entire Eastern region. Not only the availability of gas but other petroleum products are being made available. The industrial prospects of Tripura are becoming brighter and the entire shape of Tripura will be changed. Instead of a poor agricultural State it may take the shape of a prosperous industrial State, whatever may be its geographical area.

Tripura has started cultivating rubber. Once the rubber cultivation becomes successful, the prospects of industrial growth of Tripura become bright. Then it would not be less prosperous than any of the neighbouring States, although its population is very limited today—hardly 20 lakhs.

17.18 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I do not want to dilate on the subject. I would only urge upon the Government to bear in mind that you have got the responsibility to provide for not only justice, but also for cheap justice. In consideration of all these issues, we have to find a way to provide a separate High Court in Tripura. If you believe in a federal polity today, you will have to give a distinct personality to Tripura as a State. In order to strengthen the federal polity, I think a separate High Court for Tripura is urgently called for.

Lastly, although Tripura is a poor State now, it may also blossom into a prosperous industrial State and I think it is not wrong to have a decision which will also help Tripura to blossom into a prosperous State. Therefore, I strongly support the Bill moved by Shri Ajoy Biswas, and I hope and trust that the Government would take into consideration all these aspects and concede all the demands of the people of Tripura in fulfilment of their hopes and aspirations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Harish Rawat.

श्री हरीश रावत (अल्मोड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, सवाल केवल अगरतला में एक हाई कोर्ट के बैंच की स्थापना का नहीं है, सवाल इस बात का भी है कि संवैधानिक रूप से हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है कि हम लोगों को सस्ता न्याय देंगे, उनको सस्ता न्याय उपलब्ध करायेंगे । इस समय न केवल वहां से बल्कि देश के कई और भागों से भी इसी प्रकार की मांग लोगों की है । उत्तर प्रदेश में भी लम्बे अर्से से लोगों की यह मांग है, कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक बैंच इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट की पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में कहीं ऐस्टेबलिश की जाय । सरकार इस मामले को

[श्री हरीश रावत]

लम्बे समय से टाल रही है । मुझे अफ़सोस है कि यहां पर न्याय विभाग के बड़े मंत्री जी उपस्थित नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब मेरी भावना को उन तक पहुंचा देंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश के पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में एक अतिरिक्त बैंच की स्थापना की जो मांग थी जिसके लिए श्री जसवन्त सिंह आयोग की स्थापना की गई थी, उसके द्वारा जो साक्ष्य लिए जा रहे हैं वह संतोषजनक नहीं है, बहुत ज्यादा समय लिया जा रहा है । किसी न किसी बहाने से ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार या यह आयोग जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट पेश न करके इस मामले को टालना चाहता है ? लोगों में इस बात को ले कर बड़ा असंतोष है । यदि आपने इस मांग को पूरा नहीं किया और ज्यादा देर लगाई तो हो सकता है एक और आन्दोलन उत्तर प्रदेश में हो । और उसके बाद यदि आप अतिरिक्त बैंच स्थापित करते हैं तो वह उचित नहीं होगा ।

अगरतला में बैंच हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना होनी चाहिए तथा उत्तर प्रदेश की इस मांग को सरकार को तात्कालिक लेना चाहिए और जो आयोग इस काम के लिए गठित किया गया है उसके लिए एक समय निर्धारित करना चाहिए कि उस निश्चित समय के अन्दर वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे ।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूं ।

SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD: Mr. Biswas, while piloting the Bill, has levelled one charge that the Central Government is not taking much interest in the North-Eastern State. I would like to refute this charge. The Central Government is very much concerned about these States. The Prime Minister in particular has been taking very keen interest in the North-Eastern States. She has been going there many a time and she has been giving lot of time to the North-Eastern States in every sphere.

As far as allocation of funds is concerned, as compared to their size and population, we have been allocating funds above the normal as we have been doing in the case of other States.

My friend has mentioned while moving the Bill that Tripura is the only State where we do not have a High Court. Most of my friends have also mentioned that since it has the status of a State it should also be provided with a High Court. For the information of the hon. Members I would like to tell them that there are some other States also where we do not have High Courts, like Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura. Even two big States Punjab and Haryana have one common High Court at Chandigarh. There are at present 18 High Courts in the Country. According to relevant provisions of the North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971, there is a common High Court with its principal seat at Gauhati for all the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland Manipur, Tripura and the Union Territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh of the North Eastern Region. Prior to the coming into force of the aforesaid Act there was a common High Court, namely the High Court of Assam and Nagaland with its jurisdiction over the States of Assam and Nagaland. There were separate Judicial Commissioner's Courts for Manipur and Tripura.

Circuit Benches of the Gauhati High Court are at present functioning at Agartala, Imphal, Kohima and Shillong under section 31(3) of the North Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971. My friend has mentioned that there are so many pending cases. As far as the new courts are concerned, there are two or three things which are taken into account. No. 1 the population No. 2 the pending cases. But I would like to go into the cases which we are having in North-Eastern States. The number of main cases instituted during 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980 and 1981 were respectively 241, 310 345, 563 and 681. When we compare it to the rest of the High Courts, I think it is just nominal. One High Court Judge is expected to dispose of at least 650 main cases in a year. The workload in Agartala is just sufficient for one judge. It does not justify the setting up of a separate

High Court for Tripura nor even establishment of a permanent Bench. A permanent Bench should consist of at least two judges, preferably three. The Law Ministry in particular have suggested methods to the State Government of Tripura whereby these lacunae may be removed and even if they have some pending cases, how they can be dealt with. The sound approach would be for the Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court to depute judges in such a way that one judge is always available at Agartala. Another judge can go to those places to constitute division benches. They should meet the requirements of the area. These arrangements have not in the past worked because the Gauhati High Court was not working at full strength. The sanctioned strength of the Gauhati High Court at present is nine judges. Till April, 1981, it had only five judges in position. Two judges were appointed in April, 1981 and one judge has been approved for appointment. So, the High Court will now have a working strength of eight judges. The only vacancy left to be filled is that of a Chief Justice. It has also been proposed by the Acting Chief Justice of Gauhati High Court to create two more posts of judges and the Governor of Assam and Meghalaya has been addressed to give his view in consultation with the Governor of Manipur, Tripura and Nagaland. The Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, in his letter to the Governor of Assam has recommended the proposal. If there is a working strength of ten or eleven judges in position, it would be possible to have adequate sittings of the Circuit Benches and to ensure that at least one judge is always there in Imphal and Agartala.

As far as the new Bench is concerned, this is not a demand from Agartala alone, Governments of Manipur and Nagaland have also proposed the creation of separate High Courts for their respective States. The workload at Imphal and Kohima is even less than at Agartala. Even if a High Court is established at Agartala, pressure will mount from the other States in the North-Eastern areas for the establishment of High Courts.

Keeping in view all these difficulties and all these problems, I think my friend Mr. Biswas will agree with me. I think we have almost 31 States and Union Territories but at the moment we have only 18 High Courts. So, there are thirteen other places where we do not have High Courts at the moment. So, keeping in view all these difficulties, I will request my friend Mr. Biswas to withdraw the Bill.

SHRI AJOY BISWAS (Tripura West): Sir, actually the Minister has failed to advance any acceptable arguments against the establishment of a separate High Court. The Minister has said one thing that the pending cases which are now at the Agartala Bench, are nominal. I may remind the Minister that when the Assam High Court started, the number of cases was only less than 50. So, the argument of the Minister is not applicable even for the people of Tripura.

The next argument, the main one rather, was that if a separate High Court is sanctioned for Tripura, then the other States also will come forward with such a request. I say that their requests should also be conceded. If, for example, Nagaland asks for a separate High Court, you should sanction it. So also for Manipur or Meghalaya. It is rather strange that the Central Government is giving such an argument that other areas will make such a demand, if Tripura is conceded a High Court.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider the question in the light of what I have stated. He has to respect the urges and aspirations of the people.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Are you withdrawing it?

SHRI AJOY BISWAS: No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the establishment of a High Court at Agartala, Tripura, be taken into consideration."

The motion was negatived.

17.30 hrs.

DEVDASI AND MURLI PRACTICE (ABOLITION) BILL*

श्रीमती ऊषा प्रकाश चौधरी (अमरावती) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं प्रस्ताव करती हूं :—

"कि भारत में देवदासी तथा मुरली प्रथा को समाप्त करने का उपबन्ध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया किया जाये।"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may continue your speech next time.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

Acquisition of Improved Design of Bullock Cart Wheel

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up the Half-An-Hour Discussion. Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar. Why not you change your name as Shri N. L. D. Nadar?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: You can call me like that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is a Half-An-Hour Discussion. After that is over, I will call Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Sir, Pandit Nehru has once remarked that India continues to live in the bullock cart age. And that is a sentiment, which is still true today, despite the country's recent leaps into space and other technological advances.

Ours is an agriculture-oriented economy. According to a study conducted by the Planning Commission in 1959-60, 58 to 95 per cent of arrivals of the agricultural produce is on bullock carts. There are about 140 lakh bullock carts in use in India. The aggregate investment on bullock cart transport system (including the cost of the bullocks) is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 3,000 crores, whereas the respective investment in the Indian Railways is Rs. 4,000 crores and on public goods transport on roads is Rs. 2,500 crores.

Sir, it is a pity that the Government of India and our agricultural research institutions are not paying much attention to the nature and quality of the bullock carts in India and their improvement. So, according to the Government's statistics only 5 per cent of the bullock-carts are of improved type. So, we are forced to think of new bullock-carts which may be of improved quality.

There was a question by Shri Indrajit Gupta on New Bullock Cart Wheel dated the 8th March, 1982:

"Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news report published in "Times of India" dated 9 January, 1982 about new bullock-cart wheel designed in Australia;

(b) whether Government propose to import this Bullock Cart for trials which will also help to train the ICAR Scientists who have been working on similar projects for years;

(c) whether any such similar improved bullock cart has been designed by the ICAR at their Bhopal Institute or at IARI, New Delhi or at NDRI, Karnal, and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Government are aware that this would form an important part of research and ICAR should be directed to pay attention to this aspect specially in view of the energy crisis facing the country?"

The answer given was:

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 5-11-1982.

"(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Engineering drawings and detailed test results are being sought from Australia. If found useful under local conditions, the prototype will be made tested and evaluated as compared to traditional and improved carts available in the country.

(c) No. No such improved bullock-cart has been developed at the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering which was started only towards the late Seventies. However, a research project on the development of improved bullock carts has been taken up at CIAR Bhopal. At the National Dairy Research Institute draught power of animals including crossbreds is studied for capacity to pull bullock-carts for haulage. Studies on bullock-carts at a number of other places have led to the deveopment of improved models with antifriction bearings, pneumatic tyred wheel, solid rubber wheeled cart, bullock-cart with steel body, bullock carts with larger carrying capacity, bullock-carts with better yoke and cart with braking mechanism.

(d) Development of bullock-carts continues to be a priority area of research in the Indian Council of Agricultural Research particularly in view of the energy crisis and also because only 5 per cent of the bullock-carts in India are of improved type."

The answer was given in March. Now, eight months have elapsed. A question was put by Shri Harish Kumar Gangwar on 11th October, 1982 about the acquisition of improved design of bullock-cart wheel. The answer given to that indicates that nothing has taken place even after the passage of eight months.

I may repeat his question and the answer given in this regard.

"Will the Minister of Agriculture be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have obtained the improved design of the bullock cart wheel from Australia as announced in the Parliament; and if so, the details of its evaluation; and

(b) whether Government have seen in this connection the news report by M. K. Tikku in the Far Eastern Economic Review of September 10, 1982?"

The answer is:

"(a) Yes, Sir. Details have been provided by the Australian High Commission on the wheel developed by Mr. Fed Gerrand of the University of Melbourne. It has been examined and found of limited use. However, for experimental trials more information is required. Mr. Gerrand has been contacted. Information is still awaited. It may be mentioned that Mr. Gerrand is still experimenting with the proposed wheel for animal drawn vehicles involving used truck tyres with low air pressure tube or stuffing of coir, rigid wooden spokes and improvised roller bearings made up of GI pipes separated by steel round bars.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Government is fully aware of Shri Tikku's article in the Far Eastern Economic Review September 10—16, 1982 issue."

Actually, in a handout of the Australian Information Service of 27th November, 1981, the details of this new invention have been brought out. It says:

"An Australian mechanical engineer has designed an oxcart wheel which may cost only one-fifth as much as traditional wooden wheels.

Since the late 1960s, Mr. Fen Gerrand of Melbourne, has experimented with cheap and easily built wheels for animal-drawn vehicles, wheelbarrows and handcarts.

A 1980 study tour of Indian transport systems and likely future needs helped refine his latest truck-tyre design, which is undergoing endurance testing at the University of Melbourne's Department of Civil Engineering.

(Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar)

'The traditional 4-ft. diameter bullock cart wheel is a work of art that might take a craftsman a month to make' Mr. Gerrand said. 'But in India, for example, it costs a labourer 100 days' pay. And as there are about 12 million bullock carts in India, with double that number expected by the 1990s, there is an obvious need for wheels and can be made cheaply in cottage industry situations requiring few skills.'

Now ,it is obvious that an engineer belonging to a friendly commonwealth country has started experimenting on this from 1960 onwards. He himself with some other friends conducted a study tour in India, but our Agricultural Research Institutions including Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal do not seem to be aware of these developments. Of course, some of the Departments of our Government such as the National Research Development Corporation of India and other institutions are aware of these things. However the ICAR and other Agricultural Scientific Research Institutions have not done anything in this respect. May I ask the hon. Minister, whether within the last two years any scientist or representative of the ICAR has visited Australia? If so, did he try to contact this engineer, Mr. Gerrand, and collect details about his inventions? What was the result of contacting him? If he was not contacted, what is the reason? Were the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and the other agricultural research institutions of Government aware of the study tour of this engineer during 1980? If so, were they in contact with him, and have they obtained some details about his inventions?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The speed should not be bullock-cart speed; please conclude now.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: I cannot understand the delay in obtaining this innformation. Even in their answers in March 1982 and October 1982, they said that they were awaiting the report. I cannot understand the delay in getting a detailed report and other details regarding the invention of an engineer of a friendly Commonwealth Country. What is the reason for this?

Sir, this situation is forcing me to say something about the activities of the ICAR. What are they doing? What are their activities? They are claiming to be the world's second largest Agricultural Research system second only to America. But they are not doing anything properly. Actually, their scientists themselves are committing suicide. I would like to know whether the Agriculture Ministry or the Government of India have ever examined the reasons for so many scientists belonging to the ICAR committing suicide.

AN HON. MEMBER: You are going astray, my dear friend.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: ICAR is getting an annual budget of Rs. 100 crores every year. During the last three years it has not been able to fully utilise these funds and had to surrender about Rs. 40 crores only last year. ICAR top management is presiding over the fate and fortunes of over 25 thousand staff in 35 of its Institutes and over 300 regional stations etc. over the entire country. In addition, ICAR also serves as a counterpart of the UGC over the 23 Agricultural universities with over 300 substations.

SHRI R. L. BHATIA (Amritsar): You can place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: ICAR is not unfortunately patterned on Indian culture, but it depends on the US pattern.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Concentrate on bullock cart.

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR: Then they are unable to spend the money grant allotted to them and have to surrender funds. But in spite of that

they are seeking aid for the National Agricultural Research Project from the World Bank. This is a sorry state of affairs.

So, may I ask through you, Sir, whether the Government will take care in screening the activities of the ICAR and whether the Government will take interest in making the ICAR just like the CSIR under the department of Science and Technology? There is a strong public opinion in favour of that. I would like to know the reaction of the Government on that.

I would also like to know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government is having a comprehensive programme for the modernisation and improvement of the bullock carts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRIES OF AGRICULTURE AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I want to inform the House and also the hon. Member that the bullock carts need some modifications as such in the country. Our Agricultural Research Institute is concentrating on this line to find some ways, because the present bullock cart has got a vertical load on the neck of the bullocks causing strains to animals. That is why we want to devise new type of bullock carts. But in this regard not only the ICAR is interested, but there are also some other institutions which are conducting research in this field. For the information of the House I may mention that they are : M/s. Dunlop India Ltd., Department of Agricultural Engineering, IIT, Kharagpur ICAR scheme on farm implements and machines, Pune Centre and the All India coordinated ICAR schemes on studies on harvest and post harvest technology, Raichur Centre; Central Road Research Institute, New Delhi; Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore, Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal and PSG Institute of Technology, Coimbatore. Besides ICAR these are the institutes, which are experimenting for the improvement and modifications in the bullock carts.

The hon. Member had mentioned about one Australian gentleman who visited this country. It is true that one Mr. Fen Gerrand of Australia visited India in 1978. He mentioned that he had invented a bullock cart suitable to our country. He wanted to give some proto-type. He gave a copy of the proto-type. Thereafter, he said he would send some samples. He has not sent them. We wrote to him, and asked him to send other proto-types etc. There has been no response from him. Then we contacted the High Commissioner of Australia in Delhi, to find out the position. They also contacted him. They then said that this man was not replying to them. They gave the address of Mr. Gerrand, so that the Department of Agriculture of the Government could contact him. We wrote another letter to him in February 1982, to give us these particulars. There has been no reply. This is the position.

Also, so far as the bullock carts are concerned, we must find out some method which is suitable to our conditions and also to our farmers. Fifty-nine per cent of the load of our bullock carts is agricultural produce. They are sent only through bullock carts. So, we have to find some ways to develop better bullock carts.

The cost per bullock cart which can be drawn by small bulls in our villages comes to about Rs. 500 to Rs. 600. They are suitable for bullock carts in small villages. In other villages, they need bigger bullock carts. These big companies say that such carts will cost Rs. 5000 to Rs. 6,000. To draw these carts, they have to purchase bigger bullocks, costing Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000. Then, this bullock cart will cost about Rs. 10,000/- i.e. for the bullocks and the cart, together. Considering the conditions prevailing in India, how many agricultural farmers—and small farmers—can afford to have a bullock cart investing Rs. 10,000/- ? So, it may not be suitable.

We should design bullock carts which will be economical to all farmers. Even if the Australian gentleman gives us his scheme, it will not be suitable to us, so-

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

cording to me. So, I feel it will not be suitable to our conditions. We must find some bullock carts which will be suitable to us, and acceptable to our farmers. How can a farmer afford to have a bullock cart costing so much ?

SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : How much time will you take to find out such a cart.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : We have already written to that Australian gentleman. There is no reply from your friend, Mr. Gerrand. He is not replying to us. There is no response from him. I will give you his address. You can write to him and get the reply.

So, I have to tell the House that we are interested in finding some ways of having some bullock carts which are suitable to our farmers, and to our conditions. Now a days, we have the ceiling on land. In our country, there are small and marginal farmers, having two, three or five acres. They are in large numbers. Farmers having 15 to 20 acres are very few in our country. Therefore, the bullock cart is very important to our farmers. We must find out some ways to develop a suitable bullock cart.

I hope the hon. Member is satisfied with my reply.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There are four members to put questions and these questions must be very short. They must finish all the four questions within five minutes. If they do not do it, I will call Mr. Vajpayee. You put only straight questions and no speeech.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बैलगाड़ी वाले परिवार से आता हूं इसलिए मैं जानता हूं कि बैलगाड़ी क्या होती है । बैलगाड़ी का किसान के जीवन से बहुत ही अभिन्न सम्बन्ध है । हमारे देश के योजना आयोग के अध्ययन के मुताबिक 60.95 प्रतिशत किसानों का काम बैलगाड़ियों से होता है जैसे किफसल ढोना और शहरों में ले जाना और फिर शहरों से सामान लादकर ले आना और इस तरह बैलगाड़ियों पर तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट है, रेलवे पर चार हजार करोड़ रुपए, सार्वजनिक परिवहन व्यवस्था पर है ढाई हजार करोड़ रुपए । इसी से अन्दाज लगा सकते हैं कि बैलगाड़ी का हमारे किसानों के जीवन से कितना सम्बन्ध जुड़ा हुआ है ।

मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि इन्होंने कहा है, फेन जेराण्ड ने डिजाईन का आविष्कार किया, वह डिजाईन लिमिटेड उपयोग का ही पाया गया लेकिन यह नहीं बताया कि लिमिटेड यूज किस अर्थ में है । इस्टर्न इकानामिक रिव्यू में श्री टिक्कू [जो भारतीय लेखक हैं उन्होंने एक लेख लिखा है । उस लेख में क्या बताया गया है, वह मेहरबानी करके बताइए और उसके बारे में आपका विचार क्या है ?

क्या सरकार ने बैलगाड़ियों की संख्या का पता लगाया है । अगर लगाया है तो वह क्या है ? क्या सरकार ने यह भी पता लगाया है कि लकड़ी के पहिये से चलने वाली बैलगाड़ी जिसमें लोहे का हाल लगाया जाता है जो कि बहुत ही वजनदार हो जाता है और बैल को ढोने में मुशक्कत करनी पड़ती है, उसके मुकाबले में टायर वाली बैलगाड़ी चलने लगी है तो उनकी संख्या क्या है ? इसको और जादा से ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए आपने क्या कोई उपाय किया है? सस्ते दर पर किसानों को टायर मिलें, अगर वह नहीं मिलेंगे तो वह कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा । पहिये में बाल-बियरिंग की व्यवस्था करने के लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दे दिया कि उसमें चार हजार या पांच हजार का खर्चा लगेगा, मैं कहना

चाहता हूं कि पहले-पहल हिन्दुस्तान में जिसने भी बैलगाड़ी बनाई होगी, वह बहुत बड़ा अपने को वैज्ञानिक समझता होगा । आज के वैज्ञानिक जिनके ऊपर आप करोड़ों रुपया खर्च कर रहे हैं और आपके यहां इण्डियन एग्रीकल्चरल रिसर्च इन्सटीट्यूट है जिसका सालाना बजट आपके यहां एक सौ करोड़ रुपये का है उसका काम क्या है ?

अभी आपके यहां पूरे देश में 14 मिलियन बैलगाड़ी चल रही हैं । देहात में आप चले जाएं वहां कोई भी सड़क सुरक्षित नहीं है । उस सड़क के सुरक्षित न रहने का सबसे बड़ा कारण यही है कि जो चक्का है वह काठ का है । काठ के चक्के से या लोहे का व्हील लगाएं तो भी सुरक्षित नहीं रहता है । टू टायर लगाने से ही फायदा होगा । (व्यवधान)

18.00 hrs.

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आपके यहां इम्प्रूव्ड क्वालिटी के टायर वाली कुल कितनी बैलगाड़ियां हैं ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ने अपने तरीके से कोई इन्वैशन किया है, कोई आविष्कार किया है जिससे कम-से-कम पैसे में अधिक से अधिक सामान ढोया जा सके और बैल व भैंसे पर उसका कम-से-कम भार पड़े ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta. One minute. You are already on bonus time now. A very important discussion is there. You must all cooperate. If I am in your place, I would say, 'I am not raising the question'. I would say that. You must be rational.

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर) : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इनके यहां भी इस पर अनुसंधान चल रहा है । हमें पता नहीं कि कितने दिनों तक इनके यहां अनुसंधान चलेगा और कब इसका फल प्राप्त होगा ? लिस्ट तो मंत्री महोदय ने गिना दिया है कि इतनी जगह अनुसंधान चल रहा है ।

आस्ट्रेलिया में जहां पर कि बैलगाड़ी की आवश्यकता कम है, वहां 1960 से अनुसंधान चल रहा है और वह किसी निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचे हैं और आप अभी तक किसी निष्कर्ष पर नहीं पहुंचे, इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं कि आप निश्चित रूप से दोषी हैं ।

आई० सी० ए० आर० के सम्बन्ध में गजेन्द्र गटकर कमेटी ने 1972 में अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी । इस सम्बन्ध में एस्टीमेट्स कमेटी ने भी कुछ जांच कर के अपनी संस्तुतियां दी हैं । हम जानना चाहते हैं कि उनकी जांच के आधार पर क्या आप आई० सी० ए० आर० जैसी संस्था को समाप्त कर के फिर से इस को सरकार के अंडर में लेने का कोई विचार करेंगे अथवा यदि यह संभव न हो तो सी० एस० आई० आर० के साथ इसको मर्ज करवा देंगे जिससे सारे के सारे वैज्ञानिक इकट्ठे हो कर एक मंत्रिमण्डल में चले आ सकें ?

आप जानते हैं कि बैलगाड़ी हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कितनी महत्वपूर्ण है । आप हिसाब लगाइये कि बैलगाड़ी पर जो भी शक्ति खर्च होती है अगर उसको ट्रैक्टर और दूसरी चीजों से रिप्लेस करेंगे तो कितना खर्चा होगा ?

श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन (बाड़मेर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आई० आर० डी० प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत हमारे रेगिस्तानी क्षेत्र में ऊंट गाड़ी अभी भी हैं जो कि लोन पर सब्सीडाइज

कर के दी जाती हैं। उससे आप उन किसानों की इकनामी को स्ट्रैन्थन करना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार ऊंट गाड़ी का भी कोई ऐसा माडल तैयार करवा रही है जिससे गरीब से गरीब आदमी उसे ले कर अपनी स्थिति सुधार सके ?

आधुनिकीकरण के मामले में वाल-वीयरिंग, एक्सल, व्हील, स्टीयरिंग की आवश्यकता होती है और टायर ट्यूब की भी आवश्तुकता होती है। इस प्रकार से उन पर भारी कास्ट आ जाती है। कोई ऐसा उपाय निकालना चाहिए जिससे आधुनिकीकरण भी हो और इनकी कास्ट भी कम आये। आज 75 परसेंट गरीब किसान चाहता है कि आधुनिकीकरण भी हो और साथ ही साथ खर्च भी कम हो। और बैलों के गले पर भी ज्यादा वजन न पड़े, इन सभी दृष्टिकोणों के आधार पर क्या आपने अभी तक अपने यहां रिसर्च करके, दिमाग से, कौन सा मौडल या नमूना निकाला है और वह कहां कहां प्रचलित है, मैं उस सम्बन्ध में समस्त जानकारी जानना चाहता हूं।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : Mr. Ramavatar Shastri wanted to know the number of bullock-carts that are there in our country. Recently we have not conducted any survey. But in the year 1959-60 a survey was conducted and it was found that there were 140 lakh bullock carts in the country.

Mr. Paswan wanted to know the percentage of the tyre driven carts. The tyre driven carts are 5 per cent of the total number of bullock carts available in the country.

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta wanted to know about the names of the Institutes, I have already mentioned names of five or six Institutes which are conducting research in this field.

Mr. Jain wanted to know the carts driven by camels. The research is conducted for all types of carts whether driven by bullocks, camels or horses. We are more interested in finding out a suitable and cheaper bullock-cart which is economical to our farmers.

With these words, I think all the hon. Members would be satisfied by my reply.

18.05 hrs.

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th November, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Salary, Allowances and Pension of Members of Parliament (Second Amendment) Bill, 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd November, 1982."

(ii) "In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 4th November, 1982, agreed without any amendment to the Industrial Development Bank of India (Amendment) Bill 1982, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 20th October, 1982."

18.06 hrs.

DISCUSSION *RE.* SITUATION IN PUNJAB

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (नई दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पंजाब को

स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में गृहमंत्री महोदय ने 4 नवम्बर, का इस सदन में जो वक्तव्य दिया था, आज मैं उस पर चर्चा उठाना चाहता हूं ....

(व्यवधान)

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दौसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं। आज की जो यह चर्चा उठाई जा रही है, बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर है, क्योंकि हमारी राष्ट्रीय एकता का सवाल पंजाब के सवाल के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इस बारे में मेरा यह निवेदन है कि चूंकि राज्य-सभा में आज इसी विषय पर चर्चा हुई है, इसलिए इस सदन में भी इस पर चर्चा के लिए पूरा समय चाहिए। जब कि आज हम 6 बजे के बाद यह चर्चा शुरू कर रहे हैं, अच्छा हो कि यदि हम इस चर्चा को अगले सत्र तक के लिए स्थगित कर दें। क्योंकि इस विषय से एक महत्वपूर्ण सवाल जुड़ा हुआ है। इस बारे में सभी लोगों की सहमति है और मेरी अपनी भी धारणा है कि इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर विचार के लिए अगले सत्र तक इसको स्थगित किया जाना चाहिए...

(व्यवधान)

जैसा सदन कहेगा, वैसा ही करना पड़ेगा।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : हमारे स्पैरो साहब भी कुछ कहना चाहते हैं।

SHRI R. S. SPARROW (Jullundur): Hon'ble Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have just a word to say. I submit that we cannot afford to close this debate under such excruciating circumstances that today obtain in Punjab due to Akali Morcha. The nation at large must know as to what it is. I would like to explain only in one minute.

Sir, the inflammatory and anti-national speeches made at yesterday's Akali Dal meeting in Amritsar must be explained in explicit terms to the Indian people—nation wide. For example, Shrimati Rajinder Kaur, an Akali Dal leader and Rajya Sabha MP, went so far as to exhort thousands of Akalis gathered there to burn the National Flag and to hoist the kesri Akali Dal Flag... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): If you are starting the discussion, then I think Atal Bihari Vajpayee should be allowed first. I do not mind that. I never obstruct. But, if the debate is being started like that, it is not permissible (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R. S. SPARROW: I would like to submit, Sir, that Shri Umranangal and Shri Sukhjinder Singh also spoke in the same vein amidst pro-Khalistan slogans. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, either you postpone the discussion or follow the procedure. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): This is not proper procedure. (*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये।

AN HON. MEMBER: All that he has said must be expunged from the record, Sir. Sometimes you must expunge the record on our saying also, sir (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: Let him say something. We shall have a talk.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA: The proper procedure should be followed.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी (हिसार) : इसमें कौन सा पहाड़ टूट पड़ा है या जमीन हिल गई है? (व्यवधान) ऐसी क्या बात है? क्या आप जुबान बन्द करोगे? (व्यवधान) आपको क्या दर्द हो रहा है? यह एण्टी-नेशनल बात है (व्यवधान)।

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : यह बहस अटल जी ने शुरू की है । पहले उन्हें बोलना है ।

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी : उन्होंने बहस नहीं की है, दलील दी है । (व्यवधान) कैसे छोड़ो ? (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी बात सुनिये । बैठ जाइए । सारे हाऊस का कानसेन्सस यह है कि यह डिबेट अगले सत्र में की जाए । तो मेरे ख़याल में हम इसको अगले सत्र के लिए रख लें ।

The House now stands adjourned *sine die.*

18.10 hrs.

Lok Sabha adjourned sine die.

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